

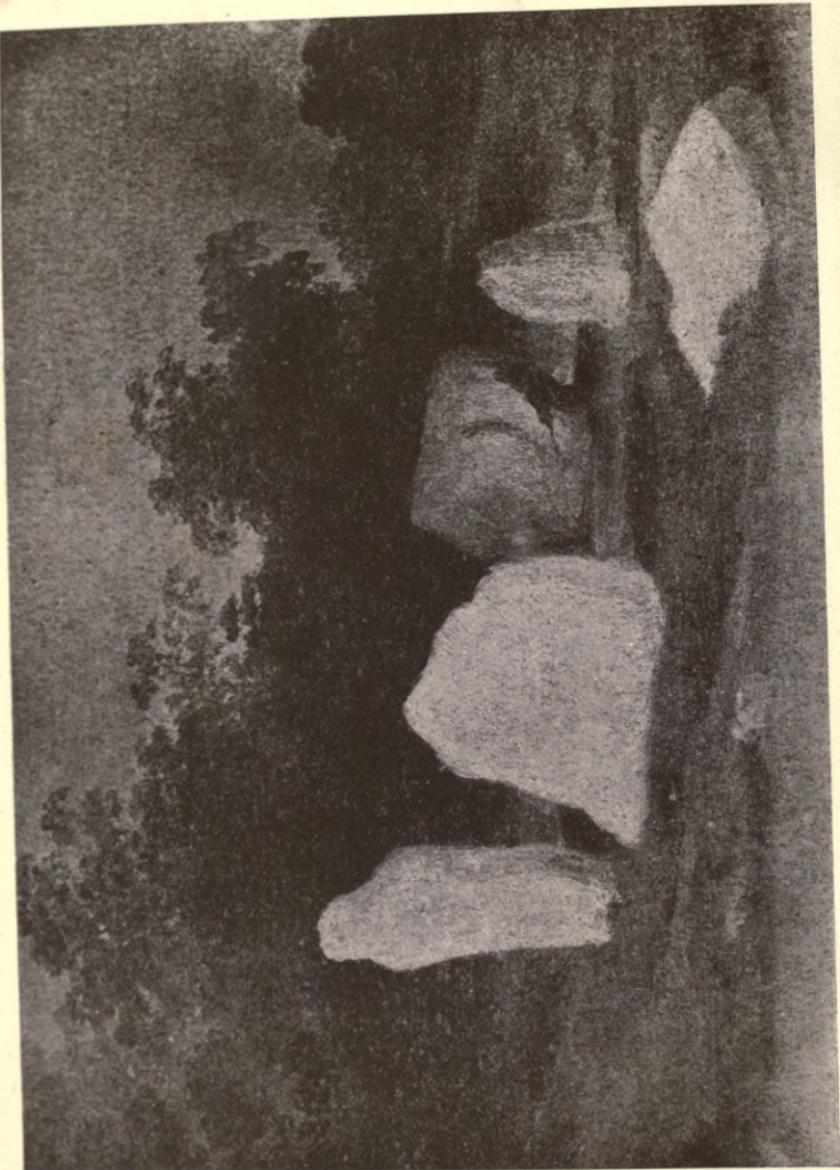


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TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORIC
SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE
AND CHESHIRE

VOL. LXVII.



THE CALDERSTONES

From a painting in the possession of Robert Gladstone, Esq.

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
HISTORIC SOCIETY
OF
Lancashire and Cheshire
FOR THE YEAR 1915
VOLUME LXVII
NEW SERIES—VOLUME XXXI



LIVERPOOL
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1916



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V. 67

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Printed by BALLANTYNE, HANSON & CO.
at the Ballantyne Press, Edinburgh

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COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1916.

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TO SERVE TO END OF 1916.

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H. C. GORST.

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R. STEWART-BROWN, M.A., F.S.A.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1917.

F. C. LARKIN, F.R.C.S.

A. WOLFGANG.

F. W. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

GEORGE T. SHAW.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1918.

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Hon. Secretary.

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Hon. Assistant Secretary.

JAMES A. WAITE.

Hon. Editor.

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Photographic Committee.

R. T. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. | JOHN GILBERT.

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Presidents.

1. Right Hon. Francis, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1848
2. Right Hon. Charles William, 3rd Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1854
3. General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., D.C.L.	1855
4. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.	1863
5. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c.	1866
6. Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	1869
7. The Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Dean of Chester	1875
8. Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., &c.	1879
9. Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, F.S.A.	1885
10. Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Chester, D.D.	1889
11. Right Hon. Arthur, 16th Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1903
12. RIGHT HON. EDWARD, 17TH EARL OF DERBY, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.	1908

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1848. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and H. C. Pidgeon.
1851. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.
1854. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.

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1855. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	Thomas G. Wedgwood.
1856. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	W. W. Rundell.
1857. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	J. H. Genn.
1864. Nicholas Waterhouse.	J. H. Genn.
1867. David Buxton.	Charles Dyall.
1875. David Buxton.	[Arthur Wakefield.]
1876. David Buxton.	Eugenio Londini.
1877. C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	Eugenio Londini.
1882. C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1884. { E. M. Hance, LL.B. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A. }	T. N. Morton.
1888. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1892. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton, W. F. Irvine.
1898. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	W. F. Irvine, Jas. A. Waite.
1903. W. F. Irvine, M.A., F.S.A.	Jas. A. Waite.
1910. F. C. Beazley, F.S.A.	Jas. A. Waite.
1914. PHILIP NELSON, M.D., F.S.A.	JAS. A. WAITE.

Editors.

1911. John Brownbill, M.A.¹

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1848. Thomas Avison, F.S.A.	1886. H. D. Eshelby, F.S.A.
1860. William Burke.	1898. W. E. Gregson.
1867. John G. Jacob.	1905. F. C. Beazley, F.S.A.

1911. S. W. PHIPPS.

Librarians.

1848. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1851. Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1859. David Buxton.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1867. Nicholas Waterhouse.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1869. Nicholas Waterhouse.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1871. John R. Hughes.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1875. John R. Hughes.	J. Harris Gibson.
1876. C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	J. Harris Gibson.
1877. E. M. Hance, LL.B.	J. Harris Gibson.
(Offices in abeyance.)	
1885. W. Thompson Watkin.	J. Harris Gibson.
1886. W. Thompson Watkin.	W. Forsyth Wilson.
1889. George T. Shaw.	W. C. Ashby Pritt.
1889. George T. Shaw.	Charles Potter.
1899. George T. Shaw.	W. F. Price.
1911. George T. Shaw.	
1915. R. T. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	

Curators.

Assistant Librarian.
1911. JAMES A. WAITE.

¹ Before this date the Secretary was also Editor.

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Burnley	W. FARRER, D. Litt., Hall Garth, Carnforth.
Leigh	W. D. PINK, Public Library, Leigh.
Leyland	The Rev. W. STUART WHITE, Healey Vicarage, Rochdale.
Ormskirk	JAMES BROMLEY, J.P., The Homestead, Lathom.
Rainford	The Rev. Canon J. WRIGHT WILLIAMS, Farnworth.
Sedtion	W. E. GREGSON, 43 Moor Lane, Great Crosby.
Warrington	CHARLES MADELEY, Municipal Museum, Warrington.
Whalley and }	W. S. WEEKS, Westwood, Clitheroe.
Pendle Hill }	
Wigan	{ Sir T. R. RATCLIFFE-ELLIS, 18 King Street, Wigan. Rev. W. A. WICKHAM, St. Andrew's Vicarage, Wigan.
Wray, near Lancaster	Rev. C. L. REYNOLDS, M.A., Wray Vicarage, Lancaster.
Darwen and }	J. POMFRET, Public Library, Darwen.
Blackburn	

* * * The Council would be glad to hear from Gentlemen, not necessarily members of the Society, willing to volunteer as Hon. Local Secretaries for Districts in Lancashire and Cheshire not already provided for.

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE authors of Papers are alone responsible for the statements and opinions in their several communications.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Hand for the two blocks of Captain Latham's drawings which illustrate his essay; to Mr. W. H. Rylands for the blocks of the arms of Butler of Bewsey, Butler of Kirkland, and Whitley of Aston; to the Corporation of Warrington for the use of the block showing part of the Farnworth Roll; to Dr. Nelson for the series of blocks illustrating his account of the Lydiate Alabasters; and to Mr. Bell Jones for the illustrations to his "Hawarden Monuments" article. Other acknowledgments will be found in the several papers.

The present volume has been prepared for the press by
J. BROWNBILL, M.A., Honorary Editor.

N.B.—It is requested that notice be given to the Secretary of any errors, change of address, or death.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Corrected to 1st January 1916.)

The names of Life Members are printed in BLACK TYPE.

DATE OF ELECTION.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1889. April 4 | Abraham, Miss E. C. Riverham, Grassendale Park, Liverpool. |
| 1902. Jan. 16 | Abraham, T. Fell. 53 Bidston Road, Birkenhead. |
| 1908. Mar. 5 | Accrington Public Library, Accrington. |
| 1889. Jan. 10 | Alsop, J. W., B.A. 16 Bidston Road, Birkenhead. |
| 1910. Nov. 10 | Anderton, Henry Ince. Palazzo Capponi, 28 Via Gino Capponi, Florence. |
| 1903. Jan. 15 | Arkle, A. H. Elmhurst, Oxton, Birkenhead. |
| 1888. Mar. 22 | Athenæum Library. Liverpool. |
| 1899. Jan. 19 | Atkinson, W. J. A. Hillside, Gateacre. |
| 1907. Sept. 16 | Aubrey, F. E., L.D.S. 13 Upper Duke Street, Liverpool. <i>Excursion Committee.</i> |
| 1890. Jan. 23 | Ayrton, William. 10 Dale Street, Liverpool. |
| 1904. Jan. 14 | Bailey, F. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool. <i>Excursion Committee.</i> |
| 1904. Jan. 14 | Bailey, R. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool. <i>Hon. Librarian.</i> |
| 1886. Nov. 18 | Banner, Sir John S. Harmood, M.P. Aston Hall, Preston Brook, Cheshire. |
| 1912. Jan. 18 | Barlow, Miss A. L. 70 West Bank Road, Birkenhead. |
| 1901. Nov. 7 | Barlow, W. H. 70 West Bank Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead. |
| 1907. Feb. 21 | Barrow-in-Furness, Free Library of. |

DATE OF ELECTION.

1889. Mar. 7 Bartlett, William. St. Clare House, West Derby, Liverpool.
1912. Nov. 21 Barton, S. Saxon. The Beach, St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool.
1914. Jan. 29 Barton, S. Saxon, jun. The Beach, Southwood Road, St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool.
1914. Jan. 1 Beazley, Eric B. Oak Dene, Noctorum, Birkenhead.
1899. Feb. 16 Beazley, Frank C., F.S.A. 24 Lorne Road, Oxton, Birkenhead. *Vice-President.*
1915. Jan. 28 Bebbington-Goodacre, F., F.R.G.S. Low Wood, near Ormskirk.
1896. Feb. 13 Beeston, Charles S. Tan-y-Coed, Ysceifiog, Holywell.
1915. Jan. 28 Benas, Bertram B. B. 5 Princes Avenue, Liverpool.
1913. Oct. 30 Bennett, J. H. E. Cambrian Crescent, Chester.
1905. Nov. 2 Bickerton, T. H., M.R.C.S. 88 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1896. Jan. 16 Birkenhead Free Public Library. Birkenhead.
1889. Oct. 31 Birmingham Central Free Library. Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.
1870. April 7 Blackburn Free Library. Blackburn.
1888. Mar. 22 Bodleian Library. Oxford.
1907. Jan. 5 Bolton-le-Moors, Free Public Library of.
1890. Nov. 6 Bootle Free Library. Oriel Road, Bootle.
1888. Mar. 22 Boston Athenæum. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.
1889. Jan. 10 Boston Public Library. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o B. Quaritch, 11 Grafton Street, London, W.
1903. Dec. 17 Boult, Cedric R. The Abbey Manor, West Kirby.
1912. Dec. 19 Bradford Public Library. Bradford.
1891. Nov. 5 British Museum Library; c/o Messrs. Dulau and Co., 37 Soho Square, London, W.
1901. Nov. 7 Bromilow, Henry John. Green Bank, Rainhill.
1914. Jan. 1 Brown, Percy C. Eversley, Sea Bank Road, Liscard.
1905. May 8 Brownbill, John, M.A. 5 Portland Street, Lancaster.
1915. Oct. 28 Buckley, G. Granville, M.D. Holly Bank, Manchester Road, Bury.
1914. Oct. 29 Bunbury, H. J. Weston Underwood, Olney, Bucks.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1910. Feb. 17 Burnett, Miss Eleanor. Devonshire House, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
1909. Jan. 21 Burnett, Miss M. Edith. Devonshire House, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
1903. Dec. 3 Butterworth, E. W. Belfield, Tarbock Road, Huyton.
1897. Dec. 2 Castle, Septimus. Park Lodge, Bidston, Birkenhead.
1915. Nov. 25 Caton, Miss Alice G. 32 Euston Grove, Birkenhead.
1889. Feb. 21 Caton, Richard, M.D. 78 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1913. Nov. 13 Cheers, Frank L. 41 Harthill Avenue, Allerton, Liverpool.
1915. Jan. 28 Chester, James T., J.P. Westlands, Lyndhurst Road, Wallasey.
1879. Jan. 9 Chetham Library. Manchester.
1893. Feb. 23 Chicago Public Library. Chicago, U.S.A.
(Per B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)
1900. Mar. 29 Chorley Free Public Library. Chorley.
1910. Nov. 10 Clover, Mrs. G. R. Ramlé, Manor Hill, Birkenhead.
1905. April 11 Congress, Library of. Washington, U.S.A.
(Per Edward G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.)
1891. Nov. 5 Cook, Edmund. Oakfield, Abergale.
1902. Nov. 6 Coventry, Harold. 1 Hamilton Road, New Brighton.
1895. Dec. 5 Crook, John. 6 Waterloo Road, Birkdale.
1915. Feb. 25 Crossley, Frederick H. 15 Shavington Avenue, Hoole, Chester.
1901. April 13 Crosthwaite, Charles C. The Nook, Town Row, West Derby, Liverpool.
1906. Mar. 1 Danson, F. C., F.S.A. 74 Bidston Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1907. July 15 Darwen Free Library. Darwen.
1910. Jan. 20 Davies, Robert. 67 Coltart Road, Liverpool.
1895. Nov. 7 De Hoghton, Sir James, Bart. Hoghton Tower, Preston.
1897. Nov. 4 Ellis, John W., M.D., L.R.C.P. 18 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1901. Feb. 14 Ellsworth, W. S. 37 Victoria Street, Liverpool.
1910. Mar. 3 Elwell, Rev. H. E., M.A. Woden House, Meols, Hoylake.
1914. Oct. 29 Eschwege, Maurice. 47 Lime Street, Liverpool.
1891. Mar. 5 Farrer, William, Litt.D. Hall Garth, Carnforth.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1910. Oct. 27 Fermor-Hesketh, Thomas. Rufford Hall, Ormskirk.
1891. Mar. 19 Fletcher, Mrs. Alfred. Allerton, Liverpool.
1911. Jan. 19 Fraser, J. Scott, F.R.G.S. Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool.
1875. Jan. 7 Garnett, William. Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
1909. Oct. 28 Gilbert, John. 35 Kremlin Drive, Stoneycroft, Liverpool. *Photographic Committee.*
1907. April 22 Gladstone, Henry Neville. Burton Manor, Cheshire.
1889. Feb. 21 Gladstone, Robert. Woolton Vale, Liverpool.
1902. Nov. 6 Gladstone, Robert, Jun., B.C.L., M.A. Woolton Vale, Liverpool.
1900. Jan. 18 Gorst, Herbert C. 42 Parkfield Rd., Liverpool.
1915. Oct. 28 Grimshaw, Bannister. 120 Sea View Road, Liscard.
1915. Oct. 28 Hale, Miss Margaret. Lower Farm, Childwall, Liverpool.
1906. Feb. 14 Hall, Lawrence. 6 Canning Street, Liverpool.
1909. June 14 Hampshire, V. Astley. 13 Alexandra Drive, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1912. Jan. 18 Hand, Chas. R. Ivydene, Ashfield, Wavertree, Liverpool.
1907. Mar. 21 Hanmer, Henry H. Harewood House, Formby, near Liverpool.
1890. Nov. 6 Hannay, A. M. 5 India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool.
1883. Jan. 25 Hargreaves, John. The Woodlands, Rock Ferry.
1908. Jan. 23 Hargreaves, John, Jun. 64 Dacre Hill, Rock Ferry.
1911. Jan. 19 Harrison, Eustace. Denhall, Neston, Cheshire.
1914. Feb. 26 Hartley, Miss E. 93 Ullet Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1912. Nov. 21 Harvard College Library. (Per E. G. Allen and Son, 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.)
1911. Jan. 19 Hewitt, John. 21 Vicarage Road, Hoole, Chester.
1911. Oct. 25 Hignett, Theophilus. St. Ives, Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool.
1910. Feb. 3 Hind, Miss Alice. 57 Willowbank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
1911. Oct. 25 Hoult, James. 12 Brookland Road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
1913. Oct. 30 Hughes, John. 280 Kensington, Liverpool.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1887. Mar. 24 Hutton, Wm. L. *Advertiser* Office, Ormskirk.
 1891. Nov. 5 Ireland, National Library of; c/o Messrs.
 Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., 104 Grafton
 Street, Dublin.
 1890. Nov. 6 Irvine, Wm. Fergusson, M.A., F.S.A. 56 Park
 Road South, Birkenhead. *Vice-President.*
 1910. Nov. 10 John Rylands Library. Manchester.
 1912. Dec. 5 Jones, W. Bell. The Church House, Hawar-
 den, Flintshire.
 1900. Nov. 29 Kirby, Edmund Bertram. Overdale, Oxton,
 Birkenhead.
 1897. Nov. 4 Lancaster Free Public Library. Lancaster.
 1901. Jan. 17 Larkin, F. C., F.R.C.S. 54 Rodney Street,
 Liverpool. *Excursion Committee.*
 1913. Oct. 30 Lawson, P. H. 6 Shavington Avenue, Chester.
 1912. Oct. 24 Layland - Barratt, Lady. Manor House,
 Torquay.
 1911. Jan. 19 Lee, Harold, J.P. 15 North John Street,
 Liverpool.
 1889. Mar. 7 Leeds Free Public Library. Leeds.
 1903. Dec. 17 Legge, Charles J. 3 Grosvenor Place, Claugh-
 ton, Birkenhead.
 1916. Jan. 1 Leigh-Mallory, Rev. Herbert L., M.A. St.
 John's Vicarage, Slatey Road, Birkenhead.
 1911. Oct. 25 Leigh Public Library. Leigh, Lancashire.
 1892. Feb. 25 Lever, Sir William Hesketh, Bart. Thornton
 Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire.
 1904. Jan. 28 Liverpool Free Library. Liverpool.
 1902. Jan. 16 Liverpool Library (Lyceum). Bold Street,
 Liverpool.
 1893. Nov. 2 Livesey, John. Bouverie Lodge, Harnham
 Hill, Salisbury.
 1889. Oct. 31 London, Library of the Corporation of
 Guildhall, London, E.C.
 1911. Oct. 25 Lyell, George I. 10 Vernon Street, Liver-
 pool.
 1914. Oct. 29 McCormack, Chas. V., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 76 Merton Road, Bootle.
 1908. Feb. 20 MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A. Scot. Wrock-
 wardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
 1887. Feb. 10 Mackay, Professor, M.A., LL.D. Liverpool
 University, Liverpool.
 1888. Mar. 22 Manchester Free Reference Library. Picca-
 dilly, Manchester.
 1888. Mar. 22 Manchester University. C/o J. E. Cornish
 Ltd., 16 St. Anne's Square, Manchester.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1905. Dec. 14 Marshall, Isaac, M.A. Sarnesfield Court, Weobley, R.S.O., Herefordshire.
1898. Jan. 20 Mason, George Percival. 34 Castle Street, Liverpool.
1910. April 21 Massey, George. 137 Water Street, New York, U.S.A.
1914. Jan. 1 May, Walter T. 2 Blackburn Terr., Liverpool.
1904. Mar. 25 Mayer Free Library. Bebington, nr. Birkenhead.
1890. Nov. 6 Meade-King, Richard R. Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool.
1912. Nov. 21 Mountford, E. H. 6 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1915. Jan. 28 Moreton, Mrs. 124 Prenton Road West, Birkenhead.
1899. Nov. 2 Muir, J. R. B., M.A. 140 Plymouth Grove, Manchester.
1916. Jan. 1 Murphy, Thomas. 20 Holland Street, Fairfield, Liverpool.
1908. Dec. 10 Nelson, Philip, M.D., F.R.A.I., F.S.A. Beechwood, Beech Lane, Calderstones, Liverpool.
Hon. Secretary.
1897. Mar. 25 New York, Public Library of. New York, U.S.A.; c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
1893. Feb. 9 Newberry Library. Chicago, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)
1909. Jan. 21 Nickels, Lanyon. 23 Glenmore Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1915. Oct. 28 Norris, Robert. Beverley, 5 Livingston Drive North, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1911. Feb. 2 Nottingham Free Public Library. Nottingham.
1907. July 15 Oldham Free Library. Oldham.
1907. Oct. 10 Ormerod, B. M. C/o N. Caine, Spital, Cheshire.
1907. Mar. 21 Owen, Segar, F.R.I.B.A. Kelmscott, Appleton, Cheshire.
1891. Dec. 17 Parker, Colonel John W. R., C.B., F.S.A. Browsholme Hall, Clitheroe.
1910. April 21 Paterson, David. Vailima, Queen's Drive, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
1913. Oct. 30 Peabody Institute, The, Baltimore, U.S.A. (Per E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 12/14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.)
1890. Nov. 6 Peet, Henry, M.A., F.S.A., J.P. Manor Cottage, Cavendish Road, Birkenhead.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1915. Jan. 1	Perry, W. H. Green Lane, Aughton, near Ormskirk.
1894. Nov. 1	Phipps, S. W. 26 St. James' Road, New Brighton. <i>Hon. Treasurer.</i>
1911. Jan. 19	Public Record Office, London. (Per Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.)
1888. Feb. 9	Radcliffe, Frederick M. Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
1891. Jan. 22	Ratcliffe-Ellis, Sir Thomas R. 18 King Street, Wigan.
1914. Oct. 29	Raw, Nathan, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.S.E. 66 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1914. Oct. 29	Reynolds, J. P., Colonel, J.P., D.L. Dove Park, Woolton.
1901. April 13	Rochdale Free Public Library. Rochdale.
1911. Jan. 19	Roderick, David. Produce Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.
1911. Jan. 19	Roughsedge, Miss. 16 Avondale Rd., Hoylake.
1907. July 15	Royal Museum and Libraries. Peel Park, Salford.
1903. Dec. 3	Royden, E. B. Wood Hey, Spital, Bromborough.
1889. Oct. 31	Royds, Col. Sir Clement Molyneux, C.B. Greenhill, Rochdale.
1901. Nov. 7	Rundell, Towson W., F.R.M.S. Terras Hill, Lostwithiel.
1870. Nov. 3	Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A. 96 Bidston Road, Birkenhead. <i>Vice-President.</i>
1874. Dec. 10	Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. 1 Campden Hill Place, Notting Hill, London, W.
1888. Mar. 22	St. Helens Free Public Library. St. Helens.
1888. Nov. 15	Sandeman, Lieut.-Col. John Glas, M.V.O., Sub-Officer H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. Whin-Hurst, Hayling Island, Havant.
1898. Feb. 3	Scarisbrick, Sir Charles, Knt. Scarisbrick Lodge, Southport.
1894. Nov. 1	Scott, David. 10 North John Street, Liverpool.
1888. Mar. 8	Shaw, G. T. Liverpool Free Library, Liverpool.
1897. Nov. 18	Smith, Bernard. Church Road, Rainford.
1897. Jan. 28	Southport (Atkinson) Free Public Library. Southport.
1891. Feb. 5	Stapleton-Bretherton, Frederick. Heathfield House, Fareham, Hants.
1899. April 13	Starkie, Colonel Edmund A. Le Gendre. Huntryde, Burnley.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1915. Oct. 28 Stead, Richard Major. Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool.
1876. April 6 Stewart, Rev. Canon Alexander, M.A. 29 Sandon Street, Liverpool. *Vice-President.*
1905. Feb. 23 Stewart-Brown, R., M.A., F.S.A. Fairoaks, Bromborough, Cheshire.
1911. Jan. 19 Stockport Public Library. Stockport.
1906. Feb. 15 Stone, Park N. The Moorings, Neston.
1891. Nov. 5 Stonyhurst College, Rev. the Rector of, S.J. Blackburn.
1912. Feb. 29 Strype, Chas. F. 61 Greenbank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
1907. Mar. 21 Tate, Dr. George, F.I.C., F.C.S. Windsor Buildings, George Street, Liverpool.
1889. April 4 Taylor, Henry, F.S.A. Braeside, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, and Birklands, Birkdale, Lancs.
1887. Feb. 10 Tempest, Mrs. Arthur Cecil. Broughton Hall, Skipton-in-Craven.
1903. Jan. 15 Thicknesse, Philip C. The Cottage, Eastham, Cheshire.
1889. Feb. 21 Thompson, Edward P. Whitchurch, Salop.
1906. Feb. 1 Thompson, J. T. 9 Chetwynd Road, Oxton.
1911. Jan. 19 Timbrell, Rev. W. F. J., M.A. Broughton Parsonage, Chester.
1890. Nov. 6 Tonge, William Asheton. Staneclyffe, Disley, Cheshire.
1908. Aug. 22 Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Canada. C/o C. D. Cazenove & Son, 12 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.
1888. Feb. 23 Toulmin & Sons, Ltd., George. *Lancashire Daily Post* Office, Preston.
1889. Oct. 31 Turton, Fletcher Thomas. Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
1903. Mar. 12 Victoria and Albert Museum Library. South Kensington, London, S.W. (Per Board of Education, Storekeeper's Department, South Kensington.)
1889. Oct. 31 Wainwright, Thos. T. 13 Union Court, Liverpool.
1913. Nov. 27 Wales, National Library of. Aberystwyth.
1915. Jan. 1 Walker, Miss J. 28 Cumberland Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1914. Jan. 29 Wall, Chas. T. 12 Hoscote Park, West Kirby.
1909. Oct. 28 Walmsley, Mrs. Ernest. 29 Princes Avenue, Liverpool, and The Glen, Llangollen.
1894. April 5 Warburton, Rev. William, M.A. 63 Church Street, Egremont.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1892. Nov. 3 Warrington Museum.
1903. Feb. 12 Watt, Miss. Speke Hall, Garston.
1897. Nov. 4 Wearing, J. W., M.A. Parkfield, Lancaster.
1849. Feb. 1 Webster, George. Overchurch Hill, Upton, Birkenhead.
1913. Oct. 30 Webster, T. S. C. Overchurch Hill, Upton, Birkenhead.
1888. Dec. 13 Weldon, William Henry, C.V.O., F.S.A., *Clarenceux King of Arms.* College of Arms, London, E.C.
1856. Jan. 3 Welton, Thomas A. Ixworth Court, Stanhope Road, Highgate, N.
1914. Jan. 1 Westby, G., M.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. 29 Sefton Park Road, Liverpool.
1889. Jan. 10 Wigan Free Library. Wigan.
1906. Mar. 31 Wilkinson, W. The Limes, Victoria Park, Manchester.
1907. Oct. 10 Williams, R. Warner. 4 Charlesville, Birkenhead.
1913. Oct. 30 Williams, Wm. H. 41 Laburnum Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.
1885. Nov. 26 Wilson, W. Forshaw. 50 Cable Road, Hoylake.
1915. Jan. 1 Winstanley, Herbert. 14 St. Michael's Road, Liverpool.
1913. Oct. 30 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A. (Per G. H. Stechert and Co., 2 Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.)
1905. Mar. 9 Withers, R. E. M. 13 Haymans Green, West Derby, Liverpool.
1907. Nov. 28 Wolfgang, Arthur. 13 Kingsland Road, Birkenhead. *Photographic Committee.*
1904. Jan. 28 Wolstenholme, Chas. M. 71 Park Road South, Birkenhead.
1891. Nov. 19 Woodhouse, Miss E. D. Burghill Court, Hereford.
1909. Feb. 12 Woods, E. C., L.D.S. (Eng.). 76 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER.

1894. Nov. 1 Waite, James A. 6 Fairfield Street, Fairfield, Liverpool. *Hon. Assistant Secretary.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1914.	Mar. 26	Boyd-Dawkins, W., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A. Fallowfield House, Fallowfield, Manchester.
"	"	Carlyon-Britton, P. W. P., J.P., D.L., F.S.A., P.B.N.S. 43 Bedford Square, London, W.C.
"	"	Evans, Sir Arthur, M.A., D.Litt., F.R.S., P.S.A. Yousbury, Berkshire.
"	"	Green, Everard, F.S.A., Somerset Herald. College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
"	"	Haverfield, F. J., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A. Win- shields, Headington Hill, Oxford.
"	"	Hope, Sir W. H. St. John, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L. Clare, Suffolk.
"	"	James, Montagu R., D.Litt., F.S.A. The Lodge, King's College, Cambridge.
"	"	Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B., M.A. 61 Warwick Square, London, S.W.
"	"	Prior, E. S., M.A., A.R.A., F.S.A. Fairview, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge.
"	"	Read, Sir C. Hercules, LL.D., V.P.S.A. British Museum, London, W.C.

LIST OF SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH
THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE
AND CHESHIRE.

- Society of Antiquaries of London.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland.
New England Genealogical Society.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.
Chester Archæological Society.
Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society.
Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
Kent Archæological Society.
County Kildare Archæological Society.
Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.
Leicestershire Archæological Society.
Architectural and Archæological Society of Lincoln and Notts.
London and Middlesex Archæological Society.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Shropshire Archæological Society.
Somersetshire Archæological Society.
Suffolk Archæological Institute.
Sussex Archæological Society.
Thoresby Society, Leeds.
Yorkshire Archæological Society.

TRANSACTIONS

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LATHAM AND THE CALDERSTONES

By Charles R. Hand

Read 11th February 1915

IN the Manchester Reference Library there may be seen a beautiful collection of about 250 sketches and drawings made by Captain William Latham. These were purchased by the Corporation some few months ago from Mr. Gregory, bookseller, Bath; and include views of churches and other ancient buildings and objects of antiquarian and historical interest in Lancashire,¹ Cheshire, Yorkshire, North Wales, and the Isle of Man. There are also a number of water-colour sketches made in Scotland and elsewhere.

William Latham was the son of Thomas Latham of Wigan, who inherited an independent property from his relative, Mrs. Mayfield of Staining Hall, Poulton-le-Fylde, the wife of John Mayfield, agent to the Cliftons of Lytham. His mother was, previous to her marriage, a Miss Corbin (or Cowban), member of a Roman Catholic family in the Fylde, and distantly related to Mrs. Crookall, at one time of the Wheatsheaf Inn, at Lytham. His grandfather, William Latham, descended from one of the families of that name in West Derby Hundred, was a Catholic non-juror in 1717, and registered a small

¹ One of them, St. Michael's church on the Wyre, was reproduced in our last volume of *Transactions*.

2 *Captain William Latham and the Calderstones*

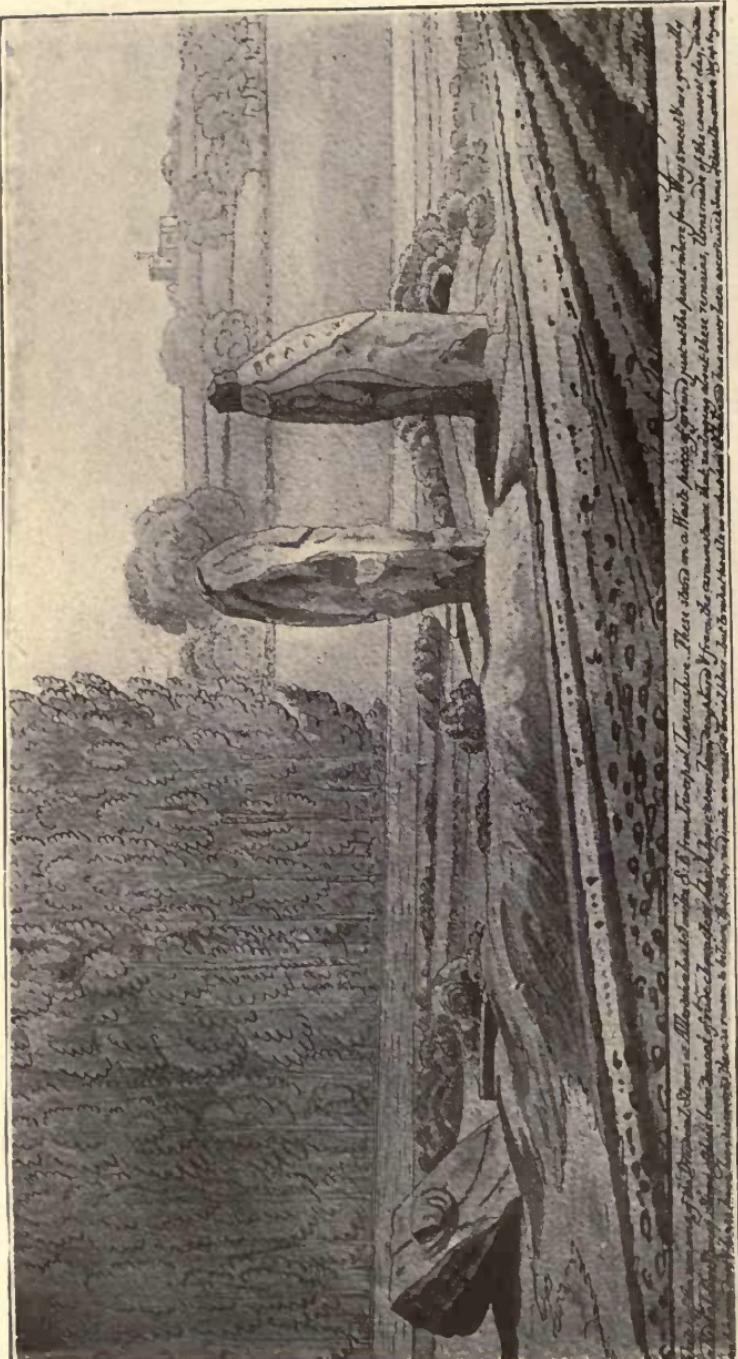
leasehold property in Tarbock, in the parish of Huyton, but resided at Westby Hall, near Lytham ; he married Dorothy, daughter of Roger Leigh of Aspull, and his wife, Alice Catterick.

The date of Captain Latham's birth is uncertain. He became a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of the Royal Lancashire Militia on 14th November 1808, and captain on 9th April 1813. In 1809 he was quartered at Bristol ; and during the next seven years he served with his regiment at Worcester, Nottingham, Hull, Berwick, Haddington, Dalkeith, and Penicuik. In the year 1816 he embarked at Dublin for Liverpool, and thence marched to Lancaster, where the regiment was finally disbanded on 9th March 1816. He continued in the service, however, for some years, as in one of his letters written from Westwood House, near Wigan, a residence of the Walmsley family, on 2nd June 1820, he speaks of his intended movements after his dismissal from drill at Lancaster.

Subsequent to residing for some time at Poulton, he removed to Yorkshire ; but "after a tedious illness, borne with truly Christian fortitude," he died at the residence of William Gerard Walmsley, Plat Bridge House, near Wigan, on 19th July 1826, while on a visit there.

In an obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, he is described as being of "amiable and unaffected manners ; and possessing a perfect command of his pencil, had formed a large collection of topographical and antiquarian sketches, chiefly in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales."¹ To the issue of that magazine for August 1824 he had contributed a view of Farnworth Church, and a fine representation of Llanassa Church window in the issue for November 1825 was reproduced from another of his drawings. There are also a few

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcvi. p. 94.

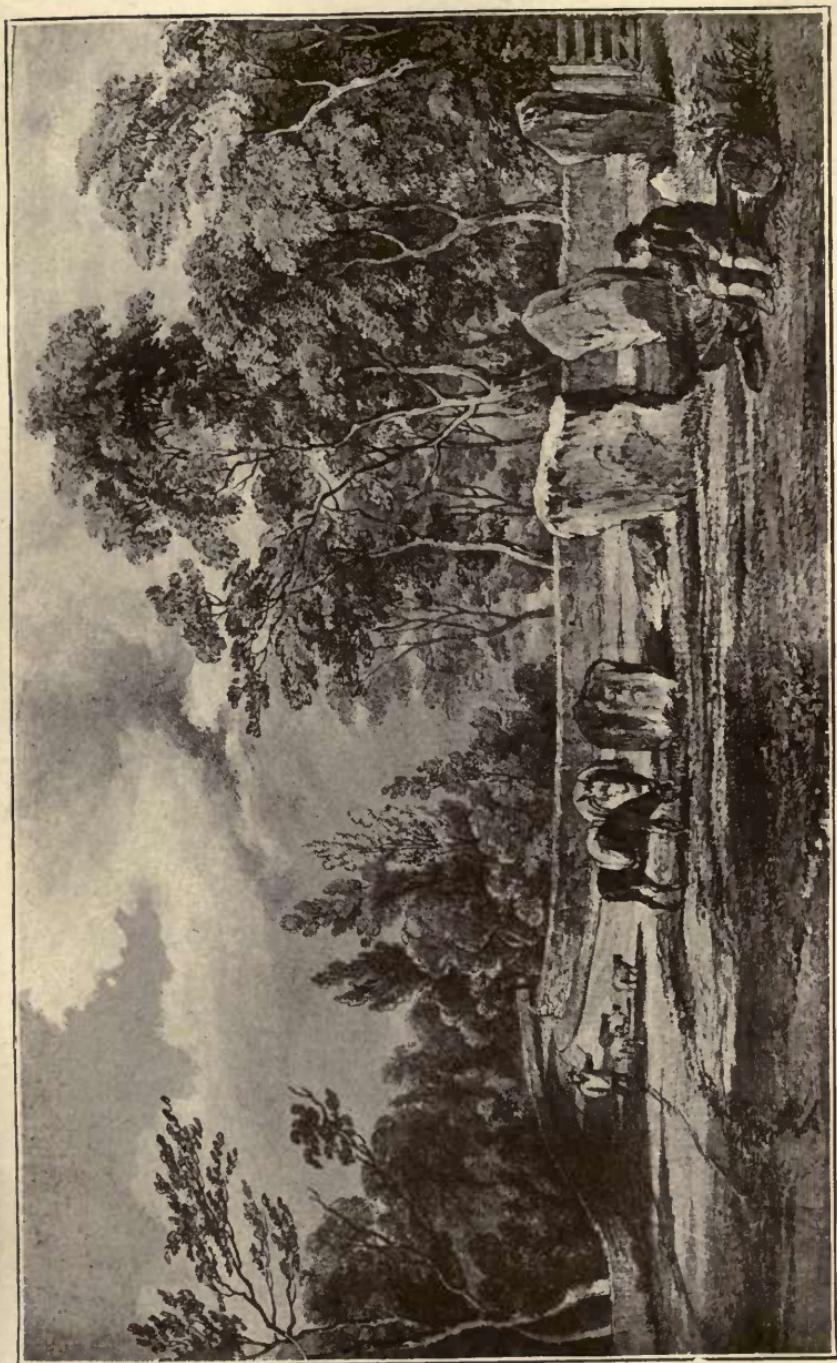


THE CALDERSTONES

11th October 1825

THE CALDERSTONES

"About 1840"



other sketches by him in Dr. Samuel Hibbert-Ware's *Collection of Antiquarian Notes*, in the Manchester Reference Library.

Included in Whittle's *History of Lytham*, published about 1830, is "A Desultory History of Lytham in 1799, by Captain Latham." From a short account of him in the same publication, we learn that "our author was frequently in the habit of visiting Lytham for sea-bathing, and being persuaded by a select few to write a cursory account of the place, he at last undertook the task, and published the same at Preston. When he composed the little work he was about thirty-five years of age. Had more pains been taken by Mr. L. in amplifying the history of Lytham, a work would have arisen which would have done credit to his name."¹

But the interest which Liverpool people will certainly take in his work will be stimulated by the fact that the above-named collection of his sketches includes a beautiful sepia drawing of the Calderstones.

This picture, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in size, is superscribed "Taken by Will. Latham, Anniversary of Camperdown, 1825." Under the drawing is written the following description :

"Sketch of the remains of the Druidical Stones at Allerton, about 5 miles S.E. from Liverpool, Lancs. These stand on a waste piece of ground just at the point where four ways meet, and are generally called Calder Stones. Some of these bear traces of rude characters which have never been decyphered; and from the circumstance that in digging about these remains, urns made of the coarsest clay, containing human dust and bones, have been discovered, there is reason to believe they indicate an ancient burial place, but to what people or to what age it belonged has never been ascertained. Some of these urns were dug up 60 years ago."

¹ *History of Lytham*, p. 52.

It will be noticed that this descriptive paragraph is practically identical with that contained in Baines' *History, Directory, and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster*, published in 1825.¹

Latham's view—looking, I think, towards the west—shows only two of the larger stones erect; two, to the extreme left of the picture, in a recumbent position, and another stone lying on the ground immediately behind one of the standing stones—five in all. The “large mound high above the roadside,” upon which Robert Peers² stated the stones lay in 1815, had not been entirely removed; the other stones were probably covered by some of the sand of which the mound was composed, and which is shown to be yet remaining. I am not able to name with certainty the buildings delineated on the higher ground towards the right of the drawing, but suggest that the large house may be “Hartfield,” and the cottage on its right the building which for many years was the local police-station. Perhaps some of the members may be able to confirm or correct my suggestion.³

¹ The Preface, or “Advertisement,” is dated “Leeds, September 19th, 1825.” If that represents the date of actual issue to the public, Baines wrote the description three weeks before Latham made his drawing (11th October 1825); but if Baines’ date was set down—as it probably was—on the completion of his manuscript, just before being placed in the hands of his printer, Latham anticipated him by a short time, and Baines was the copyist. I think it advisable to draw your attention to this little circumstance, but I have been unable to discover any certain testimony either way, other than the statement from the Registrar at Stationers’ Hall, that “search has been made in the years 1823–1826 inclusive for History, &c., of Lancaster, but no entry can be found.”

² Mr. Edward W. Cox in *Liverpool Daily Post*, 20th November 1896, and the writer’s *Calderstones* (1912), note, p. 18.

³ I have made exhaustive inquiries as to the date of the erection of “Hartfield,” but have not succeeded in tracing the present house back beyond 1845. The owner, Mrs. Walmsley, kindly wrote to me on the subject, but was unable to render me any material assistance in this direction. What is certain is that a building of good proportions stood on this same site as far back as the date of Yates and Perry’s map (1768), but whether it was the present “Hartfield” or not, I am quite unable to say. The old cottage—once the police-station—is also clearly shown on this map.

The second picture is the property of the Society, although probably before I had searched for it and found it, its existence was unknown to the members. For its recovery I am much indebted to our late Honorary Librarian, Mr. G. T. Shaw, who after some trouble ascertained its whereabouts and passed it on to me for reproduction.

The *Proceedings* state that at the first meeting of the second session of the Society, held in the Board Room of the Collegiate Institution, on 8th November 1849, T. Lindsey Aspland, Esq., of Sawrey, Lancashire (who was not a member), presented to the Society a beautiful pencil drawing of the Calderstones, taken about 1840.¹

This drawing is a fine piece of work. The point of view I take to be looking south-east. Four of the larger stones are now shown in a standing position, and two of smaller size lie on the ground. The mound has entirely disappeared, and the surface has been levelled. The thick mass of trees on the right is evidently the same clump shown on the extreme left of Captain Latham's view; the two stones on the right-hand side are those appearing erect in the first drawing, and the gate stands apparently just where the entrance to the estate now is.

Although the drawing is without signature, there can be little doubt that it is the work of Mr. Aspland himself. Our Hon. Librarian, Dr. R. T. Bailey, has drawn my attention to the fact that, along with the Calderstones picture, Mr. Aspland also gave to the Society "a drawing in sepia of Cartmel Church." On page 48 in the Catalogue of the Society's Library, published in 1876, the following entry appears: "Cartmel, Lanc. Drawing of Cartmel Church, &c., by T. Lindsey Aspland, the donor." Dr. Bailey justly states: "On the above

¹ *Proceedings of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, Session II., No. 1, p. 2.

6 *Captain William Latham and the Calderstones*

evidence, we must take it that Mr. T. Lindsey Aspland did the pencil drawing of the Calderstones."

It is gratifying to feel that by the discovery of these drawings a distinct advance has been made in our knowledge of the appearance of the Calderstones before enclosure. We shall probably never know the true meaning of these mysterious emblems, but in any case the pictures are undoubtedly of much interest and value, especially from the fact that Captain Latham's drawing is the earliest authentic representation of the Calderstones yet known.

To complete the set of early views of these antiquities Mr. Robert Gladstone of Woolton has allowed Dr. R. T. Bailey to take a photograph of the picture in his possession. The picture is glazed, and a reproduction made some time ago was not satisfactory, but Dr. Bailey's excellent photograph will, it is hoped, add to the value of this essay.

I beg to tender my best thanks to Mr. C. W. Sutton, M.A., Chief Librarian of Manchester, and to Mr. G. H. Rowbotham, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for their kindness in furnishing me with photographs, negatives, tracing, and notes; also to Mr. Robert Gladstone, jun., through whom permission to reproduce the third picture was obtained.



THE MOLYNEUX COMMUNION FLAGON

THE WILL OF MRS. ANN MOLYNEUX, WITH THREE CODICILS

By Henry Peet, M.A., F.S.A.

Read 25th February 1915

MRS. ANN MOLYNEUX was a widow at the time she made her will.¹ No mention is made therein of her husband, but a son, Richard, who predeceased her, is incidentally referred to. Her will is dated the 19th of January 1727-8, and it is probable she was then well advanced in years, but who she was and whence she came remains a mystery. At the end of the seventeenth and in the early years of the eighteenth century there were several branches of the Molyneux family living within easy distance of Liverpool. There was Molyneux of Sefton, who removed to Croxteth about 1702; Molyneux of Mosborough Hall, near St. Helens; Molyneux of Alt Grange, Ince Blundell; Molyneux of Formby; Molyneux of Bold; Molyneux of Netherton; and Molyneux of Much Woolton. Some members of the Molyneux family, described as "of the North End,"² in Ince Blundell, are commemorated on a stone in the south

¹ The original is at the Probate Registry, Chester.

² "1707, July 23. My wife rid behind me to the Grange, but Mrs. Molineux not being at home we went to the North End, but neither Richard nor his wife were at home." See *Blundell's Diary*.

aisle of Sefton Church, which is not entirely legible owing to its partial concealment by a staircase.

Nicholas Blundell of Crosby Hall in his "Diary,"¹ which comprises the period 1702 to the 4th of April 1728, refers frequently to the various families of Molyneux, with whom he was on most neighbourly terms. He also speaks of a "Mr. Richard Molineux, the saylor,"² of a "Mr. John Molineux," and of a "Mrs. Molineux of the New Hall."³ Possibly the husband of Mrs. Ann Molyneux may have been a "Mr. Molineux of Liverpool, the grocer."⁴ There is some slight connection in the phrase (which occurs in the will), "James Bold, formerly my son Richard's apprentice," taken in conjunction with the two following entries in the "Diary":—
 "1704, April 3. I was at the Race on Crosby Marsh between Mr. Harrington's mare and a horse of Mr. Molineux of Liverpool"; "1722, October 10. I bowled at Crosby with Amory [this name occurs several times in the will], John Blansherd, &c. I drank with apothecary Parr, Mr. Molineux of Liverpool, the groser, &c."

The Registers at Sefton Church have been carefully searched from 1650 to 1729, but there is no record of the marriage of Mrs. Ann Molyneux. It is stated in Horley's *Sefton*, p. 108, that during the Civil War and until the Restoration, there were marriages solemnised by the dispossessed Rector of Sefton at Everton Beacon Tower. No trace of these has been found.

It is possible that the "Widow Ann Molyneux" living in Lancelots Hey, Liverpool, in 1708, and referred to in the "Assessment"⁵ of that year,

¹ *Blundell's Diary*, 1702-1728, edited by the Rev. T. Ellison Gibson (1895).

² 20th March 1720.

³ 9th April 1723. The New Hall was in Carr Lane, West Derby.

⁴ See *Blundell's Diary*, 9th April 1723 and 18th October 1721.

⁵ See *Liverpool in the Reign of Queen Anne* (Peet), 1908, p. 67.

may be the lady in question, but no particulars are given by which her identity can be established, or that of the family with which she was connected. This "Widow Ann Molyneux" could not, of course, be the wife of "Mr. Molineux, the groser," as the latter was living in 1721.

Mrs. Molyneux was buried at Sefton on the 18th of March 1728-9, and her will was proved in the Consistory Court at Chester on the 8th of May 1729.

THE WILL

In the name of God, Amen. I Anne Molyneux of Leverpoole in the county of Lancaster Wid[ow] being weak of body but of sound and perfect mind and memory prais'd be Almighty God for the same, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following (that is to say) First and principally I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God hopeing thro the merits death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my sins and to inherit everlasting life. And my body I comit to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors hereafter mentioned and as touching the disposal of such temporal estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I give devise and dispose of the same as follows. *Imprimis* I will that all my lawfull debts funeral charge and probate of this my Will [and] Testament shall be first pay'd and discharged *Item* I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto the Mayor of the Borrough of Leverpoole afforesaid and to his successors for the time being And to the Rectors of the Parish Church of St. Peter and Parochial Chappel of St. Nicholas in Leverpoole afforesaid and to their successors for the time being the summ of two hundred pounds lawfull money of Great Brittain to and for the use and benefit of poor prisoners for debt (or otherwise) in the goal or prison in and for the said Burrough of Leverpoole And it is my will and mind that the said Mayor and Rectors and their successors for the time being do place the said summ of two hundred pounds out at interest (upon land¹ security if such may be had) and dispose of the said interest yearly for and towards the main-tenance of the said prisoners in the said goal or prison of Lever-

¹ For a plan of the five fields purchased with the money left to the Mayor and Rectors of Liverpool, and for details of the "Molyneux Charity," see *Liverpool Vestry Books* (edited by Henry Peet), vol. ii. pp. civ-cix. See also the Act 9 Geo. IV, cap. 39.

poole *Item* I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto the Church Wardens of the Parish Church of Sefton in the County of Lancaster and to their successors for the time being the summ of fifty two pounds lawfull money as afores^d to be put out at interest by them (upon land security if such may be had) and the interest thereof to be laid out in penny loaves of bread (provided in the Parish of Sefton if they may conveniently be had) at the discretion of the said Church Wardens and their successors for the time being And the same loaves I do hereby direct to be distributed by equal shares on every Sunday to and amongst the poor of the Townshipes of Sefton, Netherton and Lunt (all being in the said Parish of Sefton) as the said Church Wardens and their successors for the time being shall think fit to appoint *Item* I do hereby give and bequeath unto the said Rector[s] of the said Parish Church and Parochial Chappel of St. Nicholas in Leverpoole afforesaid and their successors for the time being the summ of three hundred pounds lawfull money And I do hereby will and devise that the said Rectors and their successors for the time being do place the said summ of three hundred pounds out at interest (upon land¹ security if such may be had) and dispose of the said interest yearly to [and] amongst poor old sailors and sailors widdows inhabiting in Leverpoole afforesaid especially to those of them that [dwell]² in the Almshouses and in such manner and proportion as the said Rectors and their successors for the time being shall think fit to appoint *Item* I do hereby give and bequeath unto the Trustees in and for the Charity Schoole in Leverpoole afforesaid and for the use and benefit of the said Schoole the summ of sixty pounds lawfull money *Item* I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto my Executors hereafter named the summ of forty pounds lawfull money to be laid out in a Silver Flaggon³ and I do hereby will and devise that my said Executors do give and present the said Silver Flaggon to the Church Wardens of the said Parish Church and Parochial Chappel of St. Nicholas afforesaid and their successors for the time being for the use and service of the Communion Table of the said Parochial Chappel of St. Nicholas and for the service [of] God there *Item* I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto my said Executors the summ of forty pounds lawfull money to be laid out in such pieces of Silver Plate for the use

¹ See *Liverpool Vestry Books*, vol. ii. pp. civ-cix.

² Original defaced.

³ For an illustration of this Communion Flagon, see p. 7, and for an account of its loss and subsequent recovery after 164 years, see *Liverpool Vestry Books* (edited by Henry Peet), vol. ii. pp. 503-4.

of the Parish Church of Sefton¹ aforesaid as shall be wanting or necessary at the Communion Service there And I hereby will and devise that my said Executors do present and give the same unto the Church Wardens of the said Parish Church and their successors for the time being for the use of the said Church and the service of God there And the rest residue and remainder of the said sum of forty pounds after such plate is bought as aforesaid I will and devise that my said Executors lay out the same in beautifying the Communion Table² of the said Parish Church and the places adjacent to the same according to the discretion of my said Executors Item I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto the Rector of Sefton aforesaid and to the Master of the Free Schoole off (*sic*) and in Great Crosbie in the said Parish of Sefton and their successors for the time being the summ of ten pounds lawfull money which said sum of ten pounds I doe hereby devise may be put out at interest upon land security (if such may conveniently be had) by the said Rector and Schoole Master and their successors for the time being And the said interest I will that they shall lay out yearly in Church Catechisms and other good books which shall be distributed yearly to and amongst the poor children that shall come to the said schoole at the discretion of the said Rector and Schoole Master and their successors for the time being Item I give devise and bequeath unto the Minister of West Derby Chappel in the county of Lancaster and to the School Master of the Free Schoole of and in West Derby aforesaid and their successors for the time being the sum of ten pounds lawfull money which said sum of ten pounds I do hereby devise may be put or placed out upon interest (on land security if such may conveniently be had) by the said Minister and Schoole Master and their successors for [the] time being and the said interest I will that they shall lay out yearly in Church Catechisms and other good books which shall be distributed yearly to and amongst the poor children that shall come to the said schoole of West Derby at the discretion of the said Minister and Schoole Master and their successors for the time being Item I doe hereby give devise and bequeath unto M^r Richard Carter of Blacklow in the county [of] Lancaster, gent and to his wife each the sum of one pound one shilling lawfull

¹ Amongst the Communion Plate now at Sefton Church is a plain, flat-bottomed silver cup, 10 inches in height, with nearly upright sides. It was made by Benjamin Branker, of Liverpool, and has his initials (B.B.) stamped on, with the following engraved inscription, "The Gift of Mrs. Ann Molyneux to the Parish Church of Sephton, 1729."

² The oak Reredos designed in the classical Jacobean style, now in Sefton Church, was purchased with the residue of Mrs. Ann Molyneux's bequest.

money to buy 'em each a gol[d ring]¹ Item I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto M^r John Smarley, attorney-at-law in Leverpoole afforesaid the sum of five shillings la[w]ful money as afforesaid Item I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto the two Rectors of the Parish Church and the Parochial Chappel in Leverpoole afforesaid and to both their Curats and also to the Curat at Sefton Church afforesaid and to M^{rs} Christian Sharples of Eccleston each the sum of one pound one shilling lawfull money to buy each of 'em a gold ring Item I give and bequeath unto Madam Tyrer wife of Alderman George Tyrer the sum of ten pounds lawfull money Item I give and bequeath to Doctor Dickens of this town the sum of two pound two shillings to buy him a gold ring and to John and William sons of M^r Ralph Williamson each the sum of one pound one shilling Item I give and bequeath unto William, Richard and Elizabeth sons and daughter of Richard Dickinson, watch-maker, and to John son of David Almond, mariner, each the sum of five pounds lawfull money Item I give and bequeath unto M^{rs} Margaret Barrow, wid[ow] of M^r Rob^t Barrow, apoth[ecary] the sum of five pounds lawfull money besides the four pounds I formerly lent to her (as by her note appears) which note I hereby will my Executors to cancel and make void Item I do hereby give and bequeath unto Thomas Amory formerly grocer the sum of two pounds ten shillings and to Alice the daughter of James Gregson late of West Derby dec^d (which daughter is now living) the sum of five pounds and also to the children of John Gore, mariner, I give the sum of ten pounds towards their maintenance and bringing up and to Mary Beesley and to Franck Hartley and to Ann Walsh the sum of ten shillings a piece all of lawfull money Item I give to Rebecca Boulton, wid[ow] the sum of two pounds Item I give and bequeath unto William Tarleton of Oral, yeamon,² and to Thomas Pert, mariner, and to John Wright, taylor, and to John son of John Christian, mariner, dec^d, and to William Neal and to M^{rs} Bold mother of James Bold formerly my son Rich^{ds} apprentice the sum of five pounds apiece lawfull money Item I do hereby give and bequeath unto M^{rs} Amelia Stubbs, wid[ow] and to Elizabeth Rose in Hackens hey and to Thomas Harrison, Clerk at Sefton, and to Thomas Barnett and to Jacob Stringer and to Wid[ow] Fleetwood, glazier, and to the wid[ow] of M^r Richard late of Sefton and to Ellen wife of William Oldham and to Cathrine Brown, wid[ow] the sum of one pound (lawfull money) apiece Item I give devise and bequeath unto M^r John Pemberton, sen^r, merchant, the sum of five pounds

¹ Original damaged. Enough remains to enable the words to be supplied with certainty.

² Orrel, yeoman.

lawful money in trust nevertheless to and for the use of John Hamblet son of Thomas Hamblet, mariner, dec^d for and towards his maintenance and education And I will and devise that the said M^r John Pemberton dispose of the said sum of five pounds as he shall think most proper for and towards the maintenance and education of the said John Hamblett *Item* I give and bequeath to George Bradley of Melling and to his eldest son each the sum of ten shillings lawfull money and to the wid[ow] of David Almond afforesaid the sum of five pounds and to my godson John Letherland the sum of one pound and to Ellen Simmer ten shillings all of like lawfull money *Item* I give to Robert Whittle my scruton¹ in the parlor *Item* It is my will and mind and I do hereby give and bequeath unto my Executors hereafter mentioned the sum of four hundred pounds lawfull money in trust nevertheless that my said Executors and the survivour of them and the executors or administrators of such survivor sho'd dispose of the same four hundred pounds and the interest thereof in and for the maintenance education and preferment of Samuel Amory reputed son of Thomas Amory afforesaid by Margarett his wife formerly Margarett Ireland now deceased untill such time as he the said Samuel Amory shall attain to the age of twenty one years and then I do hereby will and devise that my said executors pay the said sum of four hundred pounds or such part thereof as shall be then remaining and not expended unto the said Samuel Amory his executors or administrators But in case the said Samuel Amory shall happen to die before he attain to the age of twenty one years without lawfull issue then it is my will and mind that one moiety or half part of the said four hundred pounds or so much thereof as shall be then unexpended and not laid out be expended or distributed among the poor of Leverpoole in such manner and form as my Executors shall think fit and as to the other half part thereof I give and bequeath the same to my Executors or such of them ashall be then living to divide amongst or betwixt them share and share alike *Item* I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto the said Samuel Amory all that my messuage and tenement scituate lying and being in Jack Lane in West Derby with its appurtenances with all my right title term and interest therein and thereto *Item* I give and bequeath to my Executors hereafter named the sum of forty pounds in trust nevertheless that they dispose of the said sum of forty pounds in putting out poor boys apprentice according to their discretions only I will that they may be children of sailors *Item* In case any of the money which I have now out at interest or the debts due and oweing to me shall happen to be lost or to become not recoverable by my Executors hereafter named it is my will and

¹ Scrutoir, or escritoir.

mind that such sum or sums of money so lost or not recoverable as aforesaid shall be made up and deducted out of the respective legacies before bequeathed unto or for the use and benefit of the prisoners for debt or otherwise in the goal or prison in and for the Burrough of Leverpoole and also out of that before bequeathed unto or to be disposed of amongst poor old sailors and sailors widdows inhabiting in Liverpool aforesaid (equally betwixt them share and share alike) anything to the contrary before mentioned notwithstanding except or unless the s^d sum or sums collectively or altogether so lost as aforesaid shall happen not to exceed the summ of fifteen pounds then and in such case it is my will and mind the s^d sum or sums (not exceeding fifteen pounds as afores^d) shall be deducted or paid by my Executors out of the legacy left to them hereunder Lastly I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint M^r Ralph Williamson merchant in Leverpoole and Robert Whittle in the same town schoolmaster to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament to whom I give the residue of my estate real and personal debts credits and money whatsoever (to be equally shared betwixt them) in case I shall not before my decease make some further disposal of them in the same paper or sheet And I do hereby disanul revoke and make void all former Wills and Testaments whatsoever by me heretofore made In witness whereof I the said Ann Mollineux have hereunto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and twenty seven [1727-8].

ANN MOLYNEUX

Seal.¹

Published and declared to be the last Will and Testament of the said Ann Mollyneux and signed and sealed by her we having subscribed our names as witnesses in presence of Testator the words *so lost as aforesaid, not, also three cross^{es} out and several razes being first noticed by us*

Dorothy Abram.

Margaret Griffis.

Elinor Sumner.

1st CODICIL

Me^m. this thirty-first day of Augst Anno Dom. 1728 I Ann Mollineux make the following additions to my above written Will (that is to say) First I give to Elisa Smith Wid[ow] of Doct^r Smith the sum of ten pounds and to John son of David Almonds the sum of five pounds more than I left him before

¹ Seal broken. This and the other seals are not decipherable.

and to Thomas Barnett's wife one pound and to Jas. Bennett one pound and I hereby make void and null Jacob Stringer's legacy of one pound and I give to the servant that happens to live wth me at my death five pound and I do hereby make void and null the legacy of fifty two pounds before given to the Church Wardens of the Parish Church of Sefton having already paid them the said sum myself Witness my hand the day and year above written and also my seal.

ANN MOLYNEUX

Seal

Witness present with the Testator

John Segar.

Mary Segar.

2nd CODICIL

Memorandum this second day of October Anno Domini 1728 I Ann Mollineux afforesaid do make the following alterations and additions in and to my above written Will whereunto this codic^l is annexed or joyn'd That is to say Whereas I had in my above Will left or gave to the children of John Goore mariner the sum of ten pounds and to John Wright taylor I also had given the sum of five pounds I do hereby disanull and make void both those legacys And also I had thereby bequeathed to the presant maid that happen'd to live with me at my death the sum of five pounds I hereby make void that legacy Item I do hereby give and bequeath unto the wid[ow] of Doctor Rich^d Smith the sum of eight pounds more than I had before left to her also to the wid[ow] of David Almond mariner dec^d the sum of five pounds more And I wo'd have the sum of seven pounds given to the poor at Sefton immedately after my burial there according to the discretion of my executors Witness my hand the day and year next above written

ANN MOLYNEUX her X mark.

Witness present with the Testatrix when she published seal'd and signed the above also the word (those) was first interlined in presence of us

Mary Segar.

Wm Oldham.

3rd CODICIL

Mem. this tenth day of October Anno Domini 1728 I Ann Mollineux of Liverpoole affores^d do make these further additions and alterations to my above written Will Whereas I had

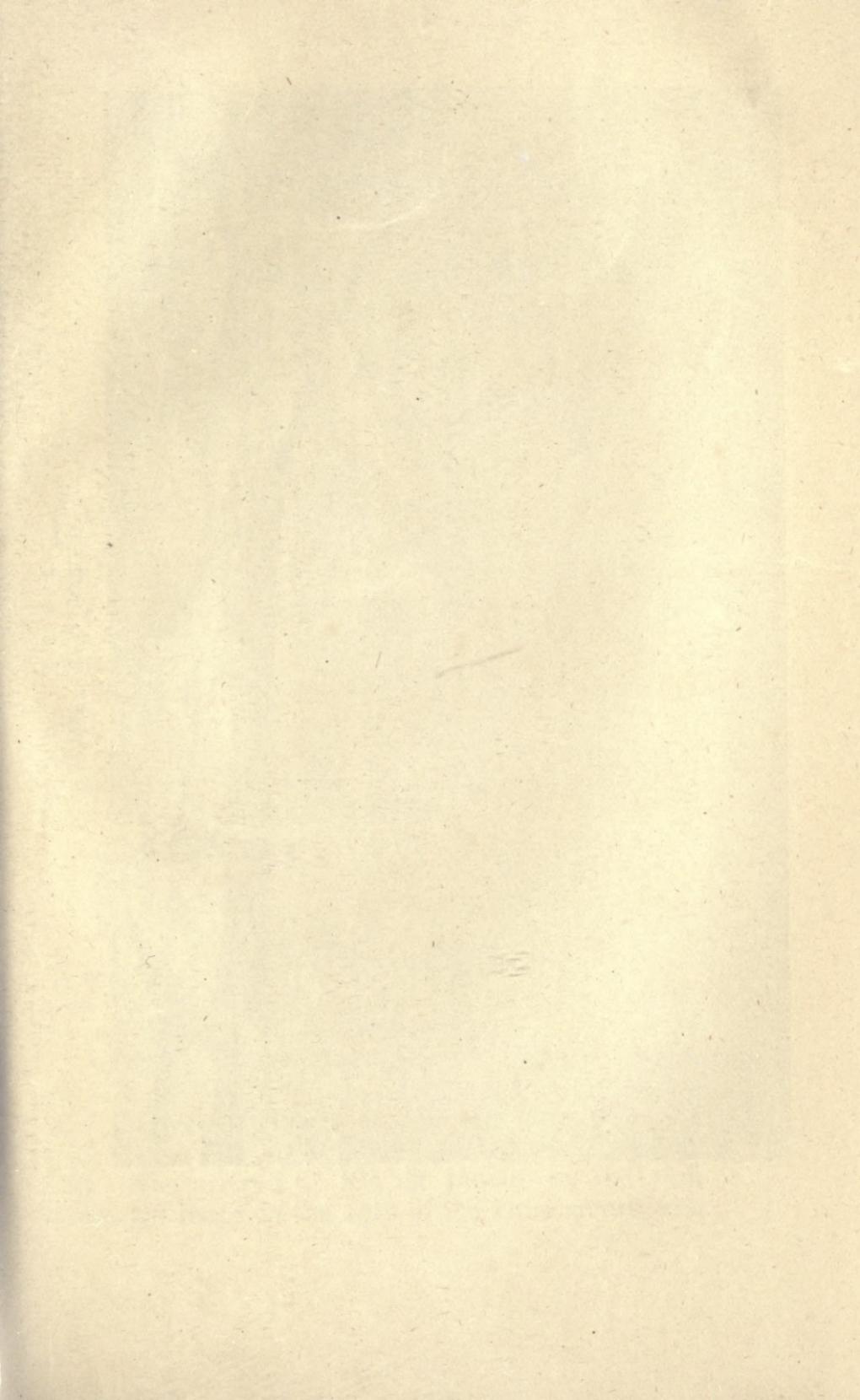
therein given to Ellen the wife of William Oldham the sum of one pound I do hereby disanull and make void that said legacy and do give the same to James Lygo's children equally to be shar'd amongst them and to Tho^s Barnet I give the sum of one pound and to Mr^s Almond wid[ow] I give the sum of five pounds more than I had left her before As witness my hand the day and year next above written

ANN MOLYNEUX her × mark.

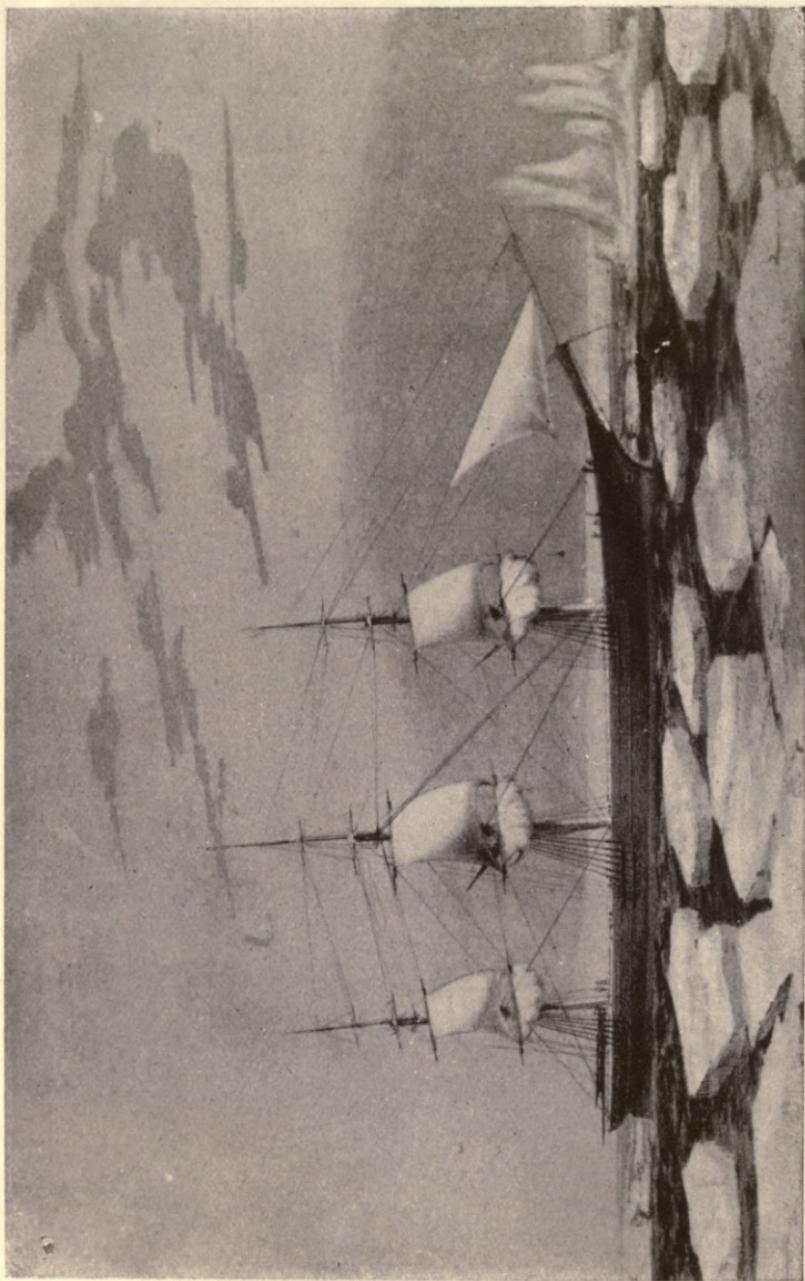
Witness present wth the Testatrix when she sign'd seal'd published and declared the above the razour at five pounds to Mrs Almond being first made in presence of us

Ann Whithead.

Mary Segar.



THE "RED JACKET"



THE "RED JACKET" AND ITS SAPLING

By A. H. Arkle

Read 11th March 1915

I HAVE lately become the possessor of a small periodical which I think is worthy of being mentioned in the *Transactions* of our Society, if only for the sake of the record which it preserves of a type of vessel which has, I fear, gone never to return.

This periodical was born at sea in the year 1855 on board the famous clipper *Red Jacket*, while on her voyage from Melbourne to Liverpool. It is entitled the "*Red Jacket Sapling*," and consists of four issues, published as follows :

No. 1.	South Atlantic	Friday, 8th June
No. 2.	At sea	Friday, 15th June
No. 3.	At sea	Friday, 29th June
No. 4.	North Atlantic	Friday, 6th July

It was made up and printed by Messrs. G. J. Poore and Co., 42 Castle Street, Liverpool, and was priced at two shillings for the complete set.

As to the publication itself, there is very little to be said ; I can find little or nothing of interest in it. The voyage began on the 2nd May, when the ship was towed out of Melbourne by the *Lowestoft* tug. She arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 17th June, left there on the 20th of the same month, and

was off Tuskar on the 24th July, and as there were no submarines about, she would probably be in Liverpool a day or two later; about eighty-four days on passage.

The editor of the paper does not seem to have been always satisfied with the conduct and behaviour of those among whom his lot was cast. It is hinted that the vessel had to put into Rio because of the shortness of provisions, and there seems to have been considerable grumbling at both the quantity and quality of what was provided, especially many of the minor articles "so necessary at sea, such as Vinegar, Pickles, Salt, &c." The attempts at joking and poetry are rather trying. There is no record of the cargo carried nor of the number of passengers at that time, but on the homeward voyage the following year the ship carried 280 passengers and over 100,000 oz. of gold—that is, not far short of half a million in value, without counting her general cargo.

To turn to the vessel herself, there is more of general interest to be said. The *Red Jacket* was one of the famous line of "White Star packets" for Australia, her agents in Liverpool being Messrs. Pilkington & Wilson at that time, though the firm changed its title more than once. Other vessels of this line were the *White Star*, *Ben Nevis*, *Mermaid*, *Sardinian*, *Spray of the Ocean*, and *Shalimar*.

The *Red Jacket* was designed by Samuel M. Pook, and built by George Thomas at Rockland, Maine, U.S.A., to the order of Messrs. Seacomb and Taylor, of Boston, U.S.A. She was 2006 tons register, with a length of 260 feet, breadth 44 feet, and depth 20 feet. She left New York on her first voyage under the command of Captain Asa Eldridge, who was afterwards in charge of the Collins Line steamer *Pacific*, which sailed from Liverpool to New York on the 23rd January 1856,

and was never again heard of. The *Red Jacket* arrived here from New York on the 24th January 1854, having made the passage from Sandy Hook to the Rock Light in 13 days 1 hour, the fastest passage for a sailing ship on record.

She was purchased by Pilkington & Wilson of Liverpool, as already stated, for their White Star Line of Australian packets, and sailed for Melbourne on the 4th May 1854, with 500 passengers, under the command of Captain Reed. She arrived out in 69½ days, and made the passage home in 73½ days, doing the round voyage in the wonderful time of 5 months and 10 days. In appearance she was a most beautiful model, with the tall tapering masts characteristic of the American clippers of the time. For figure-head she carried a full-length figure of the Indian chief after whom she was named.

From a memoir in the *Liverpool Courier* of the 28th May 1856, I have gleaned the following particulars of this remarkable and romantic figure:

Sagoyewatha, called Red Jacket because as a boy he always wore a jacket of this colour, was one of the Seneca tribe of North American Indians. He was born in 1750, and attained the highest distinction and influence by his remarkable powers of eloquence. In 1792 he was chosen as one of a deputation who visited Philadelphia, and was the chief spokesman in their negotiations with the Republican Government.

In 1812 he took up arms in defence of his own tribe's lands against the British, and as one of the leaders distinguished himself near Fort St. George on the 17th August 1813, in which battle the British were defeated.

He had a rooted antipathy to Christianity, and was never reconciled. He understood English well, but would rarely speak it. His residence was a log cabin in a lonely spot near Buffalo, where he died, 20th January 1830, enjoying great power and distinction among his friends and others to the day of his death.

The *Red Jacket*, after some years in the Australian trade, carrying valuable cargoes and many passengers, was, owing to the ever-increasing pres-

sure of steam competition, at last relegated to the Quebec lumber trade.

Enough has been said to show what an important and valuable business was maintained for many years by the famous ships of the White Star Line, the Black Ball Line, and other noted firms, until at last all-conquering steam drove them from their nearly last stronghold. The *Red Jacket's* last voyage as an Australian clipper, so far as I can trace, was on the 20th November 1865.

The steamers that make the same voyage to-day are magnificent in proportions, speedy, convenient, and comfortable beyond all imagination of the traveller of 1855; but we have lost the exquisitely fine lines, the tapering masts, and the glorious spread of canvas which made the old clippers appear as things of life and beauty, and we shall never look upon their like again.

The accompanying illustration, showing the vessel while on her first voyage from Australia, is taken from a beautiful lithograph now in the possession of Messrs. Gracie, Beazley & Co. of Liverpool, to whom I am much indebted for permission to reproduce it.

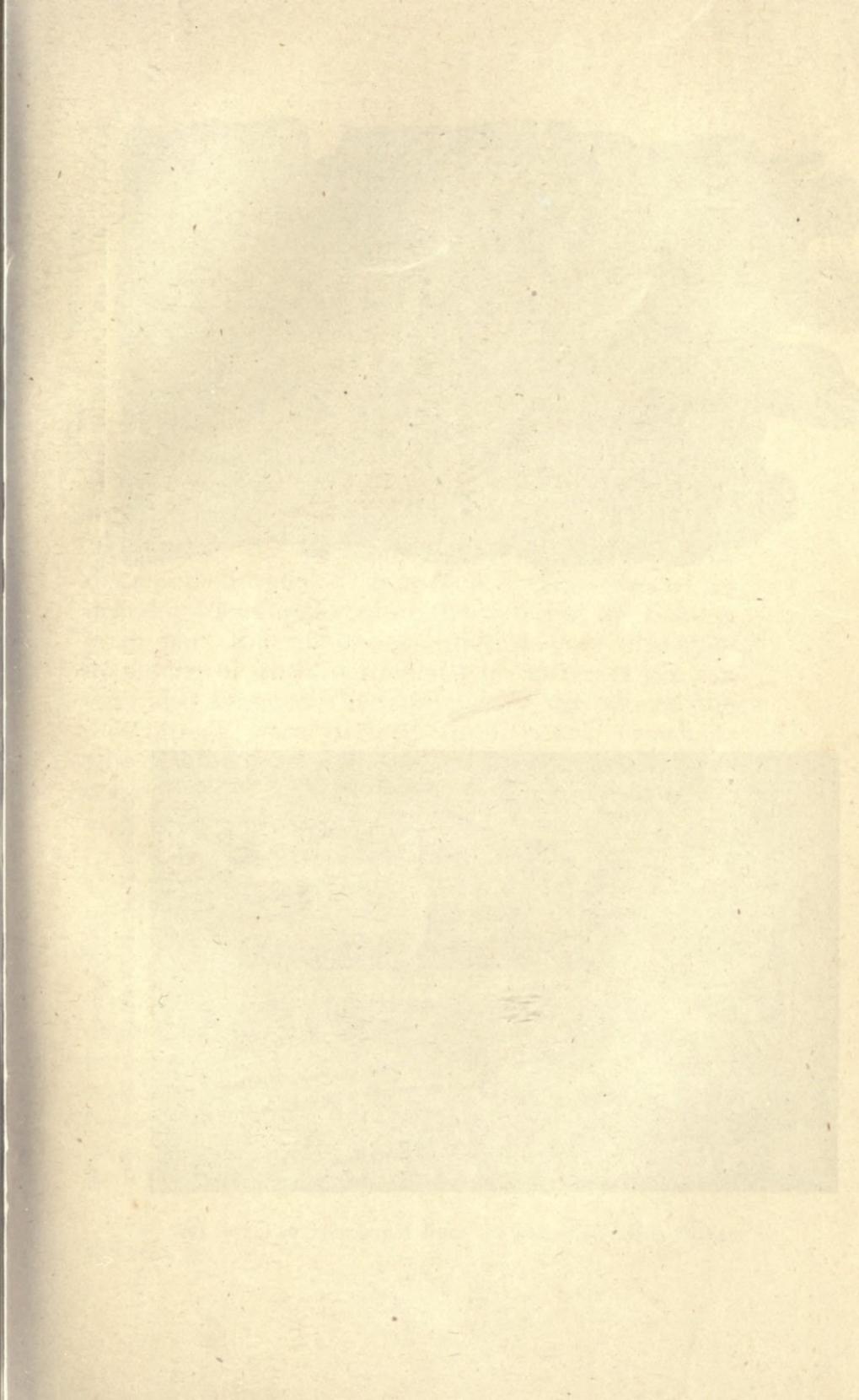


FIG. 1.—ST. CATHERINE REFUSING TO
SACRIFICE



FIG. 2.—THE BURNING OF THE ALEXAN-
DRINE PHILOSOPHERS



ANCIENT ALABASTERS AT LYDIATE

By Philip Nelson, M.D., F.S.A.

Read 11th March 1915

THE carvings in alabaster which form the subject of the present paper have already been discussed in our *Transactions*.¹ My reason for bringing them again before the notice of the Society is in part the increasing interest now displayed in mediaeval work, particularly of native origin; in part also because when previously reproduced the illustrations were derived from pencil drawings, which in the nature of things cannot hope to compete in accuracy with those of photographic origin.

There are preserved in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary at Lydiate various examples of alabaster work of the fifteenth century, not improbably executed in a Nottingham workshop, all of which, save two, relate to the martyrdom of St. Catherine. Previous to the building of the present chapel at Lydiate these alabasters had been for many years in Lydiate Hall, and those panels which relate to St. Catherine doubtless originally formed part of the retable of the altar of the patron saint in the adjacent chantry or domestic chapel of St. Catherine, founded by one of the Ireland family

¹ Vol. xlvi. 157: an able paper from the pen of the late Father Powell.

in 1485, which has in its ruined state become known as "Lydiate Abbey."

English alabaster retables were very popular during the fifteenth and earlier part of the sixteenth century, and were largely exported from this country, examples being found in places as remote as Iceland and Danzig, whilst a fine retable, very similar to that under consideration, occurs in the church of St. Catherine at Venice. In regard to this retable at Venice, it is a remarkable circumstance that a city of its pre-eminence in the world of art should have imported carvings of such comparative crudeness, when we bear in mind the fact that sculptures of the highest excellence were being executed in Italy at the same time. This may, however, be explained by religious art tending to become stereotyped, the sacred ikons of Russia of the present time being, for example, carried out in the manner of the twelfth century.

The Lydiate retable would originally consist of a number of panels, beneath rich canopies, illustrating scenes from the martyrdom of St. Catherine, flanked on either side by large standing saintly figures, and there still survive four of the former and one of the latter.

We will now proceed to the consideration and description of the various alabasters, supplying, for the purpose of continuity, such panels as are unfortunately now missing from the series. The alabasters are as follows:

I. This panel, which is absent from the Lydiate series, represents St. Catherine refusing to sacrifice to an idol. Upon the right is the Emperor Maximin, holding his sword in his left hand, whilst in his right was a scroll; and in front of him are two attendants, one of whom leads the victim for the offering. In the centre is an image upon a tall pillar, and upon the left is the saint bearing

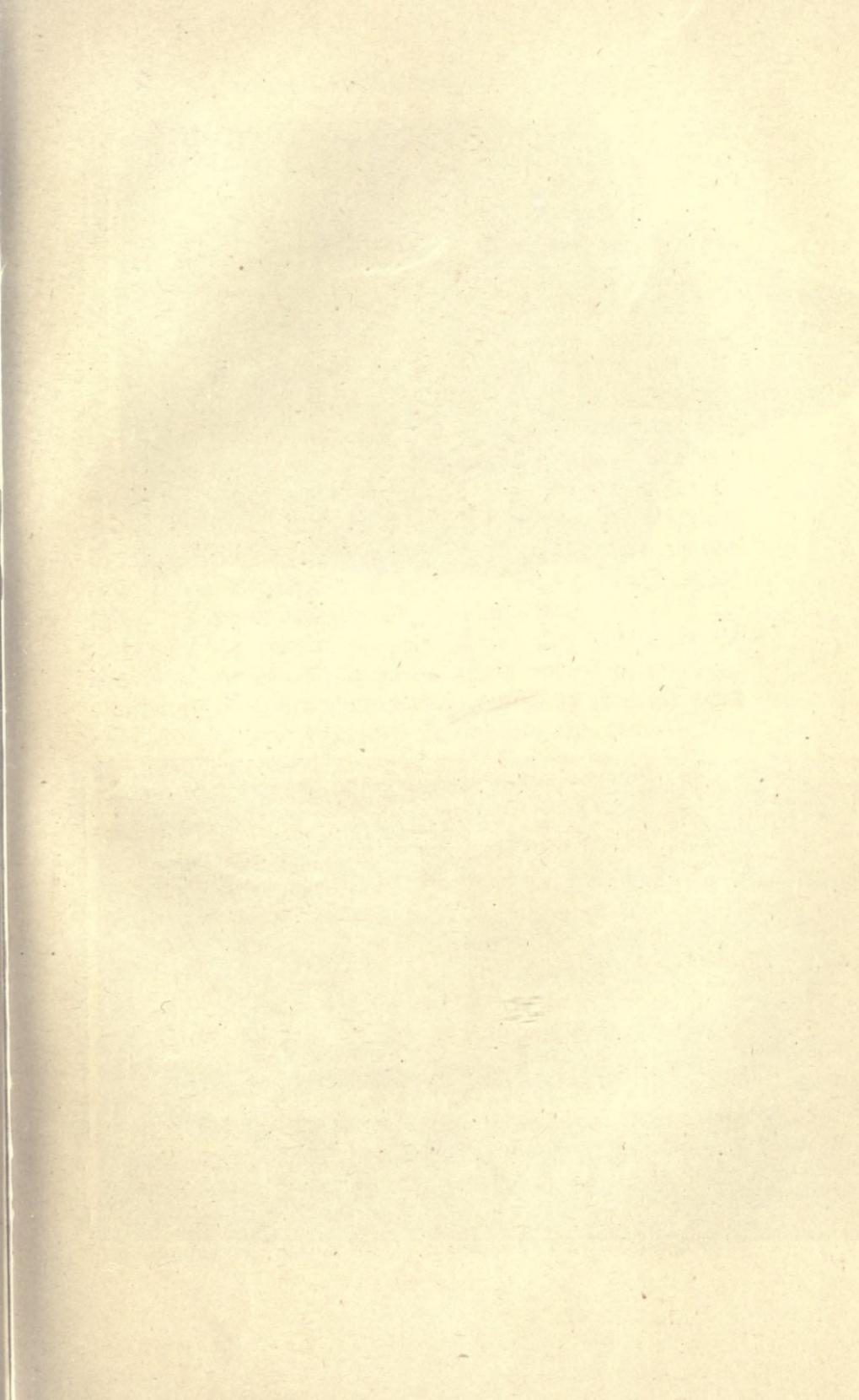


FIG. 4.—ST. CATHERINE PRESERVED FROM THE WHEELS



FIG. 3.—THE CONVERSION OF FAUSTINA



in her hands a scroll; behind her are three male figures. Size 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This group (Fig. 1), which came from Yarnton Church, Oxfordshire, is now in the British Museum.

II. This group, which contains sixteen figures, depicts St. Catherine standing before the Emperor Maximin, who is seated upon a throne, bearing in his left hand his sword, whilst from his crown there issues a dragon's head, the devil.¹ In the foreground are the philosophers of Alexandria, who, having been converted by the eloquence of the saint, are being burnt by command of the Emperor; three executioners are engaged in the work, one in stirring the logs with a two-pronged fork, another in fanning the embers with a pair of bellows, whilst the third thrusts the sufferers in. This panel (Fig. 2) measures 20 by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

III. This panel, preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, may, from its marked similarity of treatment, have originally formed part of the Lydiate retable. It depicts the conversion of the Empress Faustina and Porphyry to Christianity by St. Catherine (Fig. 3). In the centre of the scene is the saint, who is represented as standing in prison, beneath a canopy supported by twisted columns, upon which rests a dove, whilst beneath is an angel holding a box and torch. Upon the right is the figure of Christ, who bestows His blessing with His left hand, and with His right supports His cross-staff, whilst on the other side are the Empress and Porphyry. In the upper corners of the panel, which measures 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches, are two angels.

IV. St. Catherine, in the centre of the panel, stands half-clothed beneath the Deity, miraculously preserved from death by the wheels, whilst on each

¹ A similar convention occurs in the fifteenth-century glass panel representing the Feast of Herod, in Gresford Church, Denbighshire.

side her intended executioners are falling to the ground, killed by the fragments of the wheels, which have been shattered by angelic intervention. This group (Fig. 4) which measures 18 by 11½ inches, contains ten figures.

V. St. Catherine, with four female friends, under guard of a man bearing a halberd, is represented as kneeling down in prayer prior to her decollation. This panel (Fig. 5), which measures 17 by 11 inches, is surmounted by its original canopy, which is 5½ by 10½ inches.

VI. This group represents the execution of St. Catherine by the sword. Upon the right is the Emperor Maximin, represented, as before, wearing a crown from which issues a dragon's head, and bearing in his left hand a sword. In the foreground is the kneeling headless figure of the saint, behind a block, at the foot of which lies her upturned crowned head. To the left of St. Catherine is her gaoler, standing in the doorway of the prison, carrying his keys attached to a club.¹ Behind the saint stands her executioner, who is represented just in the act of returning his sword to the scabbard, whilst in the background are three armed attendants and two civilians, one of whom bears a roll (Fig. 6).

VII. This scene shows us the body of the saint being entombed by seven angels, on Mount Sinai, during which ceremony two streams of miraculous oil gush from the side of the sepulchre, and are received into vessels provided with handles. This panel (Fig. 7), which measures 18 by 11 inches, still retains its original canopy, 10½ by 5½ inches.

VIII. The effigy of St. Catherine, which measures 29 by 9½ inches, is executed in considerable relief. The back, which is flat, still exhibits the

¹ A very similar figure of a gaoler occurs at Ashton-under-Lyne in the fifteenth-century glass, in the panel depicting St. Helen visiting the prisoners.

FIG. 6.—DECOLLATION OF ST. CATHERINE



FIG. 5.—ST. CATHERINE KNEELS
IN PRAYER



FIG. 8.—ST. CATHERINE



FIG. 7.—ENTOMBMENT OF
ST. CATHERINE



FIG. 10.—THE VISITATION



FIG. 9.—ST. CUTHBERT



latten wire staples, by which it was originally secured in position. This figure (Fig. 8), which is beautifully modelled, still shows considerable traces of its original colouring, the cloak being of blue lined with red, whilst the robe beneath was of gold. The top of the head is smoothly worked, which circumstance points to the crown as having been separately wrought. In her right hand the saint held a sword, her emblem, point downward, its scabbard being wound about with the belt, whilst in her left hand she bore a palm-branch, the token of victory. The ground beneath the figure, which is adorned with yellow daisies having red centres, is broken away beneath St. Catherine's left foot, and here was probably the crowned head of her persecutor Maximin, such as we find depicted in the fifteenth-century glass at West Wickham, Kent.¹ The other saintly figure, pendent to St. Catherine, is now missing, but would probably represent St. Barbara.

We must, in addition to the St. Catherine retable, also consider two other examples of mediæval alabaster work at Lydiate: the first, a figure of St. Cuthbert; the second, a panel representing the Visitation.

The effigy of St. Cuthbert (Fig. 9), which measures 30 by 13 inches, shows us the saint as bishop of Lindisfarne, seated on his episcopal throne, bestowing with his right hand his benediction, whilst with his left hand he holds his episcopal staff. The saint, who is mitred and habited in an alb, dalmatic, and chasuble, wears caligæ and gloves, from which latter depend tassels, whilst at his left foot is an otter, the peculiar emblem of St. Cuthbert, the origin of it being as follows:

¹ *Vide* Nelson's *Ancient Painted Glass in England*, p. 130, Plate XXX.

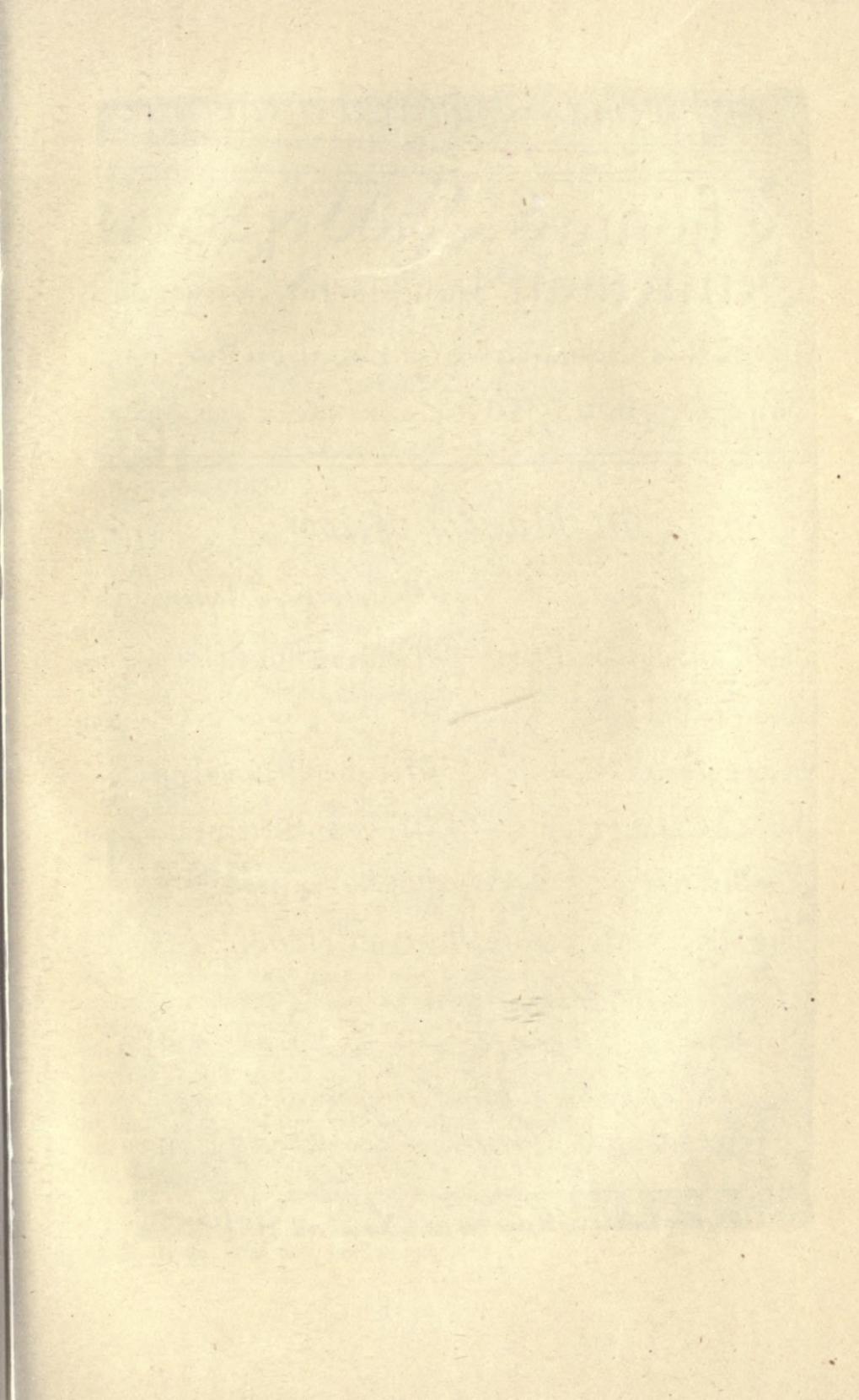
"St. Cuthbert, not to distress his hostess, St. Ebba of Coldingham, had partaken of her hospitality; but in penance secretly walked up to his neck in the sea. At dawn he was still there 'praising God.' When he came out, 'two otters left the sea, and, lying down before him on the sand, breathed upon his feet, and wiped them with their hair.'"¹

It is not improbable that this figure of St. Cuthbert may have belonged originally to the parish church of Halsall, a church dedicated to his honour.

The last piece to claim our attention (Fig. 10) is the group depicting the Visitation. Here we find both the Blessed Virgin and St. Elizabeth represented as veiled, nimbed, cloaked, and bearing labels, whilst the former in addition is crowned. Above the figures are some coloured architectural details, whilst behind are six angels holding scrolls. This panel, which measures 17 by 10 inches, is much injured by exposure to the weather, and it is thus very doubtful if it originally came from the same source as the other alabasters preserved at Lydiate.

In conclusion, I must express my gratitude to the Rev. Father Hanly for his kind permission to publish these charming examples of mediæval craftsmanship, as also to Sir Charles Hercules Read for permission to reproduce the first panel, and finally to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London for permission to reproduce Figs. 1 and 6 from the Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of English Mediæval Alabaster Work, MCMXIII. Group VI., it should be stated, is the property of the Society of Antiquaries.

¹ Bond, *Dedications of English Churches*, p. 179.



Mr Thomas Noye Mayor
Thomas Kidd of Widnes
Gentleman duly elected Mayor of
and for his Honourable Corporation this 2d.
day of October 1750: x x x x x x x x x x

m^r Mayor's Officers

Deputy Mayor	-	m ^r Henry Colston
The Mayor's Bailliff	-	m ^r Aaron Marsh
Town's Bailliff	-	m ^r W ^m Chaddwick
Mater Doctor	-	m ^r John Clunyton
Wood Doctor	-	m ^r John Millor
Thomassit	-	John Colston Tho. Westhead
Thos Recorder	-	said Henry Colston

Peter Orrell
John Barrow

John Houghay of Liverpool Master
James et al small Plumbed
Fitter & Glazier

Stonemason William Sculter

ROLL OF THE MOCK CORPORATION OF FARNWORTH IN WIDNES

By Charles Madeley

Read 11th February 1915

IT is now nearly forty-four years since, at a meeting of the Historic Society, Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith read his annual summary of the local antiquarian events of the previous year, under the usual title of "Archæology in the Mersey District, 1870." His report included the following paragraph :

RELICS OF OLD FARNWORTH

This neighbouring Lancashire village, in common with others near town, is fast losing its quaint and interesting character, and becoming commonplace.

Its ancient parchment roll, containing a list of all the copy-holders of the township, and said to be of great length, was, until lately, conserved within a metal case; but a degenerate and reckless spirit now prevailing, what should have been everybody's business has become nobody's, and the latest recreant custodian added to his sins by a wilful neglect of this precious topographical memorial. Dr. Kendrick informs us it was last seen in the hands of some young tatterdemalions, who were trailing it through the mire of the village street. Not a scrap of the document is known to exist, but this gentleman, in default of the desiderated roll, has secured its old receptacle, a case of tin, upon which are faintly pourtrayed the bear and bearward of the village.¹

¹ "Archæology in the Mersey District, 1870," by Henry Ecroyd Smith, *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, xxiii. p. 140.

It does not appear from the Proceedings whether the tin case was exhibited at the meeting, but assuming that it was not shown, I am glad to be able, after this somewhat long interval, to remedy the omission. The cylinder which presumably contained the roll is 4 inches in diameter and 7 inches high, and stands on a square base which appears to have contained a shallow drawer, now wanting. The painting on the cylinder, representing a bear and his leader, with a landscape of rocks and trees, is not so indistinct as Mr. Ecroyd Smith's description would imply.

The case was presented by Dr. Kendrick to the Warrington Municipal Museum in 1872, and has since remained there, an object which has always given rise to more regret than interest. It seemed futile to be carefully preserving the case when the roll, which alone could give it any meaning, was wanting. You may imagine, therefore, our satisfaction when a few months ago, quite accidentally and as a mere coincidence, the roll itself turned up in Warrington and we were able to secure it.

It is true we have no direct evidence connecting the roll with the case. The history of the manuscript since, in the words of Dr. Kendrick, it was trailed in the gutter at Farnworth, seems to be lost. But I hope to show that the internal evidence supplied by the document, when considered together with such slight tradition as exists in print, is sufficiently convincing.¹

A first cursory examination of the MS. did not bear out the idea referred to by Mr. Smith that

¹ Mr. Beamont in "Some notices of Courts Leet occasioned by the recent recovery of some rolls of the court at Farnworth," read before the Warrington Literary and Philosophical Society in 1873, briefly describes the roll, which appears to have been then amongst those of the Court Leet, although he does not say so definitely, nor does he identify it with the missing document referred to by Mr. Ecroyd Smith. (See *Warrington Guardian*, 10th May 1873.)

it was a roll of copyholders of the manor of Widnes. It suggested rather that we have here the record of a social club, of a kind not unknown, which pursued its main object under the form of a burlesque of municipal rites and ceremonies. I accordingly sought for published evidence of the existence of such an institution at Farnworth, and found some indications in Mr. Poole's *Old Widnes and its Neighbourhood* (1906, 4to), from which I take the liberty of extracting the following paragraphs. Describing the village of Farnworth Mr. Poole says :

"Throughout the greater part of the year, the quiet simple life of the village would move on with unvarying monotony. Only occasionally would there be a stir and bustle to animate the people and rouse them out of the state of deadness and apathy in which most of their days were spent. Of this character was the Wakes, which was held annually about the middle of October. . . . For three days the holiday continued. . . . On the first day, which usually fell on a Monday, the programme of amusements consisted of the old-time customs, now long extinct, of bear-baiting and bull-baiting. . . .

"The bear was one which was dragged about from place to place to undergo its martyrdom. Generally, it was the property and under the immediate care of a fiddler, whose musical abilities were frequently called into requisition during the progress of the baiting. The approach of the bear, which sometimes did not arrive in Farnworth until late in the day, was observed by men stationed on the church tower. When the forms of the animal and its attendant were descried in the distance, the news was conveyed to the belfry, where men stood ready to ring the bells. As the loud peal was sounded, its deafening noise served as a notice to the expectant crowd waiting below. Amongst them, the centre of attraction, was a motley troop of men clustered together at the top of the street, who were tricked out in all sorts of strange garments and gewgaws, meant to invest them with the dignity and pomp of a bogus mayor and corporation. As the bells clanged still louder and louder, this fantastic group formed into a procession and proceeded slowly down the street, followed by the rest of the crowd, their object being to greet the bear and its keeper with all due honours and ceremony. When the different parties met it would be hard to say which looked the most absurd, the hairy beast and its swarthy keeper, or the motley company of yokels, bedecked with ribbons,

feathers, and other cheap finery. The bogus mayor gave the strangers welcome in a few words, and conducted them with all due ceremony to the scene of the approaching struggle. . . .

"The baiting of the bull, which was an equally cruel sport, was conducted in much the same manner as the baiting of the bear. . . .

"On the second day of the Wakes, Tuesday, a fair was held, when horses and cattle were offered for sale, the animals being tethered on either side of Church Street. This day's proceedings attracted to the village all the farmers and horse dealers for miles around, who attended for the dual purpose of buying and selling. . . .

"With the gradual extinction of the fair there disappeared also the sports which were held at its conclusion for the entertainment of the large body of strangers, whom the buying and selling had drawn to the spot. In addition to the usual foot and obstacle races, etc., a horse race was held, in which local-bred quadrupeds not infrequently carried off the palm.

"After sunset on each of the three days the village put on its most lively aspect, and through the gaily lighted street trooped a throng of pleasure-seekers, bent on enjoying themselves. The several inns in the village, notably the Ring o' Bells, were crowded with visitors, every room being full. The upper rooms were cleared of their furniture, the fiddlers set up on their high seats in the corners, and a throng of happy couples made merry in all the country dances. Thus was the Wakes brought to a close each year—in a burst of music and dancing; but the year 1865 witnessed its departure for all time."

This account of Farnworth Wakes is based on the first-hand recollection of the person from whom Mr. Poole received the tradition, and represents probably the best account which we are now likely to obtain of a custom which has been dead for fifty years.

The references to the Mock Corporation are slight, but significant, and the part said to be taken by the "bogus mayor" in welcoming the bear and its leader accounts for the peculiar decoration of the roll-case. Other allusions will present themselves as we examine the roll itself.

The roll is written on strips of parchment from 3 to 6 inches in width, sewn together end to end,

and measures as it now stands 59 feet 7 inches in length.

The earlier part of the document is well written, on good material, and is generally in a good state of preservation, but later there is evidence of carelessness and incompetence, shown in the imperfect entries, the gradually lessening width of the parchment, and the clumsy manner in which the successive strips are fastened together. In the latter fourth part many entries are now illegible, having perhaps been written in bad ink.

Just at the commencement of the roll the parchment is a good deal rubbed and worn, but, I think, not imperfect, and it seems clear that the first existing entry was really the first made, and that the record of the Mock Corporation, so far as this roll is concerned, began on October 18, 1714.

It is, on the other hand, quite evident that the roll is imperfect at the end. We can only say that the last entry now remaining is dated July 28, 1761. For those forty-seven years the roll appears to be complete.

For the first twenty-one years the entries are made all in one style, and probably all by one hand. But in later years the scribe is frequently changed, and finally the entries have sometimes the appearance of signatures of the persons whose names are entered, and often of having been entered by any person, literate or illiterate, who might be at hand.

The first entry on the roll reads as follows :

Farnworth.

1714. Thomas Blackburn elected May^r 18th 8br.,

and the annual batch of names of freemen is almost invariably led by an entry in similar terms. Occasionally the entry is more formal :

18th October 1746.

Mr. Rich^d Williams of Liverpool duly elected Mayor of this Honourable Corporation of Farnworth.

But the attempt at super-legal formality was not persisted in, and the simpler form continues to the end of the roll. And indeed there were years, about one in nine, when the election of Mayor, if it occurred, was not recorded at all.

The election of Mayor took place nearly always about the middle of October,¹ which, Mr. Poole says, was about the date of the Farnworth Wakes.

In 1731 occurs the first record of any other officer besides the Mayor, when "Henry Wright Recorder" is entered in a very conspicuous manner. I suspect that this is the name of the scribe whom I have suggested as responsible for writing the first twenty-one years of the roll.

In 1749 appears the first entry of those other officials whom one would expect to find in this connection, and who continue to be recorded yearly afterwards. In 1751 the entry stands thus :

Mr. Ralph Holland of Liverpoole Mason and Architect
was duly elected Mayor of and for this Honourable
Corporation of Farnworth the 19th day of October
1751.

His officers appointed by him as follows :

Mr. John Fearon : Deputy Mayor.

Mr. John Plumpton : The Mayor's Bailiff.

Mr. Henry Forster : The Towns Bailiff.

Mr. Ralph Forster : The Mace Bearer.

Mr. John Wright : The Sword Bearer.

Mr. Wm. Chaddwick : The Bellman, Toll-gatherer and
Cryer.

Mr. Thomas Litherland : } The Musick.
and . . . [illegible] }

The last-named pair of officers, The Musick, continue to be so designated all through, an earlier attempt to give them an official title having resulted in the description "Muisitioner." In 1760 four Constables were added to the list. There is no record anywhere of any duties due or performed by any of the officials named.

¹ In 1753 the election took place on June 16.

The remainder of the names are those of the Freemen. The number of names, that is the number of new members admitted, each year varies very much. In the first year there were forty-nine, and the average for the forty-eight years was thirty-three, the total number on the roll being 1629. The majority were admitted, or at least entered, under the same date as the election of the Mayor, at what we may call the annual meeting. But entries were also made at other dates, at very irregular intervals, sometimes as many as twelve times in a year, and three times in one month. This implies pretty frequent sittings of the Corporation, because we need not suppose that new freemen were admitted at every meeting.

The freemen were of very various occupations and conditions, and I have hesitated over the choice of a way to convey some knowledge of this aspect of the membership short of analysing the whole list.

An analysis of the first year's entries will perhaps serve, as the list is fairly typical.

First as to place of residence. There are forty-nine names, and for five there is no place given. The others are ascribed as follows :

Warrington	.	.	8	Cuerdley	.	.	.	1
Bold	.	.	8	Upton	.	.	.	1
Ditton	.	.	8	Huyton	.	.	.	1
Rainhill	.	.	3	Croft	.	.	.	1
Widnes	.	.	2	Manchester	.	.	.	1
Prescot	.	.	2	Chorley	.	.	.	1
Farnworth	.	.	2	London	.	.	.	1
Liverpool	.	.	2	North Britain	.	.	.	1
Penketh	.	.	1					

The proportion deriving from Warrington is probably above the average of other years, but the preponderance of names from the villages and towns round Farnworth, with a sprinkling of more distant places, is quite characteristic of the whole list.

In this first year the condition or occupation of the freeman is given in less than half the cases. Afterwards it became more a rule to do so. An analysis of the twenty given shows the following :

Gentleman . . .	8	Weaver	2
Doctor of Physic . .	1	Sacking Weaver . .	1
Clerk in Orders . .	1	Grocer	2
Yeoman	1	Grocer and Draper .	1
Husbandman . . .	2	Slater	1

A somewhat longer list is furnished by the year 1738-9. The forty-four occupations given are as follows :

Gentleman, 19; Clerk in Orders, 1; Attorney, 1; Excise Officer, 1; Yeoman, 1; Husbandman, 4; Weaver, Butcher, Shoemaker, 2 each; Watchmaker, Watch-tool-maker, Dyer, Maltman, Mugger (*i.e.* Potter), Tailor, Tobacconist, Mercer, 1 each; Musician, 3.

The list records also from time to time the admission of the local officials, such as the Minister of Farnworth Chapel, the Steward and Deputy Steward of the Manor, the Warden of Farnworth (by which I understand the churchwarden), the Inland Revenue Officers, and the Master of Farnworth Grammar School.

The following is the sole example of the admission of an honorary member, the name being that of a man who was just then a popular idol, in whose honour more than a hundred medals had been struck :

1740. Nov. the 12th.—The Right Honourable Edward Vernon Esquire Admiral of the Blew now supposed to be in the West Indies.

The entry was repeated the following year in a form and for a reason which is not quite intelligible :

17 8 br. 1741. Admiral Vernon as a Complim^t of th . . . for the Honour and Fee of Widnes.

The roll being essentially a list of names, entries of proceedings and resolutions appear only as it were by accident and very seldom. The following extracts serve, however, to indicate some of the conditions of membership and other rules of the Corporation :

- 1753. James Tickel free.
James Rice [?] free.
- 1756. Feb. ye 10 1756 maid free [the following] . . .
- 1751. Thos Chaffirst junr. sworn May 12th.
- 1737. Alexander Britch of Farnworth sworn by Prox.
- 1752. [Name crossed out.] For want of paying his fee.
- 1742. Dec. 20. Be it enacted That this present day John Hunt of Widnes has paid the sum of One shilling for false challenge of a Freeman, which for the future to be the same for all persons making a False Chall[enge].

The last quotation is the only record of any resolution of the Corporation which occurs in the roll.

Up to this point we have found nothing inconsistent with the theory that this was a serious institution, although on the other hand we have met with nothing directly connected with any serious purpose it might pursue. But scattered amongst the dull and formal entries of the freemen, their names, addresses, and condition, we come upon an occasional word of burlesque description or of sarcastic comment, or an allusion to the sporting accompaniments of the gathering which, if I may be allowed the expression, gives the show away completely.

The following refer to the sports held during the Wakes :

- 1724. James Daniel Gentl Dog Lad of Warrington With his horse Jonathan.
- Samuel Finney Gentleman Deputy upon Captain Edmund Taylor Gentleman Whipper-in on Truby.
- Thomas Orrett Gentleman upon Madcap.

1725. Mr. John Hayes Farrier in ordinary to the Gentlemen Hunters in Warrington.
 Jonathan Egerton Bearward.
1729. Henry Wright of Farnworth upon the Arabian.¹
1737. Mr. Lawrence Kay Jun^r one of the Gentlemen Hunters in Prescott upon his Horse Stanley for Ever.
 Mr. Thomas Loughton the same upon Talbot Warren.
1754. John Maser Bullward of West Derby.

The following entries, whilst few in number and widely scattered through the years, are suggestive of a good deal of which there is no record :

1730. Mr. Thomas Garnett of Bold Hall aged Seventy 7.
 1732. Joseph Son of Henry Thelwall aged Eleven years.
 1735. William son of Jonathan Frodsham aged six years.
 1757. John Forrest Scholar of Frodsham School.
 Robert Wain : Ashley Scholar of Frodsham School.
 1731. Thomas Merry of Cuerdley an Infant.

Of course, it is possible to imagine serious reasons for allowing a child to take up the freedom of the Corporation, but about the mockery of the following there can be no doubt :

1717. Richard Bolton al[ia]s Silk and Buttons.
 1731. Thomas Lawton of Warrington Tonser al[ia]s dict[us] Esq.
 1754. Thomas Pusey alias Parson [?].
 1732. Mr. Hooton of Wigan a Duck for Ever.
 1735. Mr. Joseph Rigby of Farnworth catcht at last.
 1737. Nicholas Ierns of Ditton Butcher and Gentleman.
 1742. Sir James Orrell of Warrington in the county of Lancaster . . . Physition in Ordinary To the R^t Honble. the Lord Hugh Topping.²
 1749. Mr. John Bradshaw the Drawer.
 1750. Thomas Johnson of Liverpool Comick.
 1731. Mr. John Kelly of Warrington Cythareedius.
 1751. Mr. W^m Hutson Super Boy Seven foot two inches high.

¹ Elected Recorder 1731.

² Hugh Topping was elected Mayor six years earlier.

There were other Mock Corporations in Lancashire in the eighteenth century. The one held at Walton-le-Dale, which began and ended with the century, has been described by Mr. H. H. Barker.¹

The Mock Corporation of Sephton, which did not arise until 1764, was the subject of a paper read before the Society by Mr. Horley,² and the Mock Corporation of Rochdale, which flourished from 1712 to 1737, was described by Mr. J. P. Earwaker.³

This last was contemporary with the Farnworth Corporation, and there is another coincidence in that the sole evidence for its existence lies in a parchment roll, now amongst the Raines papers in the Chetham Library.

These three Mock Corporations were in principle somewhat similar to the one at Farnworth, but all held a much higher local status and aimed at a far more dignified style and procedure.

This difference only corresponds to the difference in the social position of the members in each case. For whilst the freemen of Farnworth were mostly tradesmen and professional men from the neighbouring villages, the Sephton and Rochdale Corporations were maintained by and for the wealthy merchants of Liverpool and Manchester respectively, and the one at Walton-le-Dale was controlled and supported by members of the chief families of Lancashire.

They were all, further, more of the nature of clubs, whilst membership of the Corporation of Farnworth was apparently obtainable merely by payment of a fee.

¹ *The Walton-le-Dale Mock Corporation*, by H. H. Barker. Blackburn, 1874. 12^o.

² *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, 1881-3, xxxiii., xxxiv. For a fuller account, see Gordon and Caree's *Sefton*.

³ *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, 1890, xl. p. 93.

Another Mock Corporation, that of Newcastle-under-Lyme, was described to this society by Mr. Mayer.¹ This club was deliberately established about the year 1600 for the express purpose of burlesquing the proceedings of the real corporation of the town, as a protest against the arrangement under which that body was self-elected. It was carried on for 230 years, and was dissolved on the cessation of the grievance. It had thus no analogy, except in form, with the subject of our inquiry.

It is sometimes suggested that these Mock Corporations, or some of them, were in reality Jacobite associations in disguise. However that may be elsewhere, there seems to be no justification for the theory in regard to the Farnworth Corporation or any of the others which I have mentioned, although Mr. Earwaker says, without offering any evidence, that the Rochdale Corporation was "very possibly Jacobite in character."

If we must seek an origin for the Mock Corporation of Farnworth in some real institution, I can only inquire whether there might be in it any survival or tradition of the early Manorial Borough which existed in Farnworth in the fifteenth century,² but of which, so far as I know, no other relics survived.

Two entries on the Roll, some twelve years before the first appearance there of the Mayor's officers, suggest a connection with, or a recognition of the existence of, the Manor Court. The suggestive phrases occur in the description of two

¹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, 1851, iii. p. 126.

² It would appear that in the Middle Ages a borough and market had been established at Farnworth; for there are incidental notices, such as "the eight burgages . . . held . . . in 1447 . . . and the 20d. for stallage collected in 1426. . . ." Land "near the burgage of Nicholas Pecket in Farnworth" is named in Bold D. (Warr.), G. 54.—*V.C.H. Lancs.*, iii. 389.

freemen, and do not refer to officers appointed by the Corporation :

1730. Mr. Richard Wickstead, Deputy Steward of this Court.

Mr. Joseph Johnson Bayliff Serjeant of this Court.

The "imperfection of the record" is in this Roll so very marked that these may be only the first hints of the existence of the Mayor's officers, but if it is permissible to suppose that the Corporation of the Manorial Borough was carried on in close connection with the Court Leet of the Manor of Widnes (which sat at Farnworth), then is it not possible that when the Manor Court, which served only the interests of the lord, began to lapse for want of business, the meetings of the Corporation, which was a more democratic institution, might survive, and the social side of the assembly be continued under some such form as is represented by this Roll?

The following is a transcript of the Roll :

[171]4 Farnworth

Mr Thomas Blackburn	Elected May ^r 18 th 8 br
Freemen	
Robert Bromley of Warrington in Co ^m Lanc	Gentleman
Thomas [Horrabin] of Rainhill	Slater
John [Horrabin] of Bold	Husbandman
Thomas Atherton of Bold	Weaver
John Atherton of Bold	Weaver
John Sutton of Bold	Husbandman
Edward Chorley	Doctor of Physick
Alex'er Chorley of Manchester	Grocer
Thomas Merrick of Warrington	Grocer
Oliver Atherton of Rainhill	Sacking Weaver
Henry Richmond	Clerk
Aylesse Henry Richmond	Gentleman
Peter Rollinson of Widnes	Grocer and Draper
John Brannand of Liverpoole	Gentleman
Thomas Blinstone of Liverpoole	
Thomas Blackburne Jun ^r of Bold Heath	
John Fearnhead of Warrington	
Thomas Page of the Same	

Thomas Gandey of the Same
 James Card of North Brittain
 John Kelsall of Warrington
 John Banner of Ditton
 John Hatton of the Same
 Edward Smith of Rainhill
 John Woodcock of Warrington
 Peter Atherton of Ditton
 Richard Byram of Penketh
 William Miller of London Gentleman
 John Linaker of Widnes Gentleman
 Edward Gandy of Warrington
 James Rawlinson of Chorley
 Thomas Stott of Prescott
 William Blinstone of Farnworth
 Edward Lightfoot of Cuerdley
 Mr. Bean Rigby of Prescott
 Richard Appleton of Farnworth
 Richard Nichols of Warrington
 John Miller of Upton
 Joseph Harrison of Ditton
 Benjamin Harrison of the Same
 John Hawcksie of the Same
 Henry Hawcksie of the Same
 Joseph Blackburn of Bold Hall
 Peter Deakin of Bold
 Matthew Greenhall of the Same
 George Dawson of Ditton
 John Harrington of Huyton Gentleman
 Peter Deakin of Croft Yeoman
 Thomas Bretburgh Gentleman
 Daniel Lawton Gentleman

1715. *Charles Harrington Esq* Elected May^r 15th 8 br.
 Freemen

Henry Brook of Norton Gentleman
 Thomas Maybin of Prescott Innkeeper
 John Lawrenton of the Same Surgeon Barber
 Edward Vaudrey of Warrington Gentleman
 Peter Houghton of Prescott Glazier
 William Fleetwood Blacksmith
 Thomas Barrow Warden of Farnworth
 Richard Woods of Ditton
 John Southwaith of Huyton
 John Naylor of the Same
 John Mainwaring of Chester Esquire
 Ralph Taylor of Warrington

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John Halliwell of Pikehouse
Edw^d Lord de Mook
Thomas Wright de Tarvin
T: Bayley de Occleton
Nicholas Concliffe of Liverpoole Merchant
Ralph Fogg of Blackred Chapman
James Smith of Preston in Amondernes D^o
Nathan Hesketh of Smethins Deane

1716. Rob^t Fishwick of Northwich in Co^m Cheshire Chirurg^r
Elected May^r 20th 9 br.

Freemen

John Abraham of Tarbock Watchmaker
James Ashton of Penketh Gentleman
Thomas Rowlinson de Lymne Gentleman
Robert Adamson Gentleman
William Downall of Prescott Butcher
George Harrison of Ditton Yeoman
John Hawcksie of Tarbock Yeoman
John Woods Grocer
William Platt of Burtonwood Tanner
Peter Hall of Brownsland in Cheshire Gentleman
William Kidd of Widnes Sail Canvis Weaver
James Frith of Anderton Linnen Weaver
James Platt of Bold Husbandman
William Frith of Anderton Cotton Weaver
The Reverend Mr William Brownell
Mr Peers Bolton Chirurgeon
John Robinson of Penketh Linnen Weaver
Elishe Cobham of Liverpoole Sale maker.
John Patton of Widnes Linnen Weaver
George Medley Dancing Master
Thomas Tarbock of Widnes Taylor
Thomas Tatlock of Prescott Gentleman

1717. Tho: Maykin of Prescott Gentl. Elected May^r 10th 8 br.

Freemen

Richard Lightfoot of Cuerdley Yeoman
George Platt of Hale wood Yeoman
Robert Rigby of Warrington Tanner
John Lunt of Great Sankey Husbandman
Richard Bolton ats Silk and Buttons
Robert Livesly of Liverpoole Tobacconist
Peter Allen of Prescott
Ralph Wright of Warrington Gentleman
James Heyes of Tarbock Carpender
Henry Lawton of Prescott Gentleman

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Henry Bryers of Prescott
Joseph Dagnall of Prescott
John Seddon of Prescott Malster
Francis Morton of Tillson Gentleman
Gualter Kewquick

1718. *Josua Wainwright* of Hale-wood Gentleman Elected
May^r 18th 8 br.

Freemen

Isaac Stoakes of Longsdale Westmoreland
Edward Richardson of Liverpoole
Thomas Marshall of the Same Gentleman
Ralph Smith of Hindley Fustianman
Thomas Derbyshire of Moor in Cheshire Gentl
Thomas Rigby of Ditton Taylor
Mr Millington Middlehurst of Manchester Mercer
Mr Robert Carrington of the Same Fustian-man
Mr William Dunbavon of Winwick Clark
Mr James Barton of Ormskirk Clock-maker
Mr John Corless of Mean Field
Mr Hugh Taylor of Woolston
Mr John Ellam of Winwick Innkeeper
Mr Peter Ashworth of Liverpoole Organist
Mr James Marsh of the Same Marriner
Mr James Crabtree of Prescott
Mr Ralph Urmston of Liverpoole Hustandn'

1719. *M^r Ralph Urmston* Elected May^r 17th 8 br.

Freemen

John Bold of Bold Yeoman
Roger Silcock of Liverpoole Innkeeper
William Barrow of Hale Bank Yeoman
Daniel Wainwright Marriner
Peter Howard Linnen-Weaver
Robert Asbrook
John Hawcksey
Thomas Shaw of Liverpoole
Mr Ambrose Egeworth of Egerson in Com' Longford in
Ireland
Thomas Son of John Hatton of Warrington Malster
Richard Bushell of Widnes Blacksmith
Ralph Tyrer of Ditton
Thomas Hilton of Bold
James Plumpton of Widnes

1720. *M^r Edw^d Lightfoot* Elected May^r 15th 8br.

Freemen

Thomas Whitfield
Doc^r Thomas Wilbraham of Warrington
M^r Peter Latchford of Crowton in Com' Cestr'.
Mr Peter Winstanley of Warrington Malster
Edward Smith of Maghull Gentleman
Edward Tatlock of Kirkby Gentleman
Thomas Howard of Knowsley Gentleman
Richard Tildesley of Maghull Innkeeper
Mr Tho^s Kelley of the Isle of Man Merchant
Ralph Lightfoot of Cuerdley
John Bitty of Liverpoole Chapman
John Greene of Farnworth Innkeeper
John Adams of Wilts Gentleman
Anthony Watson of Abby Holme Cumberland
Merchant
Wright Tempest de Stoke in Com' Surr' Ar'
Mr Thomas Shaw Clerk to M^r Dodd of Prescott
Edward Appleton of Farnworth Brewster
Thomas Kidd of Widnes Linnen Weaver
Henry Pearce of Ditton Hatchellor
William Earle of the Same Linnen Weaver
Thomas Harrison of Cronton Linnen Weaver

1722. *M^r John Hawcksey* Elected May^r.

Freemen

William Harrison of Ditton
William Carter of the Same
John Chaddock of the Same Husbandman
Matthew Bold of Bold Watchmaker
William Molyneux of Hale bank Goldsmith
William Denton of the Same Goldsmith
Richard Denton of Widnes Husbandman
John Denton of the Same Husbandman
John Blacknehead of Ditton Husbandman
John Burch Jun^r of Sankey Yeoman
Jame Penketh of Widnes Yeoman
Thomas Parr of Speake Blacksmith
Thomas Blundell of Prescott Gentleman
Edward Banks of Eccleston
S. Stubis School-Master of the Hill Cliff Com' Cestr'
Thomas Warburton of Sheffield Iron-Monger
William Platt Jun^r of Rainhill
John Roughsedge of Bold
Richard Plumpton of Northwich
William Litler of the Same

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1723. *M^r William Platt* Elected May^r.

Freemen

Mr Thomas Edwards of Sutton Glassmaker
Mr John Penketh of the Same
John Wilcock of the Same Blacksmith
Edward Harrison of Rainhill
John Bold of Bold Yeoman

1724. *M^r Thomas Edwards* Elected May^r 17th 8 br.

Freemen

George Webster of Rainhill
James Webster of the Same
Mr John Hale of Bold
John Woods of Sutton
Thomas Catrell of Cuerdley
Thomas Cross of Rainhill
William Jeynson of Little Lee in Com' Cestr'
Mr Tho^s Haron of Liverpoole Supravisor of Excise
Mr Alex^r Lawrence of Pickmoor in Com' Cestr'
Mr William Lowes Officer of Excise in Farnworth
22^d x b^r James Daniel Gentl Dog Lad of Warrington | With
his Horse Jonathan
Samuel Finney Gentleman Deputy upon Captain
Edmund Taylor Gentleman Whipper in on Truby
Thomas Orrett Gentleman upon Madcap

31st Aug. 1725. Peter Bold of Bold Esquire

The Reverend M^r Garnent
The Reverend M^r Peplo
Mr Ralph Wright of Warrington Draper
Mr Jn^o Baldwin M^r Bold Gentleman
Mr Jn^o Chesshyre of Warrington Merchant
Joseph Ford of Walton in Cheshire Yeoman
Mr John Heyes Farrier in Ordinary to the | Gentlemen
Hunters in Warrington
Mr George Lewis of Liverpoole Watchmaker
Mr Thomas Gee of the Same Blockmaker
Jonathan Egerton Bearward

1725. *M^r George Lewis* Elected May^r 16th 8 br.

Freemen

William Rigby of Ditton Linnen Weaver
John Ratcliffe of Cronton
Thomas Sixsmith of Sankey
John Heyes of Latchford in Cheshire
William Knowles of Woolton
Thomas Cartwright of Neither Walton
M^r William Middleton of Appleton

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Mr Patrick Stafford of Wexford Hibern'
John Woodworth of Manley
William Antrobus Jun^r of Tarbock

1726. *Henry Atherton* Elected May^r 15th 8 br.

Freemen

Robert Cross of Runcorn
M^r Antrobus of Tarbock
James Smith of Ovindin Yorkshire
James Winstanley of Huyton
James Halliway

1727. *M^r John Wilcock* Elected May^r.

Freemen

[9 lines blank]

1728. *William Daniel* Elected May^r 19th 8 br.

Freemen

John Parr Taylor
Thomas Wharrocks Linnen Weaver
Cuthbert Fazakerley Wheeh-right
Charles Whiteside Miller
Thomas Woods Linnen Weaver
John Hawarden of Sutton Esquire
James Abraham
Thomas Garnett
Christopher Jackson Officer of Excise at Farnworth
David Naylor

10th 7 br. 1730. *Mr Edward Roughsedge* of Liverpoole

Mr Henry Crouchley of Prescott Malster

Doc^r Samuel Williamson of London

Alexander Mawdesley of London Gentleman

Henry Wright of Farnworth upon y^e Arabian

M^r Henry Dennett of Widnes Tanner

17th 8 br. *John Tarbock* of Cuerdley

Matthew Woods of the Same

John Woods of the Same

William Miller

1730. *M^r Thomas Blackburn* Elected May^r 17th 8 br.

Freemen

Edward Dennett of Cuerdley Linnen Weaver
William Rylands of Ditton Whitener
M^r William Byram of Warrington Innkeeper
M^r Hugh Merry of Cuerdley
M^r Thomas Garnett of Bold Hall Aged Seventy: 7:
M^r Richard Wickstead Deputy Steward of this Court

Mr John Wickstead Jun^r of Nantwich in Cheshire
 Mr Joseph Johnson Bayliff Serjeant of this Court
 Mr James Eden of Farnworth Sadler
 Mr Thomas Cawley of Brazen-Nose Colledge Oxon'
 Mr Thomas Bomby Officer of Excise at Farnworth
 Mr Alexander Chorley of Rainhill
 Mr William Johnson Tenant at Bold Hall
 Thomas Hunt of Hale Wood Yeoman
 George Travis of Cuerdley Cuckold Maker
 William Johnson of the Same Husbandman
 Richard Towers of the Same Yeoman

1731. *M^r Thomas Bombe^y Elected May^r 16th 8 br.
 Henry Wright Recorder*

Freemen

Mr James Maddock of Farnworth Tallow Chandler
 Richard Ashton of Cuerdley Blacksmith
 Tho^s Lawton of Warrington Tonser' Ats dict' Esq^r
 Mr Thomas Barnes
 Thomas Merry of Cuerdley an Infant
 Edward Travis of the Same Husbandman
 Mr Thomas Lyon of Warrington
 Mr Edward Hooton Mr Bolds Gardiner
 Mr John Kelly of Warrington Cythareedius
 Mr John Barron of Rochdale Tradesman
 Mr Thomas Shaw Jun^r of Prescott Atty at Law
 Mr Thomas Roughley of Liverpoole Atty at Law
 Mr John Ashcroft of the Same Atty at Law
 Nicholas Lurting of Bold Shoemaker
 John Barrow of Bold Brush-maker
 Mr John Johnson of Farnworth Grocer
 Henry Kenyon of Widnes Shoemaker
 Mr James Tildsley of Leeds com' Ebor' Confectioner
 Grocer and Sugar Boyler
 John Martin of Widnes Husbandman
 George Wainwright of the Same Linnen Weaver
 Richard Appleton of Bold Linnen Weaver
 Mr Roger Blomeley of Rochdale Officer of Excise
 The Reverend Mr Charles Bryer Fellow of Kings
 Colledge in Cambridge and Minister at Farnworth
 Mr Loughley Haslam of the Kingdom of Ireland
 Jonathan Foster of Bold Gardiner
 Matthew Holt of the Same Watch-maker
 Bryan Mercer of Bold Gardiner
 Joseph Wright of the Same House Carpender
 John Appleton of Rainhill Taylor
 John Swift of Sutton Linnen Weaver

Richard Taylor of Bold Husbandman
James Parkinson of Rainhill Shoemaker
Thomas Lomax of Bold Husbandman
Thomas Mather of Farnworth Shoemaker
Edward Appleton of the Same Shoemaker
Edmund Brownbill of the Same Husbandman

1732. *M^r Edward Hooton* Elected May^r 14th 8 br.

Freemen

Samuel Bowers of Thattoe Heath Gentleman
Richard Markland of Bold Gentleman
Edward Barrow of Prescott Taylor
Edmund Hill of Bold Husbandman
Samuel Ravenscroft of Kellsall Hill Cheshire
Patrick Hind of Ireland Husbandman
James Winstanley of Bold Husbandman
Henry Wilkinson Coachman at Hall Bold
John Cross of Rixton Yeoman
John Fisher of Denby in Com' Ebor'
Thomas Parr of Widnes Linnen Weaver
Nehemiah Cowley Carpender
Thomas Erlam Carpender
Roger Pearson Carpender
John Abbott of Bold Husbandman
Moses Hill of the Same Husbandman

26th Feby. Caryll Hawarden of Widnes Gentleman
John Chaddock of Standish Gentleman
Esquire Gillebrand of Chorley

5th May 1733. The Reverend M^r Edw^d Pierpoint Minister at Farnwth

The Reverend M^r Boardman Rector of Groppenhall
The Reverend M^r Wilcoxon Schoolmaster at Farnwth

George Johnson of Warrington Gentleman

31st Aug^t. M^r Wm Middlehurst of Warrington Stew^d at Farnwoth

M^r Henry Eddleston of Ditton Attorney at Law

Thomas Naylor of Hale-Wood Husbandman

Peter Stephenson of Widnes Shoemaker

Thomas Fleetwood of the Same Yeoman

Joseph Son of Henry Thelwall Aged Eleven Years

M^r Samuel Barker of Franley Stocks Cheshire

Christopher Lea of Farnworth Linnen Weaver

The Rev^rend M^r Wilkinson at St Oswalds in Chester

24th 7 br. John Pickering Esq Head Stew^d of Farnworth

M^r Joseph Lancaster of Warrington Atty at Law

St Lukes Day. M^r Hooton of Wigan a Duck for Ever

John Mason of Widnes a Linnen Weaver
 John Salford of the Same Weaver
 Thomas Litherland of Farnworth
 Joseph Phythian of the Same Husbandman
 Miles Scott of Widnes Linnen Weaver
 Thomas Scott of the Same Linnen Weaver
 Richard Thomason of the Same Linnen Weaver
 John Finney of Warrington Butcher
 Daniel Cane of Hale-Bank Taylor
 William Bradshaw of Bold Husbandman
 John Oldham of Warrington Gentleman
 Allen Woods of Farnworth Linnen Weaver
 Samuel Holebrook of Warrington Gentleman
 Joseph Piggott of the Same Gentleman
 James Wainwright of Warrington Butcher
 George Simcock of Farnworth Sadler
 Richard Turner of Warrington Butcher
 Robert Patton of Widnes Husbandman

1733. *Richard Lightfoot* Elected May^r 20th 8 br.

Freemen

John Wainwright of Sutton Yeoman
 Thomas Nicholls of the Same Innkeeper
 Peter Hallows of Stockport Gentleman
 William Bore of Liverpoole Sadler
 Thomas Bullen of Westderby Malster
 John Longworth of Childwell Innkeeper
 Mr Ralph Piper of Cumberland
 Mr Wm Peters of Liverpoole Attorney at Law
 Thomas Forber of Rainhill Gentleman
 James Woods of Eccleston Tanner
 Hugh Gummerry of Rainhill Yeoman
 Henry Ellome of Sutton Linnen Weaver
 Richard Rostorne of Eccleston Husbandman
 James Sumner of the Same Husbandman
 Henry Houghton of the Same Shoemaker
 Ellis Glover of the Same Mayson
 Henry Finney of Rainhill Yeoman
 Thomas Parr of the Same Yeoman
 Mr John Chorley of Rainhill
 Timothy Woods of Farnworth Yeoman
 Mr Richard Halsall of Prescott Atty at Law
 James Rydiart of Halton Fisherman
 John Roson of Cronton Staymaker
 Thomas Lyon Jun^r of Huyton
 Henry Smethurst of Bold Mil-right
 Thomas Webster of the Same Cooper

James Wilcock of Sutton Shoemaker
Peter Roson of Bold Husbandman
George Seale of Burtonwood Husbandman
Thomas Sharples of Rainhill
Thomas Alcock of Bold Taylor
William Barton of the Same
John Roughsedge of the Same
William Parr of Cronton Mason
John Prescott of Cronton

1734. *Henry Smethurst* Elected May^r 19th 8 br.

Freemen

Mr William Holme of Westderby Atty at Law
Henry Roughsedge of Widnes Yeoman
John Mort of Asley Gentleman
John Tarbock of Cronton Gentleman
Thomas Travis in Bold
John Chaddock of Cronton Mason
Thomas Chorley of Widnes Butcher
William Lowe of Ashton Gentleman

1735. *M^r Thomas Parr* Elected May^r 18th 8 br.

Freemen

Edward Son to the present Mr May^r
William Son of Jonathan Frodsham Aged Six Years
Hugh Topping of Warrington Gentleman
Hamlett Okell
Joseph Marsh of Staffordshire
Aaron Marsh of the Same
Thomas Abbott of Cuerdley Victualler
John Rigby of Sutton Gentleman
Samuel Saxon of the Same House Carpender
Joseph Darlington of Weaverham in Com' Cestr'
Henry Arrowsmith of Warrington Weaver

15th 9 br. Thomas Blundell Esquire

George Barrow of Ditton Husbandman
John Ashton of Sutton Husbandman
William Richardson of Ditton Husbm
Joseph Devenport of the Same Husbm
Ralph Moss of the Same Husbm
William Lawton of Prescott Gentleman
Thomas Devenport of Cuerdley Husbm

27th 9. Henry Roughsedge of Bold Gentleman

Peter Atherton of Widnes Husbm
Tho^s Appleton of Widnes Joyner
M^r Thomas Lewis [?] of Widnes Saddler

11th xbr'. Richard Travis of Bold Gentleman

50 *Roll of the Mock Corporation of Farnworth*

- | | |
|--|--|
| | John Wright of Cronton Gentleman |
| | Henry Maddock of Prescott Gentleman |
| | Thomas Savage of Runcorne Gentleman |
| | Ather Willcoxson of Avenly Ches: Gent: |
| | James Thomson of Prescott Gentl |
| Apr. 24. | Richd Carter of Roby Gentl |
| | Henry Hawksey of Tarbock Gentl |
| | Tho ^s Whitley of Prescott Barber |
| | John Sorocold of Roby Gentl |
| | William Cliffe of Roby Gentl |
| | Robert Ellison of Roby Yeoman |
| | Joseph Abbot of Littlewoolton Yeoman |
| | John Longworth of Sutton Gentl |
| | Henry Fleetwood of Kirkby Gen' |
| | Robert Tasker of Maghull Gentl |
| 14 th June 1736. | Henry Wainwright of Sutton Gentl |
| | Thomas Glover of Rainhill Shoemaker |
| | James Glover of Tarbock Yeoman |
| | Thomas Lawrencon of the Same Yeom' |
| | Bryan Baxter of Sutton Yeoman |
| | Thomas Hutchin of Huyton Gentl |
| | Andrew Ashton of Tarbock Husbandman |
| | Mr Matthew Parr of Farnworth mercer |
| | Mr Anthony Ranicar's of the Same Apothecary |
| | Mr Tho ^s Whitfield of Ollerton |
| | Mr Joseph Rigbey of Farnworth catch't at last |
| | Mr Bryan Hawarden of Wigan |
| 9 th Aug ^t 1736. | William Foster of Sutton Gentleman |
| | Strange Ashton of Bold Gentleman |
| | Thomas Croft of Burtonwood Gentleman |
| 16 8 br' 1736. | Henry Leigh of High Leigh in Cheshire Gentl |
| | Thomas Denton of Warrington Gentleman |
| [1736] | <i>M^r Hugh Topping Elected May^r octob^r the 16th 1736</i> |
| | John Heys of Ditton Blacksmith |
| | Henry Lomax of Bold Husbandman |
| | John Roughsedge of Bold Linnen Weaver |
| | Edward Glover of Rainhill Mason |
| 18 th July 1736. | <i>M^r Philips of Warrington</i> |
| | Nathan Hatton of the Same Gentleman |
| | John Leech of Prescott Gentleman |
| | John Cooper of Warrington Gentleman |
| | William Ashton of Warrington Gentleman |
| | Peter Ashton of the Same Appothecary |
| | Hugh Topping Son of the pr ^{sent} M ^r May ^r |
| | Charles Baxter of Newton Gentleman |
| | William Bottomley of Bold Gentleman |

Joseph Rylands of Warrington Gentleman
Gilbert Holt of Bold Gentleman
John Golley of Wigan Gentleman
John Perfect Senior of Pomfret in Yorkshire Gen'
John Perfect Junior of the Same place Gen'
Robert Crispe of Bold Gentleman
John Wrench of Ass-moore Yeom'
Samuel Bushell of Hale Schoolmaster
John Taylor of Winwick Innkeeper
John Whittaker of High Leigh in Cheshire gentl
William Hill of Little Woolton Yeoman
William Edwardson of Cronton Yeoman
Alexander Parr of Sutton Yeoman
May 30 1737. M^r Martin of Wigan Mercer
July 5. William Antrobus of Tarbuck Gent^t
Aug. 17th 1737. The Rev^d M^r Royle of Hollinfair
Cornelius Stephenson of Hale Bank Gent:
Henry Sherwood Haber-dasher In King Street Chep
Side Lond^d
Sam^l Evans of Oswestrey Sadler in The County of Salop
William Widnes of Manley in Com' Cestr' Gentl
Richard Maddock of Middle Temple London Gentl
Thomas Woods of Runcorn Yeoman

5¹ 8 br 1737. *Edward Foster* of Hatton Yeoman Mayor
James Chaddock of Ditton Husbandman
Matthew Stephenson of Widnes Husbm
Joseph Phythian of the Same Linnen Weaver
Edward Forster of Sutton Gentleman
Edward Rogerson of the Same Blacksmith
James Cunlifft of Bold Husbandman
David Appleton of the Same Husbm
John Gorrell of Warrington Gentl
Charles Leadbetter of Widnes Husbm
Henry Forster of Bold Husbm
Sam^l Armstrong of Whitley Lorshipp
Charles Woods of Tarbock Tanner
Edward Deane of Warrington Gentl
Joseph Alcock of Sutton Carpenter
Aaron Alcock of the Same Carpenter
James Lomax of Bold Husbandman
Richard Woods of Sutton Linnenweaver
Tho^s Whithell? of Bold Husbandman
Will^m Gee of Prescott watchmaker
Rich^d: Tompson of Sutton Linnenwea
Rob^t Barnes of Sutton Taylor
Tho^s Patricke of Liverpoole Cooper

Will^m Grace of Cronton watchgraver
 James Woods of Widnes Linnen Weaver
 Richard Helsby of Cronton Yeoman
 Jonathan Appleton of Widnes Husbandman
 Alexander Britch of Farnworth Sworn by Prox'
 M^r Edward Deane of Warrington Atty at Law
 Thomas Percivall of Thelwall Cheshire Gentl
 Thomas Dunbavon of Over Walton Cheshire Gent
 William Holme the younger Gentl
 John Hunt of Widnes Gentl
 Alexander Glover of Sutton Watch-maker
 John Gandy of the Same Yeoman
 Charles Dagnall of Eccleston Gentleman
 Edward Young of Prescott Shopkeeper
 Adam Richardson of Warrington
 Jeremiah Berry of Bocking in Essex Gentleman
 James Miller of Halewood House Carpenter
 Richard Ackers of Rainhill Joyner
 John Bradshaw of Sutton Yeoman
 14^o 8 br' 1738. John Charnock of Cuerdley
 Thomas Smith of the Same Husbandman

Caryll Hawarden Gentlm' May'

John Kelly of Hale Gentleman
 Henry Green Officer of Excise at Newton
 John Coope of Warrington Weaver
 William Morris of Widnes Husbandman
 Jonathan Worrall of Hale Bank Watch tool maker
 Thomas Thelwall of Liverpoole Gentleman
 1 n' Tho^s Withneell Dyer of Wigan
 M^r Wm. Platt Butcher & Gentleman
 Nicholas Ierns of Ditton Butcher & Gentleman
 19 Dec^r. John Hargreaves of Warrington Mercer
 Edmund Taylor Jun^r Son of Ralph Taylor of Same
 Gentleman
 22^d Jan^y 1738. M^r Roger Gaskell of Warrington Maltman
 M^r John Brombley of the Same Attorney
 M^r Lawrence Kay Jun^r One of the Gentlemen Hunters
 in Prescott upon his Horse Stanley for Ever
 M^r Tho^s Houghton the Same upon Talbot Warren
 M^r Lawrence Holland of Sutton Mugger
 William Smith Jun^r of Bold Watchmaker
 Edward Ramsey Musician
 William Hudson Musician
 Richard Bell Musician
 Henry Aspinwall Tobacconist Liverpoole
 Peter Shaw of Bould Wheaver

Robert Norris of Prescott Gentleman
John Burges of Over Tabley in Cheshire Yeom'
18 May 1739 John Crompton of Liverpoole Gent
Christopher Wade of Liverpoole Gent
George Hartley of Liverpoole Gent
1739 May 28th. Hamlett Winstanley of Warrington Gent
Sept: 6th. Richard Parr of Cronton Taylor
Ewd Penketh of Sankey Shoemaker
Thomas Martinscroft of Cuerdley Shoemaker
Rich^d Arnett of Bold Husbandman
William Tickle of Croft Gentleman
John Tickle of Same place Gentleman
William Bramwell of Knowsley Gentleman
Arthur Forshaw of Same Gentleman
John Spark of Norton Husbandman
Daniel Barrow of Bold Gentleman
Edward Maddock of Preston in Cheshire
Francis Ellison of Huyton Gentleman
Ralph Vernon of Kelsall in Cheshire Gent'
Zachariah Leafe of Warrington Gent
The Reverend Mr Jones Vicar of Huyton

20^o 8 br 1739. Daniel Lawton Gent Mr May^r
James Almond of Speake Gentleman
29 8 br. Joseph Cunliffe of Astley Gent
Thomas Hayward of Huyton Yeom'
Charles Hindley of Astley Yeom'
Richard Chandler of Maghull Yeom'
John Chandler of Same yeom'
Lawrence Lea of Same yeom'
Edward Parr of Kirkby yeom'
Miles Birchall of Astley Yeom'
Thomas Bradley of Maghull Yeom'
Edmund Mollyneux of Same Gen'
W^m Woods of D^o Yeom'
John Rogerson of Tarbock Yeom'
John Speakman of Astley Yeom'
Daniel Whitlow Tobacconest Liverpool
William Atherton of Bold Linnen Weaver
John Rogerson of Cronton Blacksmith
William Roberts of y^o City of Chester Gen'
Hugh Speed of the same place Gentleman
Thomas Roson
John Lancaster
Henry Whawley of Liverpool Gentleman
Alderman Goodwin of the same place Esq
Gerrard Leigh of Warrington Merchant

George Harvy Cooper
 Benjamin Chantrel of Newton Gentl
 Thomas Pennington Liverpool
 Edward Sampson
 Robert Ashbey Serv^t to Miss Neville
 John Lowe of Manchester Gentleman
 John Walmsley of Whitehall London Es . . .
 William Smith of Northwich Cheshire Ma . . .
 Peter Rosan of Salam near Holland Husbm'
 William Pimloe of Widnes Husbandman
 John Latham of Wigan Gentleman
 Ralph Cawley of the Same place Gentl
 Robert Roughsedge of Cronton Watch tool^{maker}
 Thomas Phythian of Same Watch maker
 Samuel Taylor of Bold Husbandman

18^o 8 br' 1740. *M^r Henry Whawley Mayor*
 John Son of M^r William Kidd
 Thomas Son of the said M^r William Kidd
 Thomas Plumbe of Kinsley in Cheshire Gentl
 Thos^s Moorcroft of Liverpool Gardener
 John Parson of Frodsham in Cheshire Gent'
 Samuel Brownnett of Same place Gent'
 Thomas Rowson of Cronton Staymaker
 John Son of Henry Wright Attorney at Law
 John Brownnett of Fradsom Cestr'
 John Rascow Sadler Liverpoole
 James Wightman of Penketh Watchmaker
 James Holme of Speake Watch-toole-Maker

November the 12th 1740

*The Right Honourable Edward Vernon Esquire
 Admiral of the Blew now supposed to be in the
 West Indies*

Paid
 John Plumb of Warrington Grocer
 Arnold Royle of Norton in Cheshyre Gentleman
 Thomas Clarke of Poulton, Oxonian¹
 John Higginson of Warrington, junr.¹
 M^r Joseph Forrest Sadler Farnworth
 Robet Forster of Wigan Mercer
 Philip Hunt of Wigan Barber
 James Atherton of Wigan Chapman
 John Heebbs Gentleman
 Thomas Richardson of Leigh Atty at Law
 William Ranicars of the same Mercer

3rd Aug. 1741. Matthew Wilson of Manchester Linnen Dyer

¹ Crossed out.

Thomas Middlehurst of Warrington Plumb[er]
Thomas Wilson of Manchester Tradsman
John Son of John Middlehurst late of Latchford
Benjamin Harper of Knutsford Sad . . .
Henry Fisher of Cuerdley Watchmaker
James Tunstall of Rainford Husbandman

17 8 br' 1741. *Edmund Gaskell of Cuerdley Gent'* Elected
Mayor

William Son of M^r William Kidd of Widnes
Edmund Gaskell Son of the present M^r Mayor
Thomas Son of M^r Tho^s Marshall of Northwich
Henry Son of M^r William Kidd of Widnes
John Fletcher of Westderby Gentleman
Robert Carter of Formby Aged 13 Years
James Son of M^r William Kidd of Widnes
John Chaddock of Astley
Peter Bromilow of Astley
John Marckland of D^o
George Hindley of D^o
John Barrow of Eccleston
Tho^s Mosscrop of D^o
James Guest of Astley
Edward Liptrot of Eccleston
Richard Jump of Knowsley
John Lloyd of Warrington Atty at Law
Edmond Tunstall souldier in Corranall Peeres . . .
Reggiment
Thomas Roughsedge
James Henshaw in Ditton
Joshua Henshaw his Son aged 9
William Waring Joiner
Ralph Chorlton of Warrington House Painter
John Lowe of Winwick Gent:
Richard Badley of Warrington Schoolmaster
James Miller do Oxon' 1741
Mr Richard Sale Gentleman of Bold
M^r William Hawksed of Chorley
Peter Holland of Walton in Com' Cestr'
Admiral Vernon as a complim^t of th . . . for the
Honour and Fee of Widnes
Richard Whitby of Warrington Gentleman
James Speakman of Ditton Yeoman
Thomas Hart of Warrington Merch^t
27. 7 br 1742. Thomas Radcliffe of Ormskirk Gent^t
16^o Octob^r 1742. Richard Martin of Westderby Gent^t
Henry Glover of Windle Linnen Weaver

The Reverend Mr Nightingale Minister at Farnworth
 Edward Glover of Parr Butcher

16. 8 br' 1742. *M^r Henry Edleston* Elected May^r
 Moses Phythian of Bold Husbandman
 William Cooke of Upholland Husbandman
 Mr James Smart of Farnworth Officer of Excise
 Mr Thomas Price of Liverpool
 Mr Edmund Berlingsham of Same place
 Mr Randle Hibbert Clothier
 Mr Richd Lankeford watch maker
 Mr Wm Taylor watchmaker of Bold
 Rob^t Johnson Linnen weaver of tow[n]
 Ralph Bankes of Salford Gentleman
 Samuel Collier of Astley Yeom'
 Jonathan Wainwright of Warrington Butcher
1742. Dec^r 20. Be it Remembered¹ That this present day John Hunt of Widnes has paid the sum of One Shilling for false challenge of a Freeman, which for the future to be the same for all persons making a False Chall[enge]
- Mr George Leigh of Lynn
 Mr Henry Widdows of the same place
- April 5 1743. Mr John Wright of Widness
 Sr James Orrell of Warrington in the County of Lancaster Kn^t Physition in Ordinary to the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord Hugh Topping
 Henry Arrowsmith of Warrington Sow Gelder and Colt Cutter
1743. June 6th. Mr. Henry Parr of Rainhill
 John Johnson of Rainhill
 William Welsby of Rainhill
 John Plumb of Eccleston
 John Forseshaw of Eccleston
 Edward Wilcock of Eccleston
 Peter Arrowsmith of Eccleston
 Thomas Kirkdale of Rainhill
- 7th June 1743. William Son of Thomas Case Esquire of Rod-hasless
 Thomas Dutton of Gropnell Gen'
 Peter Harper of Do. Gent^t
 John Prescott of Cronton Linin Weav[er]
 Thomas Hoskin of Liverpoole Cooper
 Nath Johnston of Manchester Gent^t
 1743. Hinstock Sherard of Warrington Gen^t

¹ "Remembered" crossed out, and "Enacted" interlined.

Roll of the Mock Corporation of Farnworth 57

Thomas Heyes of Liverpoole Marin[er]
12^o 7 br 1743. Henry Heardware of Broombrow Court in Worrall
Esq^r
John Tyrer of Prescot Chandler
Thomas Rigby of Bold Yeoman
William Clough of the Same Husbandman
Peter Kenyon of Widnes Linnen-weaver
The Reverend Mr Thomas Moss of Runcorne

15th October 1743. *M^r William Kidd* elected Mayor
John Forster of Widnes Linnenweaver
John Woods of Bold Linnenweaver
Edward Wilson of Prescott Clay Potter
Thomas Holt of the Same place Flax dresser
John Wrench of Asmore in Cheshire Gentt
William Fazakerley of Prescott Watchmak[er]
Edward Glover of Sutton Linnenweaver
John Travis [?] of Eccleston Gentleman
John Pickering of Rainhill Husbandman
Joseph Hamer of Sutton Pipe Seller
Thomas Parker of Prescott Joyner
Mr John Jennings of Penkith
Isaac Heapy of Warrington Gentl
M^r Thos Hawarden Apoth^y Wigan
Thos^s Owen of Wigan Esq^r
Isaac Nickson of Warrington Miller
Ralph Son of the above named Isaac Nickson
Richard Leather in Widnes Husbandman

22 Oct^r 1744
Bartholimy Woods of Hale Gentl
Henry Burtenwood of Fearnhead Gentl
John Wright of West Leigh Gen^t
Thomas Atherton of Bold Gent^tn
Richard Lucas of Widnes Gen^l
Thomas Patten of Liverpool Gentl
John Hill of Ditton Gent^tn
James Rigby of Widnes Gent^tn
Tho^s Baxter of . . . Gent^tn
M^r Thos Waikfield of Liverpool
M^r John Richardson of Warrington Innkeeper
M^r Joseph Owen the Younger of Widnes Tanner
M^r Joseph Bate of Warrington Gentleman
Tho^s Whitfield of Liverpoole Gentlem[an]
Peter Clayton Warrington Courier
John Harefinch Gent Supervisor of the Excise in
Liverpool District
17 Jan^{ry} 1744. George Bridge of Kinderton in the County of
Chester Gentleman

58 *Roll of the Mock Corporation of Farnworth*

1745. Mr John Peacock of Warrington Gent^l
 22 Ap^l. Ralph Smarlsy of Derby Gent^l
 Abraham Odcroft of Astley Yeom'
 Henry Younge of the Same Yeom'
 7th May 1745
 Mr James Smith Gent^m to the Right honourable the
 Earl of Chesterfield
 3^d June 1745. Mr Francis Watt of Prescott
 July 26th. Mr George Winstanley
 Surveyor of Window Money
 Mr W^m Prescott Farnworth Shopkeep[er] and Weaver
 2^d August 1745
 Mr Thomas Widdens of Frankbey in the Hundred of
 Wirral
 7 Oct^r 1745
 Henry Young of Astley Yeom'
 W^m Henshaw of Wilmsloe Gent^l
 Oct 19th
 Mr Jn^o Knowles of Bold
 Mr Jn^o Bold Watch Maker
 Mr Matthew Bold Jun^r D^o Bold Liverpool [line crossed out]
 Mr Jn^o Phithyan Watch Maker
 Mr Jo^s Shaw Weaver
 Mr Tho^s Rigby Weaver
 Jn^o Atherton Weaver
 Ralph Orrige Husbandman
 W^m Whitfield Weaver
 Mr Tho^s Shaw Weaver
 Ralph Taylor in Sutton
 Tho^s Armstrong Comberlan
 Tho^s Parr Prescott
 Jn^o Cowley Prescott
 Neh^h Cowley Jun^r Prescott
 Thomas Whitfield in W . . .
 Benjamin Harrison
 George Brownbill Wiston
 Mr Jn^o Bleakley Prescott¹
 19th Oct^r 1745. Mr John Wright of Widnes May^r
 21st. Richard Travis of Warrington Gent^l
 Roger Higginson of the Same place Gent^l
 Mr Benjamin Rowlingson
 Mr Jn^o Seddon in Warrington
 Jn^o Barlow Husbandman

¹ A similar entry four lines above is crossed out.

John Smith in Ashton upon Mersey
Mr Henry Hosker Husbandman in Widnes
Mr Peter Harrison Gent in Curdley
Mr Jno Phithyan Husbandman
Mr Thos Smith Grocer Waring[ton]
Mr Jo^s Turner, Peter Leigh Esq^{res} Servant
Mr John Yerwood Waggoner
Jas Rigby
Mr Siddall Laughton of Trinity Colledge Camb[ridge]
Henry Parr of Liverpool Marriner
John Chesshyre
Will^m Copel
Phillip Horsley in Lord Cobhams Reigm^t of Dragoons
Tho^s Breck
William Willett of Bury
Tho^s Fleetwod Malster
Tho^s Quick
William Dyke of Bold

18th October 1746

M^r Rich^d Williams of Liverpool duly elected Mayor | of
this Honourable Corporation of Farnworth
Mr Peter Travers of Bold Jun^r
John Leigh of Farnworth
John Rigby
Edw^d Derbyshire of Warrington
James Antrobus of Widnes
Tho^s Southern of Farnworth
Isaac Peacock Warrington
Chrispin Unsworth Warrington
James Peirpoint Farnworth
Jam^s Leigh Liverpool
John Holding Ditton
Edward Moss Taylor
John Hill
Jo : Chippindall Warrington
Mr Will^m Wright
George Leigh of Oughterington Esqr
Rob^t Whitacre of Kirkby
Rich^d Wright of Cronton
Jn^o Fearon Cumberland
Stockton Adamson of Alvandley in Cheshire

June 15th 1747
The Rev^d Mr Wm Johnson of Prescott:
James Houghton of Prescott Dr in Phisick
Augustin Ginn [?] of Prescott gent^t

July 23rd 1747
Tho^s Willme

60 *Roll of the Mock Corporation of Farnworth*

	John Ward of Prescott
Aug st 24 th 1747	
Sep ^r 18 th 1747.	John Caldwell of Thelwall
	Joseph Potts of Lovely Lane Cabenetmaker
	John Horrabin of Warrington Maltster
October 3 1747	
	M ^r Robert Summers of the City of York Mercht Tradsman ¹
October 3 1747	
	M ^r Peter Crowther Stockport Tradsman ¹ Mercht
October 5 th 1747	
	Richard Gillwell of Liverpool . . .
	Sam ^l Stockton of [Astley?]
	W ^m Parr of Sutton
	Charles Wilson of Liverpool
	William Chaddwick the Younger of Farnworth
	Nicholas Rigby of Warrington Watchmaker
	John Whitfield of Widnes Linnen-weaver
	James Atherton of the Same Linnen-weaver
	John Plumpton of Prescott Gentleman
	Henry Forster of Widnes Wheelright
	Thomas Kenwick of Cronton Husbanman
	Benjaman Yoxall Newton Gent ^m
	Tho ^s Mather Newton Gent ⁿ
	William Toppam of Liverpoole Gentleman
	John Bate of Gropnall Gentleman
	Nathan Caldwell of Warrington Gentleman
	Thomas Leigh of Upton within Widnes Gentleman
	Octob ^r 28 1747
	Will Gent(?) Eccleston
	Tho ^s Ballmer Eccleston
October 29 1747.	Robert Lewis of Alvandley
	Jonathan Griffith of Alvandley
	Samuel Griffith of Alvandley
	James Arrowsmith of Liverpool Sadler
	Samuel Garnond of Same place mariner
	Robert Haddock of Same place Gentle[man]
	Francis Fleming of Same place Mariner
	John Haigh Skircoat
Nov ^b .	Ralph Upton of Halle Watch . . .
	Thomas Dentan of Liverpool
Dec 16.	M ^r James Foster of Liv . . .
Decem ^r 26.	William Coppeck of Knuttsford Gen'
Jen ^r 22 1747.	Jn ^o Cowdeon Tradsman of Kendall
	John Gresty of Northwich Yeoman

¹ Word inserted by another hand.

Roll of the Mock Corporation of Farnworth 61

- Jn^o Wood Sinderhills | Yorkshire Clothiear
febu 2 Hornby Roughsedge of Liverpoole
Dr W^m Twyford Didsberry Gent Watchmaker
Abraham Ackers Watchmaker Rainhill
Feb 8th. Richard Bressey of Northwich Gent^m [crossed out]
Lawrence Ellison of Little Woolton Tooth drawer
David Appleton of Farnworth Gentleman
1748. April 2nd
William Widdens Gent^t Stew^d of this Manor
George Whitley of Alvandley Gen'
John Wrenchall of Liverpoole Gen'
1748. April 18
Tho^s Winstanley of Kirkby Gen'
Rich^d Potter of the same Yeom'
July 2^d 1748
John Lewis of Alvandley Husbandman
John Adamson of Alvandley Scholast . . .
Septem^r 1st 1748. William Satterthwaite of London Haber-
dasher of hats
Sep^r y^e 17th 1748. Rich^d Sherratt
William Tarbock of Parr Naylor
8 br 8th. Mr. W^m Allen Peter Bold | Esqr Coachman
Octo^r 13. Samuel Ackerley of Runcorn Gen'
James Kelly of Hale Gen^t
Thomas Joans Taylor
John Woods Gen^t
Henry Leather Gen^t
- October 13 1748
M^r Henry Edleston duly Elected Major of this Honour-
able Corperation of Farnworth
John Greenough of Wigan
Henry Rigby Piper
Edward Rigby Piper
William Kidd Son to Tho^s Kid[d]
James Roscoe Liverpool Gent
William Sephton Sadler Liverpool
Mark Winstanley Nailer
Robert Dewsbury Gen^{tn}
John Fearons Ditton
Henry Richardson Childwold
John Roughsedge
- Nov^{br}. M^r John Blackburn | Supervisor
Decem 23 1748. George Yould of the City of Chester
1748. Janry 24th. William Statham of Liverpoole Gent^t

1749. Rich^d Rigby of the same Marriner
 April 11th. M^r John Birchall Off^r of Exc[ise]
 May 15. John March Prst Officer of Ex[cise] | in Farnworth
 Matthew Hassall wholesale | Grocer in Warrington
 Jno. Torbock of Cuerdley J . . .
 Jas Rimmer of Cuerdley
 William Deacon of the City of Du . . . | Mercer
 Tho Leathwood Gen^m of | Liverpoole August 16 1749
 Edw^d Dillon of London | Apoth^{ry}
 Tho. Dormer of London | Weaver
 Nathan Norman | of Warrington
 William Barton Farrier | of Wigan
 7^{br} 24 1749. Jn^o Watson Officer | of Excise Cumberland
 Do. 24 1749. Henry [?] Fostar G . . .
 Septm 28th 1749. Doctor Gill of Prescott
 the . . .
 October 14th 1749. John Miller Farnworth
 Rob^t Norbery of Cronton
 Ralph Foster of Liverpoole
 Peter Wainwright of Rainhill

M^r Aaron Marsh of Cronton | Mayor for the Year

- 1749
 M^r Thomas Kidd Deputy
 M^r Ranicars Mayors Bailiff
 M^r John Plumpton Soord Bearer
 M^r Ralph Foster Mace Bearer
 M^r Henry Foster Towns Bailiff
 M^r Thomas Leatherland Muisioner
 John Southourn of Farnworth Taylor
 M^r Richard Latham of Liverpoole
 M^r Richard Naylor of Speek
 M^r Henry Forster of Cuerdley
 M^r Thomas Halfpenny of Great Budworth
 M^r John Bradshaw the Drawer
 M^r James Forster of Sutton
 Joseph Mills of Warrington
 William Deakin of the Same
 Thomas Dodd of Whittbey
 Peter Clare of Bold
 Joseph Lawrenson of Cuerdley
 M^r Bezaliel Burges Gent' Liverpool
 Henry Yoakes [?] of Torbock Ingraver
 William Brown of Cronton
 Edw^d Hallsall of Prescott Watchmaker
 John Ganday Didon
 Henry Wood Cronton

Will^m Gradwell Esq of Liverpool
Tho: Tipping of Liverpool
Robert Webster of Huyton
Thomas Fost[er] Curdley
John Leigh Warrington
Sam^l Cawley of Wigan
Vivian Walmesley Wigan
John Taylor of Torbock
. . . Harrison of Liverpoole
John Wilme of Chorley Gentleman
Charles Wilson of London Haberdasher
Thomas Hasleden of Prescott Watchmaker
Benj Shorthose of Liverpoole Merchant
John Sudworth of the Same Brewer
William Gardner of the Same Merchant
Peter Hurdas of the Same Gentleman
Thomas Watson of Kirkby Gentleman
Charles Topping of Warrington Seedsman
Peter Hoskar of Farnworth Cooper
Francis Forister | Coachman Loondon
John Hill Warrington | Tobacco Nist
W^m Finch Bookseller Wigan
Thomas Higginson Bookseller Warrington

July 29 1750

Tho^s Haigh Steward | to Peter Bold Esquire
John Rainball of Liverpool

20th October 1750

John Simm of Cronton
Peter Newall of Warrington Butcher
M^r Thomas Lowe Watchmaker

Thomas Kidd of Widnes | Gentleman duly elected
Mayor of | and for this Honourable Corporation the
20th | day of October 1750:

M^r Mayor's Officers

Deputy Mayor	M ^r Henry Edleston
The Mayor's Bailiffe	M ^r Aaron Marsh
Town's Bailiffe	M ^r W ^m Chaddwick
Mace Bearer	M ^r John Plumpton
Sword Bearer	M ^r John Miller
The Musick	John Appleton Tho: Westhead
The Recorder	said Henry Edleston
Peter Orrell 2 ^d time	
James Barrow Prescott	
Tho ^s Hartley of Liverpool Mariner	
James Aspinall Plumber of D. . . .	
James Wallace Traveler	

Mr John Fearon Son of John | Fearon of Farnworth
 Gentleman
 Ja^s Gibson Pott^r Jn. | Liverpool
 Tho^s Johnson of Liverpool | Comick
 W^m Rowlinson
 Rich^d Beesley War^g | 1750
 Tho Lancaster War^g 1750
 Tho^s Hodgson 1750
 Mr William Naylor of Hale Yeoman
 Mr Thomas Cowin of Liverpool
 Mr John Cheshyre of Rocksavage
 Mr Richard Higginson of Waring^{tn}
 Mr Thomas Forrest of Liverpoole
 Mr Sam^l Plumb Kingsley Cheshy[re]
 James Son and Heir of Mr John Miller of Farnworth
 John Edleston of Ditton Yeoman
 George Robinson Warrⁿ 17 . . .
 John Newall
 Thomas Hardman Dyer Wavertree
 John Norland de Widnes ætat . . .
 James Wilson of Speak
 John Kenyon Esq^r White Hall
 Edward Silvester
 William Forde Liverpool
 Mr John Cross Roby
 Mr W^m Moreton Marrin^r
 Richard Rothwell Tradesman S
 Cap. Jonathan Howard Mariner
 Decbr 7th. Rich^d Whitehead Gentⁿ
 Decem 21st 1750. David Whittle of Farnworth
 Thomas Thirlwind of Farnworth
 Jan^y 7th Tho^s Rainford of Wigan Gent
 March 17th Jn^o Roberts of Liverpool . . .
 March 17th 1750
 Richard Lowe Warring . . .
 Mr J. Austell Watch maker Farnw . . .
 Phillip Har . . .
 Gerard Hardman
 Rich^d Woods of Penketh Husbandman
 James Hey's of Astley Yeoman
 William Bromillow D^o Gentleman
 Mr Rob^t Pedder Atty at Law at Liverpoole
 Joseph Potter of Sutton Gentleman
 Tho^s Chaffirst Jun^r Sworn May 12th 1751
 Ralph Holland Mason In Liverpool
 Edw^d Bridge Cooper In Liverpool
 May 29. Ralph Nuall of Penketh . . .

June 30th Rob^t Hough joiner Liverpool
William Watchmaker Cronton
Charles Copeland
M^r James Hutcheson } Liverpool
Patrick M^cAuslane }
Ben^t Ball D^o
M^r Thos Gill Coop^r Liverpool
M^r Geo. Brownbill of D^o
Sam^l Eaves Halewood
Rich^d Barrow of D^o
John Thompson Chapman
Rob^t Moore Chapman
Peter Parr Mason
Rich^d Williamson Liverpl^l
Sam^l Gilbody of D^o
Rich^d Haye of D^o
Jn^o Tatlock Liverpoole
Sam: Whitefeild Butcher
Jn^o Bradshaw Butcher
Ralph Webster Weaver
W^m Shaw D^o
Jn^o Warring Carpenter
Thos Hitchmow Brass founder
Thos Appleton Ship Carpenter

M^r Ralph Holland of | Liverpoole Mason and Architect | was duly elected Mayor of and for this Honourable | Corporation of Farnworth the 19th day of October 1751.

His Officer's appointed by him as follow

M^r John Fearon : Deputy Mayor
M^r John Plumpton : The Mayors Bailiff
M^r Henry Forster : The Town's Bailiff
M^r Ralph Forster : The Mace Bearer
M^r John Wright : The Sword Bearer
M^r W^m Chaddwick : The Bellman, Toll gath: | and Cryer
M^r Thomas Litherland: } The Musick
and }
Jn^o Stubs Mason Liverpool
M^r Henry Davis Flax dreser^r
M^r George Travers Grocer Warrington
M^r James Halehead Officer of Excise
M^r Peter Berry Sutton
M^r Jn^o Unsworth Linen drap^r Warrington
Thos Wright Manchester
M^r Thos Watkins Bankkey

John Berry Sutton
 John Whitfield of Widnes Butcher
 William Roughsedge Prescot
 John Sefton of Prescot
 M^r W^m Cheshire Rocksavage
 M^r James Cooper Runcorn
 M^r Rich^d B. . . . D^o
 M^r James Lair D^o
 M^r Tho^s Garnet Cooper
 M^r Rich^d Johnson Farnworth
 M^r Jn^o Watkins junior
 M^r W^m Hutson Super Boy
 Seven foot two Jnches High
 M^r Jn^o Hutson . . .
 M^r Tho^s Hutson three Br . . .
 M^r Thurstun Hoskar
 Edward Feard Esquire Liverpool
 M^r Edward Patten Potter D^o
 M^r Tho^s Whalay Tawer
 M^r Jn^o Appleton Smith
 Roger Cartis [?] Cooper
 Rich^d Devenport
 Mr John Urmsom Upholsterer of Liverpool
 James Bevon Sanders of . . . | Gentleman

75¹ Oct^r 28

John Fenny of Sutton Cordw . . . | and prest^t Con-
 stable of y^t Tow[n]
 M^r Jn^o Longworth jun. . . .

18 Nov^r 1751. W^m Nagle Esq | LiverpoolDec^r 7th 1751M^r Jn^o Glover SpeakDo. 11th M^r Jn^o MannaringJanry 4th 1751. W^m Wilcoxon Dunham o . . .

Robert Sincock Dunham o . . . [Hill]

Robert Baxter of Alvandley

Feb^r 3/1752. M^r James Andrews | Gardener To Tho^s PattonM^r Tho^s Oliver jounier M. . . .M^r Micahel PhilopJohn Wood Esq Farnworth [?] Gent: Commoner of
Univ. Coll. O. . . .M^r Joseph Fisher Serv^t to John Wood Jun^r Arc^t Liverp^lFeb^r 25 The Rev^d John Bardsley Liverp . . . A complement [?]
of M^r Mayor [?]

Henry Smyth of Lathom

Abrm. Ashcroft of Liverpoole

Matthew Forde of Liverpoole

Rich^d Golding of Liverpoole

1752 May 25th

Thomas Holding of Eccleston
William Sadler of y^e Same
Robert Wareing of Tarbock

August 1st

M^r Jn^o Litherland Mason Liverpool
M^r William Harper of Walton near Liverpool
Tho^s Cross? of Widness
Thomas Longworth
William Tickle watchmaker La. . . .

Oct. 14th 1752. William Jackson Miller | of M^r Plumpton's
Mill Widness

1752 . . . Decbr. Tim^y Rycroft

1752. Jn^o Kowes
Tho^e Tarbock Cuerdley
Thomas Boyer Weston
Sam^l Cross Parr
John Willcock Sutton
John Hazleton Prescot
Edward Smith Bold
John Whiteman Farnworth
Sam^l Garnet Widness
Geo: Mollanax Whalsasey
Ja^s Beasley Penkith

8 br 16. 1752

M^r Jn^o Lancaster Gent^l Rainhill
M^r Rob^t Lawrance Phisackeley
Thomas Woodward, Eaton Cheshire
Edward Smeal of Kingsley
William Tue Miller of Houghton Mills
William Newton Butcher & Singⁿ M
Thomas Woods
Thomas Rawson Jun^r Cronton
Peter Meadow Liverpool
[Jo]hn Fleetwood Penket
Thomas Leadbetter of Sutton Husban. . . .
Thomas Clitheroe of Same place Hus. . . .
Humphrey Moorcroft of Eccleston Husb. . . .
William Glover of Rainhill Husbandman
John Woods of Sutton Yeoman
Hen: Howell Serv^t | to Miss Hinchcliff
George Plumpton of Tarbock Yeom'
Ja^s Barton Junier of Eccleston
William Dannett of Widnes¹ Gentl

¹ A similar entry two lines above is crossed out on roll, and "For want of paying his fees" interlined.

68 *Roll of the Mock Corporation of Farnworth*

- John Woods of Widnes husbandman
James Tump of Warington
John Fogg. Speak Gent^t
John Clear Bold Gent^t
M^r Wm Fogg Watchmaker Farnworth
March 3rd. M^r Rich^d Mouldsle Gent^t
M^r Peter Bostock Steableford Ches^t
March 5th 1753. Dan^l Jones Frodsham . . .
The Rev^d M^r Harrison of Frodsham
Dan^l Winstanley Liverpl Mari[ner]
Tho^s Frodsham Esqr of Frods . . .
W. Williams Liverpool Surgeon
Nath^l Gornatt
Henry Spreckleson Esqr | of Liverpool
- Thomas Hall of Warrington Timber Merchant Esqr
June 16th Mayor of Farnworth 1753
Jn^o Monkhouse Esq
Rich^d Gerard Surgeon Liverpool
1753 July 16th
William Turner of Warrington M.D.
M^r Tho^s Parker Officer of Excise
August 18. M^r James Dickinson Up Holland
M^r Peter Catterall Shop keeper Do.
W^m Smyth Dreaper of Ormkirk
M^r W^m Abraham of Sephton
M^r Tho^s Darwin Tanner in Sephton
1753. Oct^r 8th
Peter Stockton of Astley Yeoman
John Bold of Sutton Husbandman
Henry Glover Watchmaker } of Widnes both
James Shaw Linnenweaver }
Thomas Glover Watchmaker of D . . .
James Blundell de Ditton
Richard Lightfott de Farnworth
John Lomax of Bold
Tho^s Wrigt of D^o
Dan [?] Gredy
The Rev^d M^r Watson Rector Runcorn
M^r Rob^t Cooper Runcorn
William Sankey
M^r John Longworth
Jn^o Barnes Liverpl
M^r Tho^s Mather Prescott
James Houghton Ditton
James Tickel free

George Rice [?] free

Paid no Fees [interlined]

M^r Edward Grayson of Liverpoole Shipcarpenter

M^r Charles Hunt of Widnes Watchmaker

M^r Richard Plumpton of the Same

Richard Fleetwood of Symonswood 1754

May 20th 1754. M^r Jonathan Wordsworth | School-master in Liverpool

May 19th 1754

John Hodgson Officer of Excise

John Suddick Officer of Excise

John Blundell

Edward Hobson of Audenshaw the | Younger

Thomas Dakin of Warrington Distiller

Thomas Kelsall of Warrington Mercer

Tho^s Hawarden of Lower | House Gentleman

Job Sandford of Liverpoole Mercht

J Barrow June 27th 1754

M^r John Latham of Liverpool Mer^t

Hen: Hardman June 30th 1754

Dr Henry Ashcroft Mariner | Of Liverpoole June 30:
1754

Peter Parrin Organist | Of Ormskirk July 10th 1754

John Stockley Com^a Bro . . . | of Prescott July 10

William Gorsuch Watchmaker Prescot [?]

James Shaw of | Whiston

Tho^s Holland Whiston

Henry Scott of Hult

George Scott of Garstang

James Braghouse of Ormskirk

Arch^d Hamilton Rotterdam

John Hobson of Altringham

John Smith Son of | James Smith of Widness

October the 19th 1754

Was M^r W^m Jackson of | Widness elected Mayor | of Farnworth

William Orford of Warrington milwright

Tho^s Kenrick of the same D^o

Sam^l Wright of the same D^o

W^m Hewood of Ditton Miller

Hamlet Ashton of Cronton Miller

Henry Sanderson of Halton Innkeeper

William Whittle Cabinett Maker

Jno Bratherton of Penketh

W^m Dennet of Widness Weaver

Tho^s Bate of Widness

Thomas Loughlin of | Halton
 Edward Baylie car . . .
 Luke Bold of Billinge
 Tho^s Jackson of Widness
 John Eaud of Widness
 Tho^s Ashton of Cuerdley
 Edw^d Hick 21st Oct^r | Capⁿ of Y^e G^t Britton
 John Maser Bullward of West Derby
 W^m Cockshoot of Ince Blundell | Blacksmith
 Richard Goore Yimmon | In Ince Blundell
 John Rimmer Widness
 Tho^s Cockshoot in Farnworth | Wach Maker
 Tho^s Merry Grocer 175. Warrington
 John Hatton | Tobacconist 1755
 William Atherton Farmer Ditton . . .
 Henry Hayston Marryner . . .
 Tho^s Pusey alias Parson [?]
 Sam^l Urmson Junior
 John Corless Surgeon Liverpool
 Henry Linaker Gent By . . .
 William Birchall Warrington
 Ellis Bent
 James Harison Tarbock
 Rich^d Ecroyd near Burnly
 John Torbock Cronton
 John Whitby | Tradesman of Westhoughton | In Y^e
 County of Lancaster | March y^o 19
 Samuel Howorth Bedd . . . | in Bury in Lancaster
 Aprell 15 1755
 W^m Harding
 W^m Clare [?]
 William Underwood
 Captⁿ James Maddock | of Liverpool
 Mr Richard Devenpord | of Widness
 William Ince of Cronton
 Tho^s R[os]ner of Widness | Husbandman
 Tho^s Ashton of Bold | Husbandman
 John Woods of | Widness Farmer
 James Croutchley | of Bold Husbanman
 Thomas Traves of | Bold Husband man
 Cric^r Rylance Whitster | of Ditton

October 18 1755

Was Capt^r James Maddock | Esq^r Duly Elected
 Mayor | of this Hon^{ble} Corporation
 Robt Laithwait Liverpool
 Percival Archer Liverpool
 John Wright Liverpool

Geo Bate Innkeeper Warrington
Will^m Brown | of Liverpool

January 26th 1756

John Croft of Warrington

Feb. ye 10 1756 maid free

James Anderton of Latham

William Gillibrard of Liverpool

John Gillibrard of Chorley

John Mounsey of Liverpool

William Leckonby of Liverpool

Henry Valentine of Eccleston

6th May 1756

Ralph Peters of Liverpoole Gent

George Potter of Prescott Gent

John Hodgkinson of the same Gent

Joseph Longstaff

James Ward | of Liverpool

16th Oct^r 1756

M^r Richard Holt duly | elected Mayor

Officers

M^r Thos^s Kidd

Deputy

M^r Walmesley

Mayors Bailiff

Thomas Forster

Towns Bailiff

M^r Edm^d Gaskell Jun^r

Mace Bearer

M^r Longstaff

Sword Bearer

Thos^s Woods

Cryer

Thos^s Southern

Bellman & Toll | gatherer

M^r Gaskell Sr

Recorder

Thos^s Litherland

Musick

Freemen

Arnold Kirk of Chapel Le Frith

Edward Smyth of Latham

Edward Letherbarrow | of Scarisbrick

Benjamin Wakefield son of | Thomas Wakefield

Merchant | in Liverpool

Rich^d Appleton Farnworth

Bowyer Leftwich Wynn

Edw^d Draper Holford

Jo^s Cheshire of | Rocksavage

M^r Collins Liverpool

John Jackson Norton

Tho^s Turner Jun^r Bank [?]

Edw^d Parr Eccleston

John Hayes of | Eccleston

Jam^s Beard Newmill [?]

Robert Hosker Peel House,

1757 March 7th
 John Copeland of Liverpool Marriner
 4th September 1757
 Thomas Dundass of Liverpool | Rope Maker
 James Banner of Liverpool
 John Hesketh Jun^r War^m
 Stephen Ecroyde Near | Burnley Oct^r 9th 1757
 William Johnson of | Cuerdley
 John Lucas of D^o
 W^m Mollyneux of Ditton
 Joseph Cutt of Liverpoole
 Ralph Done of D^o
 William Appleton of Widness
 Thomas Lee of Bold
 Francis Windle of Cronton
 Rich^d Sale of Bold
 George Barton de Bold
 Tho^s Patten of D^o

15th Oct^r 1757
Peter Wainwright | of Widnes Gentl was duly |
 elected Mayor for the year ensuing

Mr Gaskell	Deputy
M ^r Kidd	Mace bearer
Allen Woods	Sword bearer
Nathan Abbott	Mayors Bailiffe
W ^m Dennett	Towns Bailiff
Tho ^s Woods	Cryer
Tho ^s Southern	Bellman and Tollgatherer
M ^r Gaskell Sen ^r	Recorder
Tho ^s Litherland	Musick
Tho ^s Eaude	
Tho ^s Phythian	Ditton
Joshua Rose	Sailmaker of Liverpool
Ralph Ashley	Liverpool
Thomas Norcott	Liverp ^l
James Bellian	Farnworth
Phillip Dale of Warrington	
Robert Dunce of D ^o	
Joseph Reynolds of D ^o	
William Hornby of Wavertree	
John Abraham of Warrington	
W ^m Waterworth of D ^o	
James Lee of D ^o	
Ralph Bridoake	Salop
Edward Bayley of D ^o	
W ^m Arsnip of D ^o	

John Morris of Halewood
Tho^s Naylor of D^o
Tho^s Lathwood of Bold
John Wainwright Warringⁿ
Arthur Ashton of D^o
James Erlam of Erlam
W^m Roughley of Sankey
W^m Rylance of Warrington
W^m Atherton of Warrington
Andrew Walker Serjeant in Cot Cornwallis's Regiment
George Parr of Wigan
John Tyrer of Aintry
James Letherbarrow | of Scarsbrick
John Abraham of | of Thorn
Rich^d Topping Warrington | Atty
1757 Dec^r 26
John Gaskell of Warrington Merch^t
John Hart of the same Merch^t
William Dunn of Hull
John Johnson Grocer in | Warrington
John Forrest Scholar of | Frodsham School
Robert Wain: Ashley | Scholar at Frodsham School
Rich^d Hunt Schoolmaster | of Farnworth Sep: 29 |
1758
Tho^s Green
Edward Orme
Henry Travers
John Walton
John Aldran
Tho^s Richardson
W^m
.
Tho^s Leigh
Tho^s Gastidge [?]

14th October 1758

M^r Nathan Abbott was duly elected Mayor
M^r Thomas Kidd Deputy
M^r Allen Woods Mayors Bailiff
M^r Peter Wainwright Towns Bailiff
M^r William Dennett Mace Bearer
M^r Henry Smith Sword Bearer
Thomas Woods Cryer
Thomas Southern Belman and Tollgatherer
The late Recorder being dead his son M^r Edmund
Gaskell was chosen Recorder

- Thomas Eaude } Musick
 Thomas Litherland }
 Freemen
 Thomas Charles of Ormskirk
 Thomas Hornby of Prescott
 Edward Hardy of Prescott
 Jn^o Wyke Prescott
 Roger Winstandley Huyton
 Edward Rochdale
 Joseph Phithian
 [5 lines illegible]
 Peter Bradshaw [?] | Watchmaker Bold
 John Melling of Warrington
 John Allen of Warrington
 Rich^d Baxter of Warrington
 Thos^s Baxter of Warrington
 Henry Smith of Warrington
 Thomas Tyrer of Liverpool
 John Pearson of Warrington
 Peter Travers of Warrington
 William Sutton of Garstang
 Abraham Hatfell
 John Bentley of Prescott
 John Mather of Liverpool
 Richard Worthington Liverpool
 James Fenny of Sutton
 John Phythian of Toxtath Park
 Jonathan Birtchshall
 James Alcocke
 Thos^s Pilgrim
 Thomas Eaude the Musick
 William Norland of Cronton
 [6 lines illegible]
- Oct^r 29 1758
- John Slater
 James Bone [?]
 Edward Johnson Ensign of his Matys 30th Regim^t
 of Foot
 Thos^s Ashcroft of Prescott Grocer
 William Ashcroft of Hindley | Fustianmaker
 William Massam of Altcar
 James Winstanly of Parr | Mason
 John Clarke of Warrington
 James Acton Wigan
 James Withnell Wigan
 Will^m Midgley
 Jonathan Dennet
 Rich^d Derbyshire

Roll of the Mock Corporation of Farnworth 75

20th October 1759

<i>M^r Thomas Lee</i>	was duly elected Mayor
<i>M^r Will^m Garnett</i>	Deputy
<i>M^r Nathan Abbott</i>	Mayor's Bailiff
<i>M^r Smith</i>	Towns Bailiff
<i>M^r Rich^d Appleten</i>	Mace Bearer
<i>Mr W^m Jackson</i>	sord B . . .
<i>Tho^s Woods</i>	Cryer [?]
<i>Henry T . . . ster</i>	Bellman and } Tollgatherer
<i>Thomas Rawson</i>	Recorder
<i>Thomas Stringfellow</i>	Freeman
<i>James Wright</i>	{ Musick
<i>Tho^s Litherland</i>	freemen
<i>John Webster</i>	Farnwor th
 1759
<i>Henry Whilefield</i>	
<i>James Irlam Sen' of Irlam</i>	
<i>James Balmer Jun^r</i>	
<i>W^m Wareing</i>	
<i>Gilbord Johnson</i>	
<i>Rogar Gaskell</i>	
<i>Peter Allen</i>	
<i>Mich^l Collins</i>	Whitehaven
<i>Will^m Scott</i>	W ^t haven
<i>Rich^d Prescott</i>	Burscough
<i>William Appleton</i>	Bold
<i>George</i>	[2 lines illegible]
	3 ^d 1759
	[3 lines illegible]
<i>John Melling of West [?]</i>	darbye
<i>John Matthias of Warrington</i>	
<i>I Plumb of Warrington</i>	Surgeon
<i>M^r Henry Makin jun^r</i>	Prescot
<i>William Bland</i>	Scotch Mam Travler 1759
<i>Robert Brown</i>	Boatswain
<i>Richard Bressey Junior</i>	Fil; Ricardi Bressey Senioris
	de Northwich
<i>Rich^d Hooton</i>	War.
<i>Richard Mercer</i>	Oxford
<i>Walter Kerfoot</i>	Atty Warrington
<i>Alex^{dr} Gerrard</i>	Warrington Attorney
<i>S. . . . Lee of</i>	
<i>H. Edward</i>	[2 lines illegible]

..... of Newcastle
 Leverpoole [?]
 Thomas Forrest Gent | . . . Wood-houses in Com |
 . . . estrie Oct^r 15th 1760
 1760 Oct^r 16th
 James Hilton of Astley Innkeeper
 Abraham Unsworth of Astley Innkeeper
 M^r Samuel Robinson of Eccleston
 M^r Peter Greenwall of Ditton
 Joseph Morris
 John Letherland of Widnes
 John Chadock of Ditton
 M^r John Bale
 Tho^s Greenwall of Standish
 Robert Grice
 Charles Whiteker Cuerdley
 Tho^s Houghton Ditton
 William Pownell
 Cornelius Stevenson Cuerdley
 Joseph Quick Liverpool
 Jonathan Dannit Cuerdley

18th October 1760

M^r Peter Greenwell was | duly elected Mayor.

M ^r Tho ^s Greenwell	Deputy
M ^r Joseph Langstaff	Mayor's Bailiff
Nathan Abbott	Town's Bailiff
Rich ^d Appleton	Mace Bearer
Tho ^s Wright	sword Bearer
Henry Foster	Cryer
W ^m Norland }	Bellmen . . .
John Roskow }	Tollgatherer

John [?] Wright }	
Tho ^s Eaude }	Musick
	Constables

M ^r Tho ^s Kidd	
Tho ^s Mawson Jun ^r	
W ^m Jackson	
M ^r Henry Smyth	Freemen

M ^r W ^m Clowes of Halewood	School Master
M ^r Ja ^s Wainwright	Halewood

Thomas Kerfoot

W^m Parr Peter Rigby

[name partly cut away]

Joseph Monkes [?]

Roll of the Mock Corporation of Farnworth 77

Rich'd Parr junior
M^r John Johnson | Maltster Ormskirk
George Bolton | Wigan
Ralph Huson
Edward Hayes
M^r Wm Harper
Jn^o Atherton
John Dutton | of Greatbudwo . . .
Thomas Johnson
Warrington
Ormskirk
Edw^d Torbock | Cronton
R^d Bate | Warrington
Henry Bretherton | Wigan
John Layland Wigan
Joseph More
Martin Mortindell Wigan
Wm Hilton Wigan
April 22 1761
Tho^s Hooley | Prescot
1761
James Foster
May 13¹⁷⁶¹ Wm Gorton
May 13 Wm Gore
D^o 13 John Highfield | Cabinet Maker of | Liverpool
Hen. Jenkinson D^o
Hen. Ogle Organist of Liverpoole
John Poole Altcar
July 28th 1761
Jas. McCoyd of Liverpoole Marriner [?]
James Trotter
James Jackson
Tho^s Twanbrook [?]
Isaac Crewd . . . | of Kendal

[Roll imperfect]

EQUESTRIAN AQUAMANILES

*By Philip Nelson, M.D., F.S.A.*Read 11th February 1915

BY the courtesy of the Museum Committee of the Warrington Corporation I am enabled to illustrate the extremely rare aquamanile, formerly in the collection of the late Dr. J. Kendrick of Warrington. Before passing on to the consideration of this object and of other specimens, I think it would be as well to consider briefly the origin and purpose of these vessels.

During the Middle Ages the table practices of the people were not such as would obtain in polite society to-day; in fact, like the natives of a certain island, it might have been said of them, "Manners none, habits beastly." Throughout this period forks were almost unknown, save for the eating of fruit, Piers Gaveston having no less than sixty-nine spoons but only four forks;¹ in fact, it was not until the seventeenth century that their employment became at all general. The hand and dagger being employed in the eating of meat, and two people not infrequently using but one platter, it was very necessary that there should be frequent ablutions. For that purpose water, usually scented, was handed round in shallow metal bowls adorned with enamelled work of a sacred or secular character, during the change of courses, which bowls, since they were

¹ "pour mangier poires."—Rymer's *Fædera*, iii. p. 392.

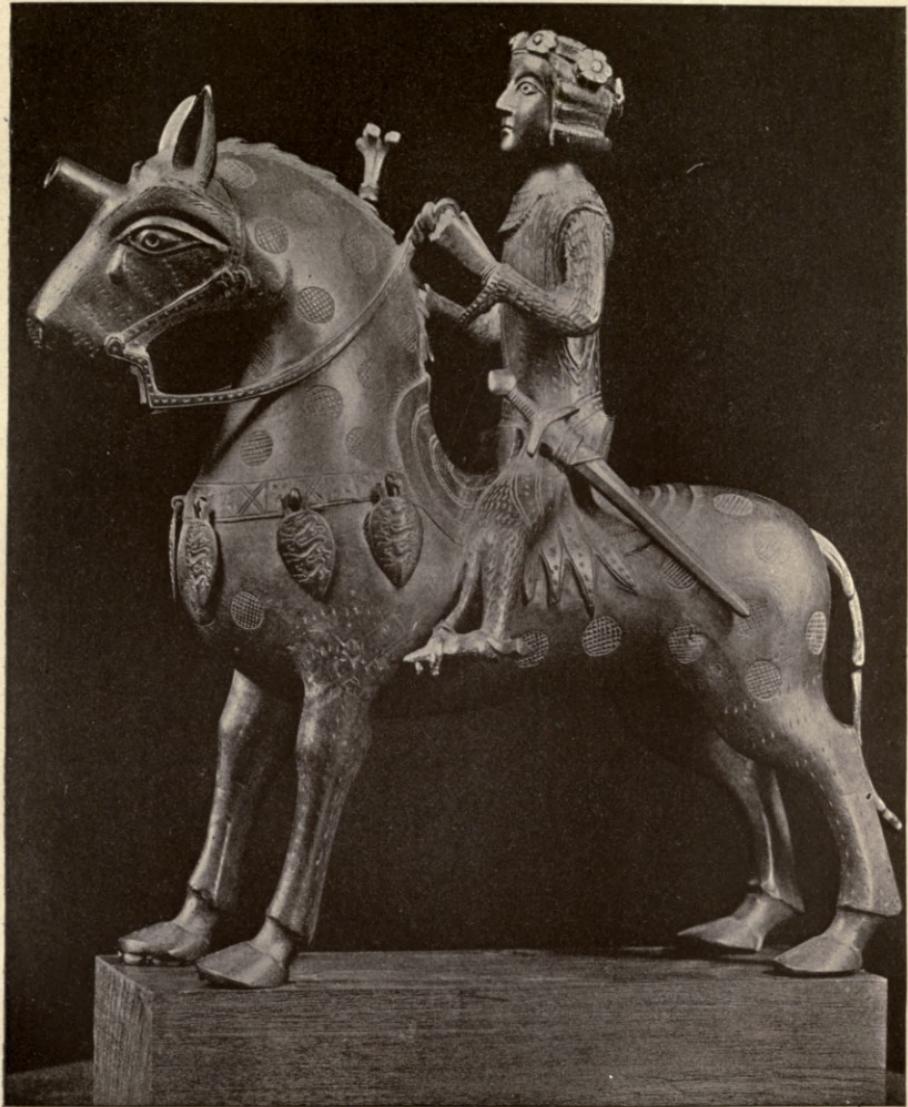


I. FROM THE CARRAND COLLECTION, FLORENCE



2A. AN ENGLISH PRINCE

(Carrand Collection, Florence)



The Burlington Magazine

2B. AN ENGLISH PRINCE
(Carrand Collection, Florence)

made in pairs, were termed *gemelliōns*. The scented water was contained in vessels termed aquamaniles, which frequently took the form of grotesque animals, such as we find in the *Bestiaries*, the rarest style being that depicting a mounted figure clad in armour, and it is with this latter class that we are more immediately concerned.

It has been suggested that the fluid was poured over the hands of the diners as they sat at meat; but when we remember the weight of the vessels, in the case of the Hereford aquamanile no less than twelve pounds, it would appear more probable that these heavy vessels stood either upon the dressoir or table, their contents being decanted as occasion required.

These early water-carriers were made of a composition termed *latten*, formed by mixing copper and zinc, and were therefore what we should describe as of brass rather than of bronze. The greater number of the equestrian aquamaniles are of continental origin, the valley of the Meuse in the neighbourhood of Dinant being renowned for the production of objects in metal, termed *Dinanderie*. The example found at Hexham, and now in the national museum, may on the other hand be of English workmanship; this is quite feasible when we remember the high quality of the two fine ewers of the fourteenth century, bearing inscriptions in English, which are preserved in the British Museum and in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The following contemporary references to aquamaniles in the form of horses are of considerable interest, for they very probably relate to equestrian figures similar to those which form the subject of the present paper. In the *Status Domus de Fynkall*,¹ 1397, p. cxvii, we find the following: "In aula—Item ij counterfetys cum ij lavacris ejusdem sectæ,

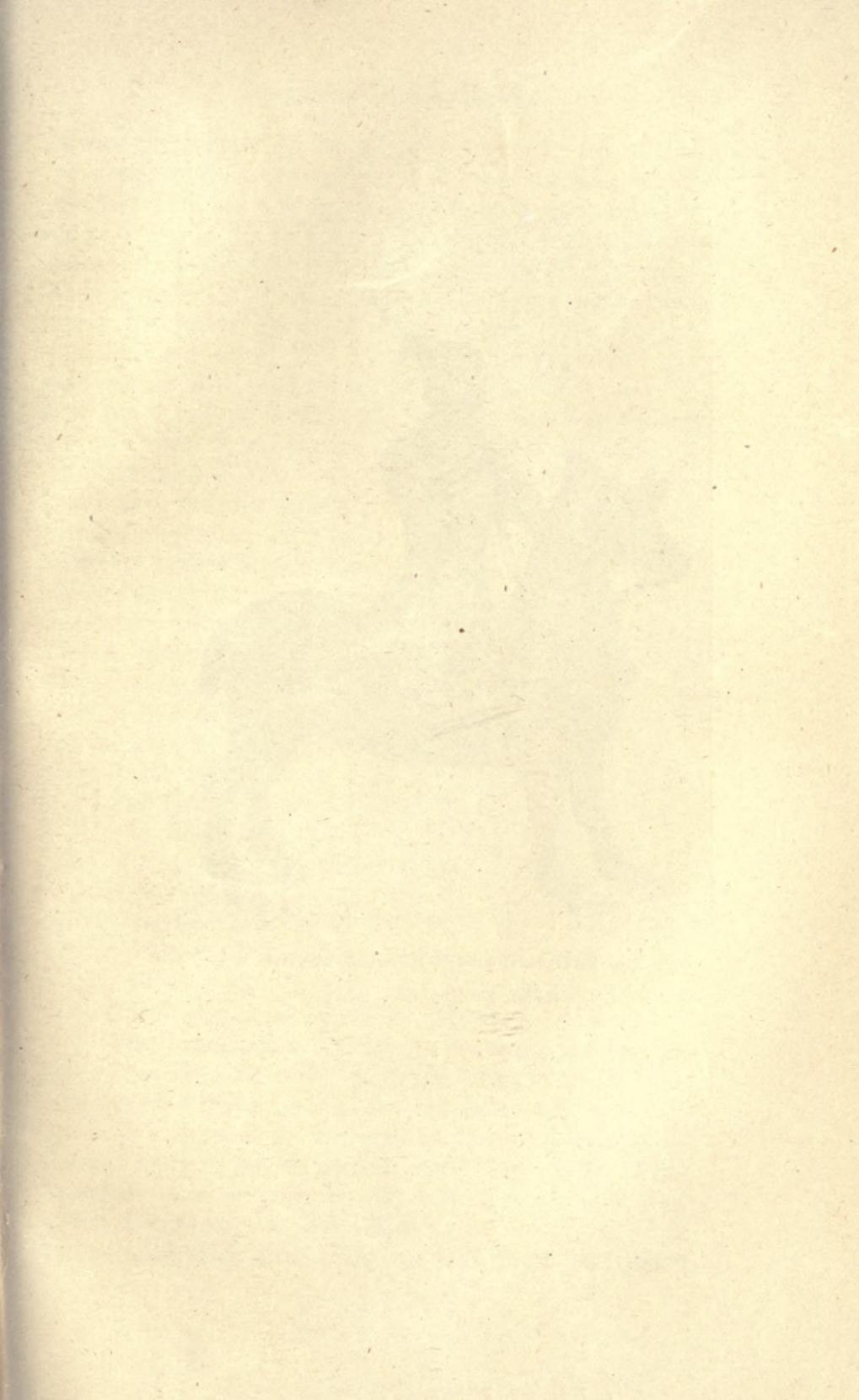
¹ Published by the Surtees Society.

item ij pelves magnæ cum j lavacro et j equo eneo"; whilst on p. clvi occurs: "In aula sunt item ij pelves cum ij lavacris counterfet sed veteres. Item j lavacrum eneum et aliud in forma equi."

The following are the examples which I have been able to discover, arranged in their chronological order:

1. In the Carrand Collection in the Royal National Museum at Florence is an excellent example of an equestrian aquamanile, which measures $12\frac{5}{8}$ inches high by $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches long. Here we see the knight in banded mail, over which is a surcoat richly engraved, holding in his left hand the reins; whilst against his side is his kite-shaped shield, the umbo of which is adorned with an eight-leaved rosette, from which radiate eight rays reaching to the edge of the shield, terminating in trefoils, and in general style not unlike one of the shields in the Charlemagne window of the thirteenth century at Chartres. The figure holds in the right hand a spear, and has upon the head a flat-topped helmet, which having the top hinged serves for the admission of fluids; and has upon his heels prick spurs. The horse, which is most richly caparisoned, stands in the same attitude as that at Copenhagen and that formerly in the Berens Collection; like them it affords exit for the contents through its forehead, as indeed is the case with all the examples under notice save two (Nos. 7 and 8). (No. 1.)

2. Perhaps the most interesting aquamanile, at least from a national point of view, is the splendid example in the Carrand Collection at Florence, which, by the kindness of the curator, Signore Giacomo Nicole, I am enabled to illustrate (No. 2A), in addition to the other two magnificent specimens from the same source. This piece, which measures $12\frac{5}{8}$ inches high by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, represents a youthful warrior with long flowing curls, whose





3. THE HEREFORD AQUAMANILE

(Destroyed by fire, 1828)

brows are encircled by a floral coronet; he is clad in chain mail, over which is a long surcoat, which reaches beyond the knees and is split up round the skirt. Upon his left hip is his sword, with a heavy pommel; in his left hand are the reins, held loosely; in his right hand he grasps a mace or sceptre, and upon his heels he wears prick spurs. He has unlaced his coif de mailles, thus exposing his head, and has withdrawn his hands from his hauberk, revealing his gambeson beneath, just as we find in the monumental brass (1306) of Sir Robert de Setvans, at Chartham, Kent. His horse, apparently a dapple-grey, this feature being indicated by cross-hatched circles engraved on the horse's skin, has hanging from its breastplate five pendant kite-shaped shields, each displaying three leopards passant, which are doubtless intended to depict the arms of England: Gules, three leopards gold. As usual the fluid finds an outlet through the forehead of the horse, and in this case the horse's bit is clearly indicated. As to who may be represented by this effigy it is a little difficult to speak with certainty; the name of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster and King of Sicily, has been suggested; but, if this were the case, one would expect the arms of England to be differenced with a label, and in my opinion it is much more likely that we have here his elder brother, Edward I, subsequent to the death of his father, Henry III, in 1272, but prior to his coronation, which occurred in 1274. (Nos. 2A and 2B.)

3. The Hereford aquamanile, probably the largest specimen known, was formerly preserved in the College of Vicars-Choral at Hereford, where it had been for a period of upwards of five hundred years —alas! only to perish by fire, 27th July 1828. This example, now known to us only from a drawing which appeared in *The Mirror* of 1828, was of exceptional size, measuring no less than 20 inches

in height and weighing 12 lb. The knight appears to have worn complete mail, over which was a long surcoat, reaching below the knees and girt about the waist with an elaborate belt. In his right hand he carried his weapon, whilst in his left he held the reins. The horse was richly caparisoned, the saddle-cloth and harness being decorated with incised designs. The lid of the rider's helmet, hinged to admit the fluid, was lost; the contents passed out through the forehead of the horse. (No. 3.)

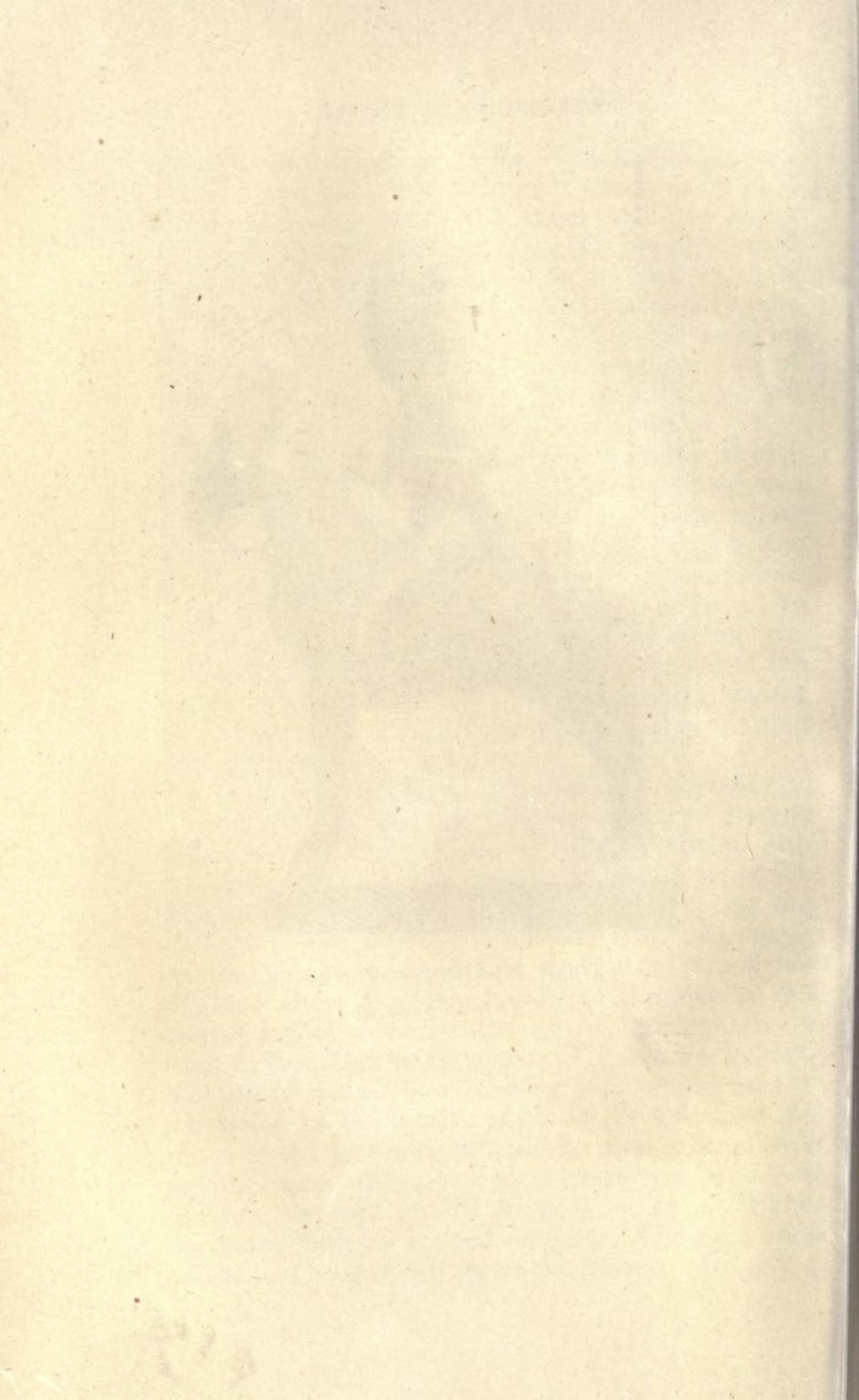
4. The Hexham aquamanile, now in the British Museum, was found in the Tyne, near Hexham; it measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The rider, whose left foot is missing, wears a surcoat reaching to the knees, incised with a diamond pattern, the divisions being decorated with alternate lys and stars. The helmet, of which the top is missing, admitted the fluid, which found exit through the forehead of the horse. The saddle is well modelled, the breastplate on the horse's chest and the bridle being adorned with rosettes. (No. 4.)

5. The aquamanile in the National Museum at Copenhagen is, like that formerly in the Berens Collection, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and almost identical with it as regards the tense attitude of the horse, which mannerism would seem to point to both being the product of one school. The rider is in chain mail, reinforced with *genouillières*, and wears round his thighs a short skirt which falls to the level of his knees; his feet, which are thrust forcibly out in front of him, bear prick spurs. He wears a helmet, the top of which, now missing, was hinged for the admission of fluid. He holds in his left hand the reins, whilst in his right hand he carries his sword, having upon the pommel a cross patée, which likewise appears on the harness. The saddle is decorated with an incised pattern. The fluid finds exit through the forehead of the horse. (No. 5.)

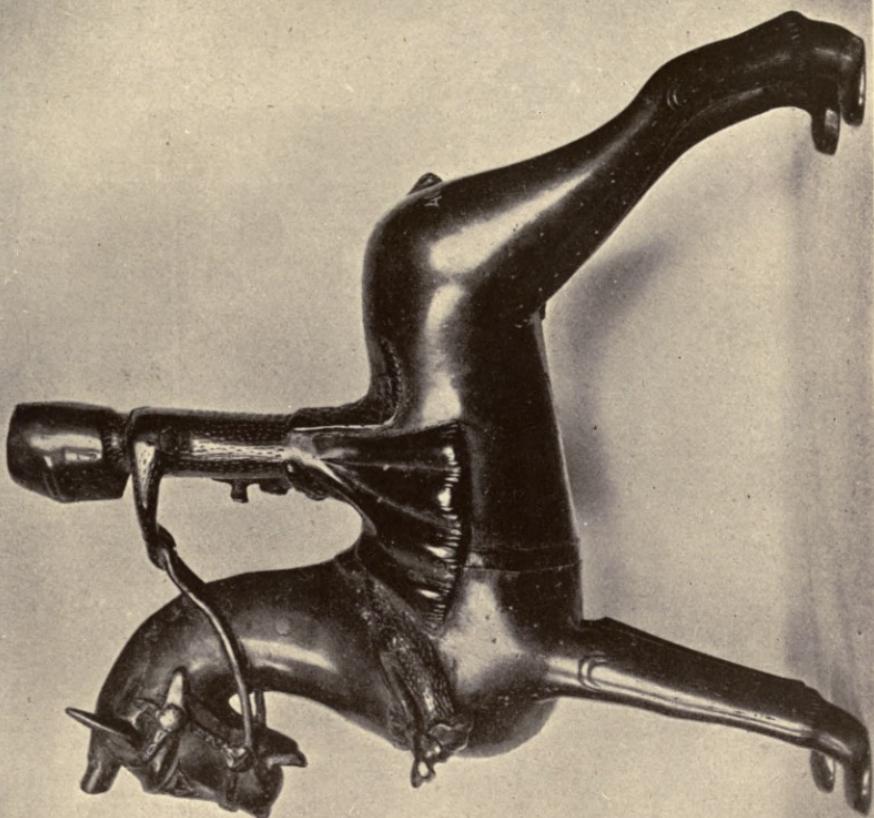


4. THE HEXHAM AQUAMANILE

(British Museum)



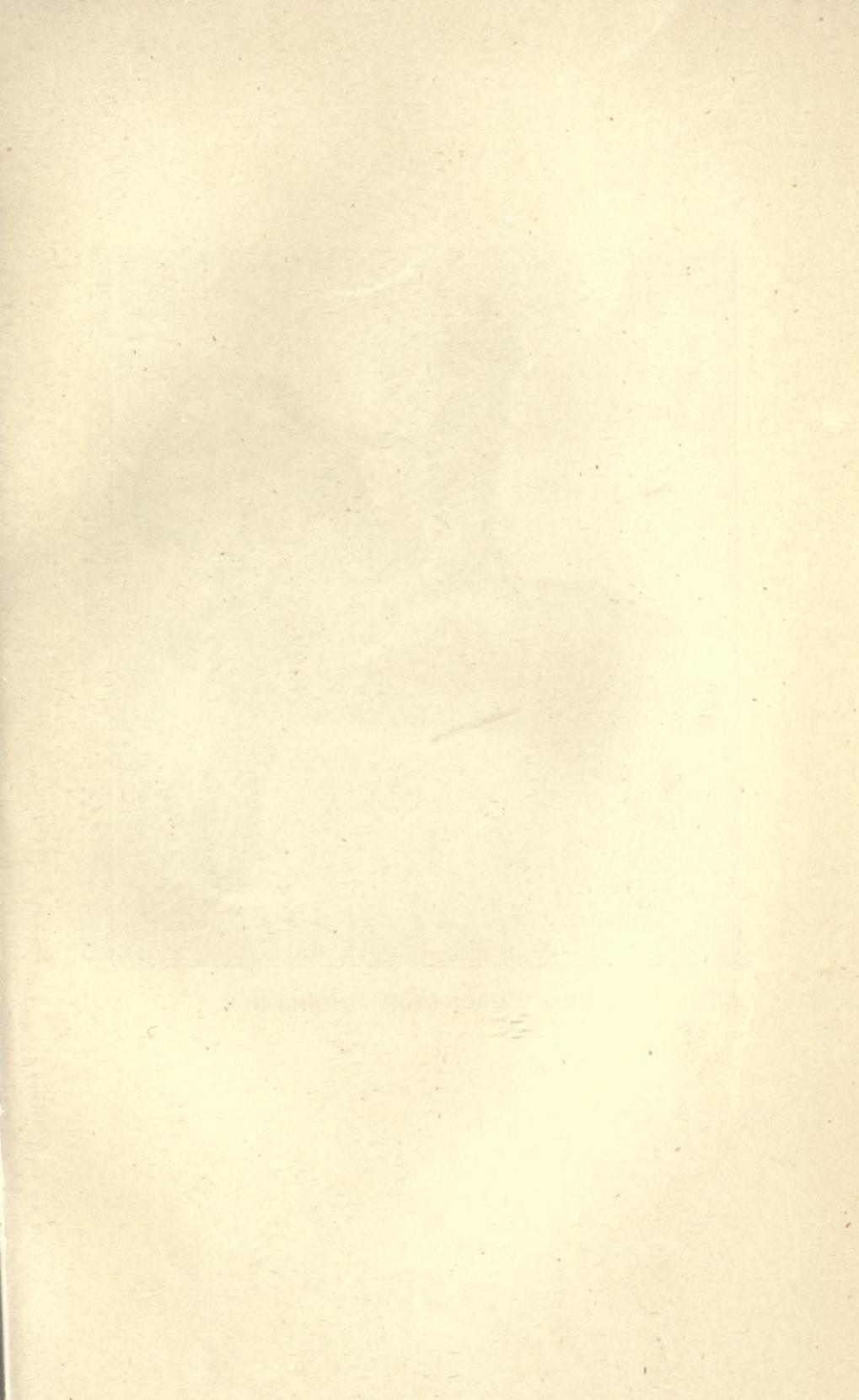
5. FROM THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, COPENHAGEN

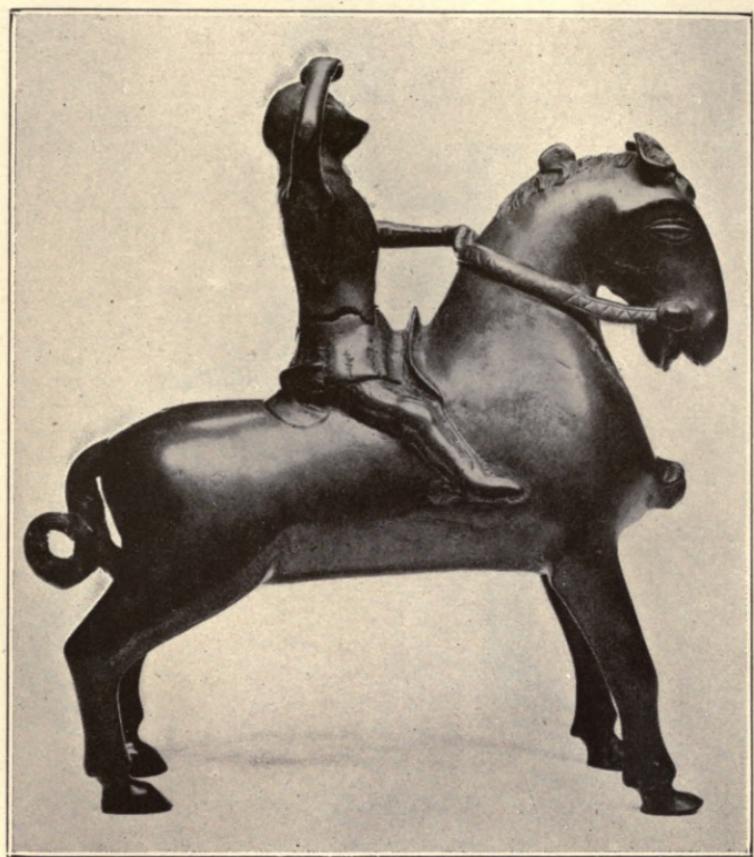




The Connoisseur

6. AN AQUAMANILE
(Formerly in the Berens Collection)

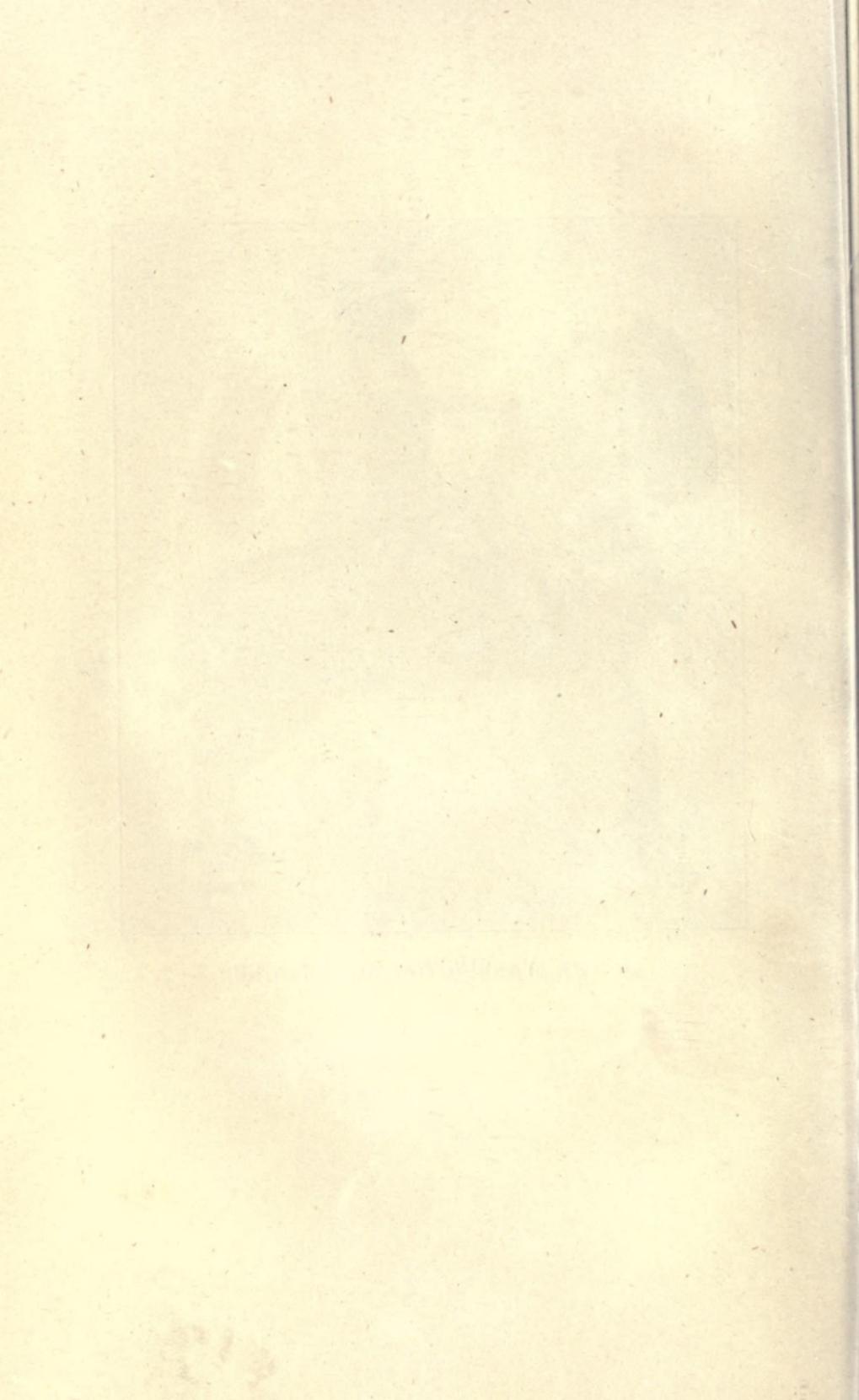




7A. THE WARRINGTON AQUAMANILE



7B. THE WARRINGTON AQUAMANILE



6. There was formerly in the Berens Collection a fine equestrian aquamanile $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. The horseman, who wears a very long surcoat split up round the skirt, had upon his head the usual type of helmet, hinged at the top for the admission of fluid. He holds in his left hand the reins, whilst with his right hand he grasped his sword, which he carried vertically in front of him. The horse is standing with its hind legs thrust well back, as is the case with the Copenhagen example, whilst its mane, carried well forward between its ears, forms the spout for the exit of the contents. The saddle-cloth and harness are lightly incised. (No. 6.)

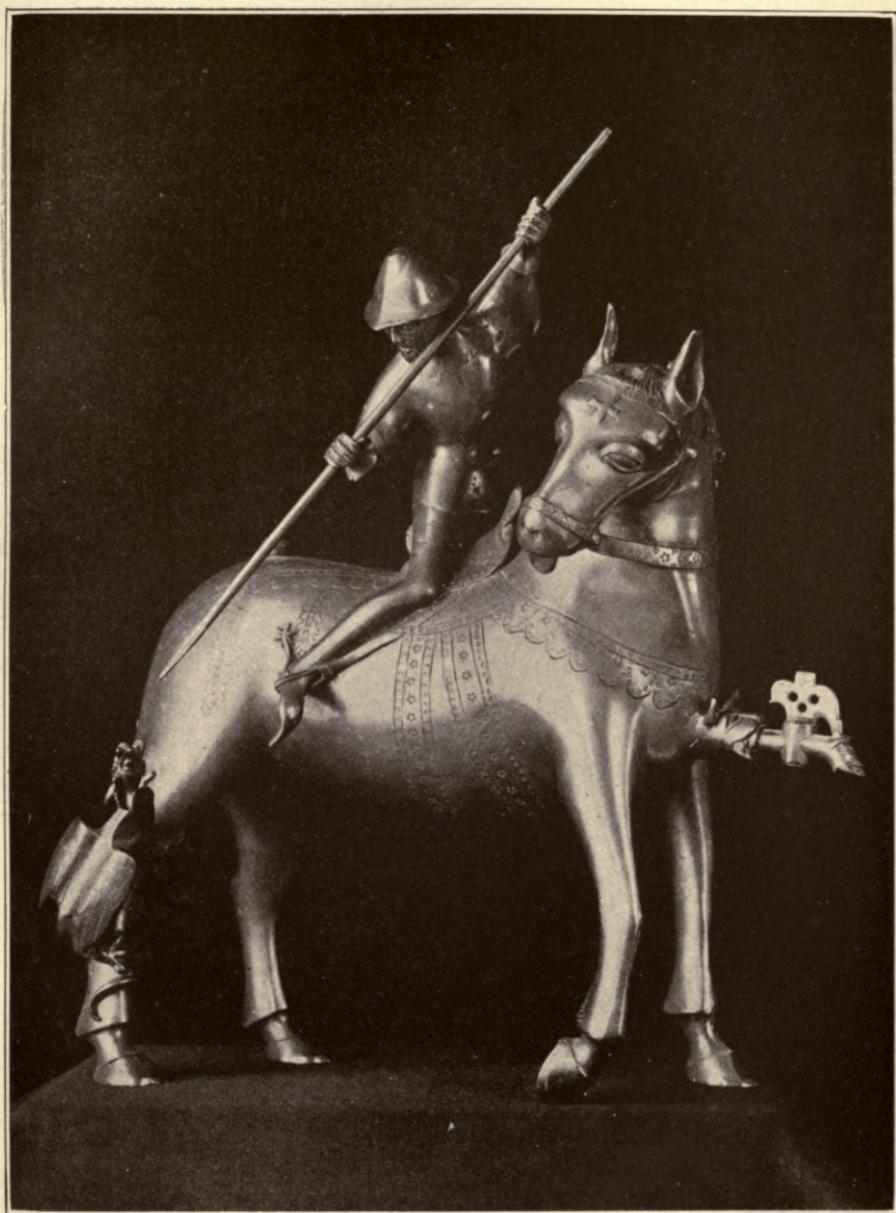
7. The Warrington aquamanile, presented to Dr. Kendrick by the Rev. E. F. Parsons of Whitley, Cheshire, is supposed to have come from Worcestershire (Nos. 7A, 7B). It weighs $4\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and is $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches long by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The fluid was admitted through an opening in the back of the horse's head, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, fitted with a hinged lid, now unfortunately missing; whilst it was drawn off through a grotesque head on the horse's chest, originally provided with a metal pipe fitted with a tap, such as we see in one of the specimens in the Carrand Collection at Florence. The knight wears a globose helmet, and is in mail, the hauberk and chausses being respectively reinforced with coudières and genouillières; he also wears a short surcoat split up round the hips, which from its contour would suggest the presence of a plastron de fer beneath. On his left hip hangs his empty scabbard, and upon his heels are spurs with rowels; whilst in his right hand he would carry his sword, the point of which projected far behind. The saddle, stirrup-leathers, and reins are well shown, the latter being decorated with an incised chevron ornament (No. 7). The unusual arrangement for the admis-

sion of the fluid, through the head of the horse, is similar to that which occurred in the aquamanile in the form of a unicorn, exhibited in 1858 to the Royal Archæological Institute by the Rev. G. M. Nelson.

8. In the Carrand Collection at Florence there is an extremely fine aquamanile of Rhenish workmanship, of the fourteenth century, which measures 15 inches high by 14½ inches long, representing St. George about to spear the Dragon. St. George wears over his armour a short surcoat with long, full sleeves, a chapelle de fer, and gauntlets, and has upon his heels spurs with large rowels, whilst on his left side hangs his sword. The saint, who is rising in the stirrups, is about to impale the dragon; this is represented as crawling up the off hind leg of the horse, which, with its tongue hanging from its mouth, turns its head and seems to regard the aggressor "more in sorrow than in anger." The saddle and saddle-cloth, the double girths, the halter, from which depends a cross, the reins, the scalloped breastplate, and the trappings are all richly adorned with engraving and punched ornaments. The fluid, admitted through the head of the horse, is drawn off through a tapped pipe springing from a large grotesque head on the horse's chest, as is the case with the Warrington example, which pipe terminates in a grotesque spout. (No. 8.)

9. Of the early part of the fourteenth century is an equestrian effigy of a civilian preserved in the British Museum (No. 9); whilst the Cluny Museum at Paris also contains a fine specimen of a mediæval aquamanile in the form of a horseman.

In conclusion, I must express my indebtedness to the curators of the National Museums at Copenhagen and Florence for much kind help, as also to Mr. Charles Madeley, of the Warrington Museum, and to Sir Charles H. Read, V.P.S.A., of the British Museum.



8. ST. GEORGE
(Carrand Collection, Florence)



9. A CIVILIAN RIDER

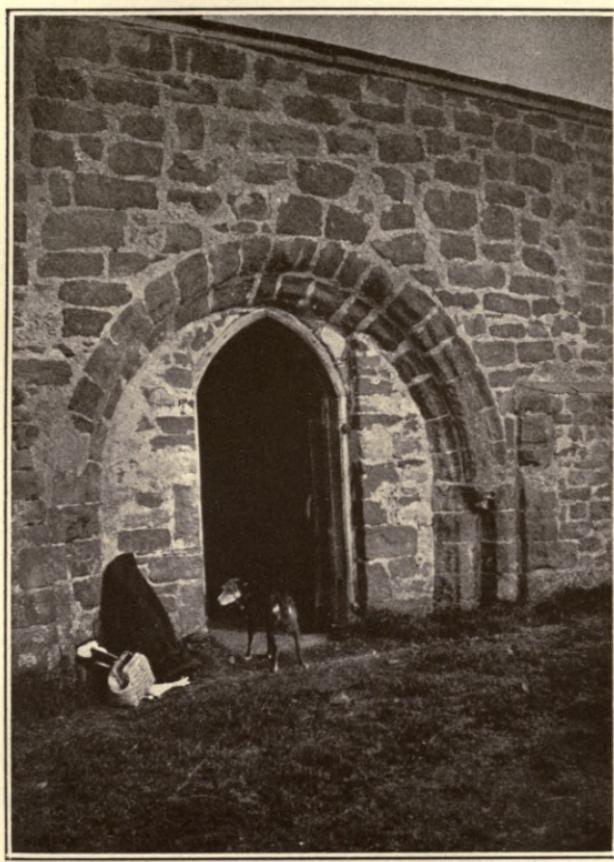
(British Museum)

The thanks of the Society are also due to the editors of the *Burlington Magazine* for the loan of the block illustrating the aquamanile (No. 2B), to the editor of the *Connoisseur* for permission to reproduce No. 6, and to the Museum Committee of the Warrington Corporation for the use of blocks for Nos. 7A and 7B.

COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE

*By the Rev. W. A. Wickham*Read 10th December 1914

TO the *Transactions* of 1912 I was permitted to contribute a paper entitled "Some Notes on Chapter-Houses," in the course of which I touched upon the chapter-house at Cockersand, where I had recently made some excavations. By way of reminder, I may be allowed to say that Cockersand Abbey, which stands on the coast about six miles from Lancaster, was founded *c.* 1190 for the Premonstratensian order of White Canons, who colonised it from Croxton in Leicestershire. The chapter-house, built in the thirteenth century, is almost all that remains of the abbey, which once ranked third in dignity amongst the Lancashire religious houses. It was probably in building at much the same time as the chapter-house at Lincoln, say *c.* 1225, and was one of the earliest of the few polygonal houses, and, in its small way, one of the most interesting of them. It was in good order at the time of the Dissolution in 1539. Afterwards it became the property of the Daltons of Thurnham Hall. It has continued with them ever since, and for at least 112 years, and probably more, it was used as their burying-place. It is a national treasure, and every possible care ought to be taken of it. There were only some twenty-five polygonal



COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE

THE ENTRANCE

(Door and filling in of arch modern)



COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE

Female head and capitals of window nook-shafts. The engaged shaft remains. The free shaft is lost

chapter-houses in all England and Wales, and fifteen of these have been destroyed. Only nine others are as perfect as Cockersand, which is one of the smallest of the nine. In some respects it was always unique, and its interest abides.

I. SPADE WORK

Since my earlier notes were written I have paid several visits to the place ; I have also been allowed by Mr. Dalton of Thurnham Hall to make some further investigations with the spade, though more yet remains to be done in this way. I have met with N. Buck's drawing of Cockersand made in 1727, and with some other things which seem to throw more light on the place. I am therefore able to offer some further notes on the subject, though I cannot suppose they will be final ones.

It will be remembered that the original floor of the chapter-house has been covered with earth to the depth of about 31 inches, and that the present floor is on a level with the ground outside. In 1912 we dug down to the threshold of the entrance door, and to the bottom of the central pillar. So I was able to describe the base of that pillar, and to give (what for many years had been lost sight of) the original height of the interior. We also dug down to the original floor level in one corner of the building, laying bare various details. I said in 1912 that this part needed further investigation, but that I had reason to believe that a bench-table originally ran round the building. In 1913 we dug a trench, 2 feet wide at least, the whole length of the north-east side of the chapter-house, thus laying bare the whole side, and the two angles at either end of it. Going down some 4 feet from the present surface, we came to the virgin soil beneath the foundation. This was a stiff clay, in which were embedded some

good-sized pebbles. Upon this was placed the foundation of rubble work, 11 inches thick. Upon this again were built three courses (much disturbed now) of ashlar work, measuring in all about 2 feet deep and about 1 foot thick, and on this came the broken remains of a bench-table, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and

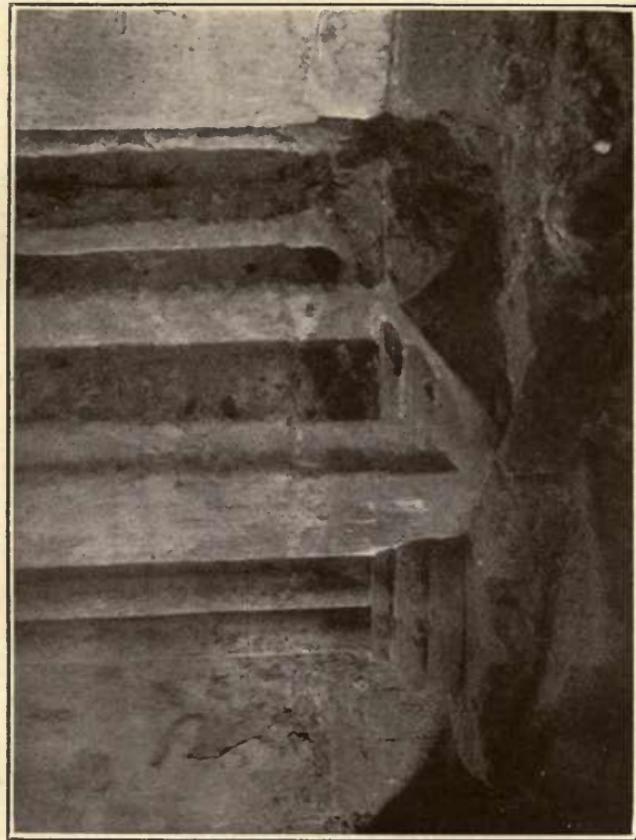
12 inches wide, and with this section,

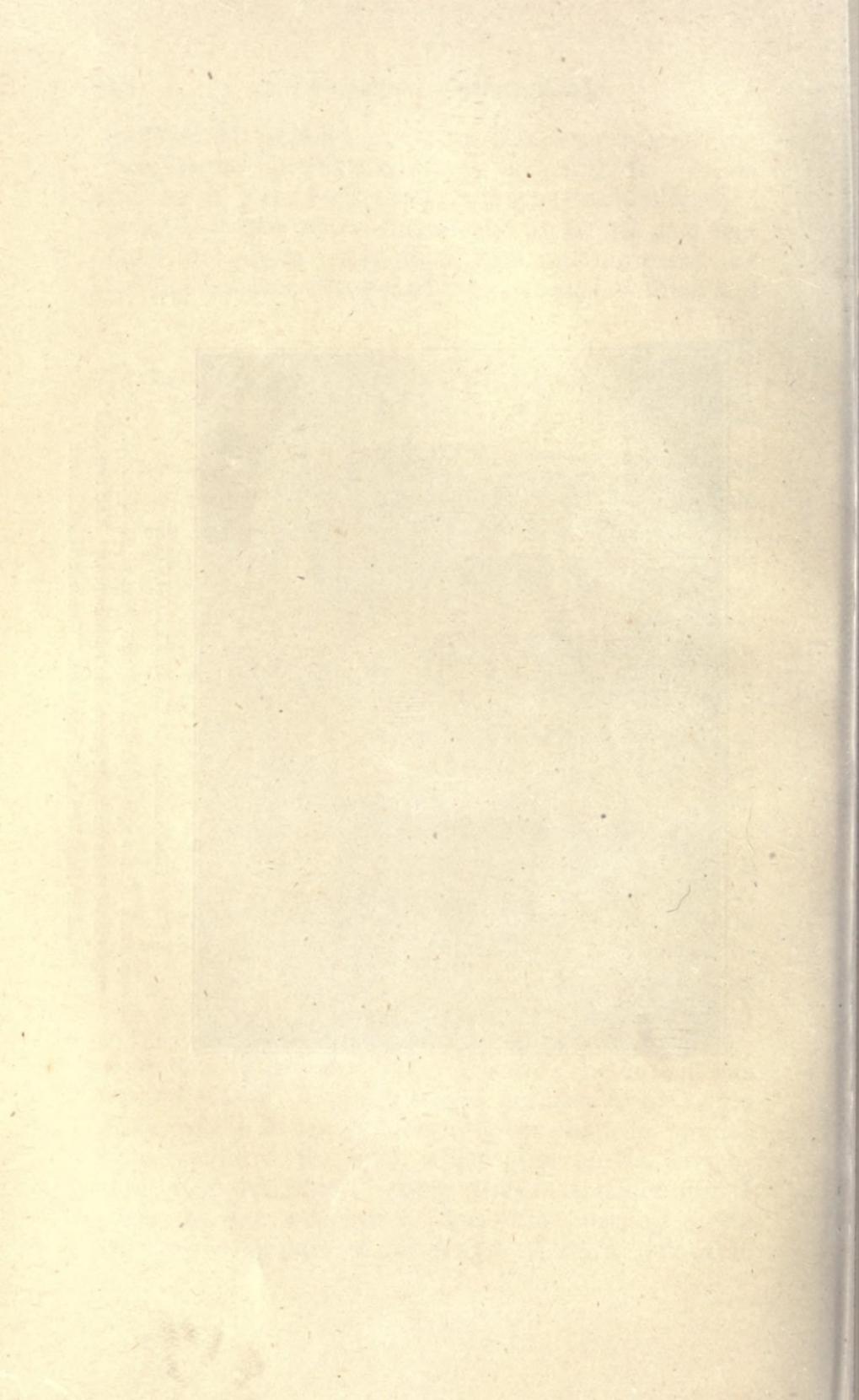


as nearly as we could get it. Upon this bench-table rested the bases of the angle shafts, and just above it was the sloping window sill, which consists, first, of stones $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, in the end or jamb stones of which are cut, in the solid, the bases of the inner (free) jamb shafts. Upon this seems to have been set another row of stones also $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, probably continuing the same slope upward, and in like manner having in the end or jamb stones of the row the bases, cut in the solid, of the outer (engaged) jamb shafts. Probably the glass was some inches (say $6\frac{1}{2}$) higher than this, but the modern filling in of the window is built upon the bottom stone, and stopped our investigations. Probably the glass was about 3 feet 6 inches from the floor, and just behind the backs of those sitting on the bench-table. At the east end of this length of bench-table we discovered something which had puzzled us last year. Just above the bench-table, and resting upon it, was a stone ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick) with its north-western end rounded off. Towards the east it was much broken. Upon it rested the base of the angle shaft, which is set $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches higher than the similar base further to the west, which rests on the bench-table just described. After careful consideration I came to the conclusion that this puzzling stone was probably part of the length of the bench-table

COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE

Buried bases of an angle-shaft (on left) and window nook-shafts. The angle-shaft rests on a portion of the bench-table. The engaged window-shaft (on right) remains. The free shaft is lost





running along the eastern side of the chapter-house, where the abbot and prior would sit in chapter, and that it was raised $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the level of the rest of the bench-table, just as to-day may be seen in Westminster Chapter-House the corresponding seat along the east wall raised the height of one step above the rest.¹ I have not often met with this, and if I am right in my reading of the broken fragments at Cockersand, the discovery is an interesting one. We had not time to continue our trench along the east wall. Could we have done this I might have been able to speak more certainly. The more one sees of this lovely building the greater is one's desire to see it cleared of the earth which so spoils its proportions, and of the colour wash which spoils its walls.

II. N. BUCK'S DRAWING

Buck's drawing of Cockersand (1727), which is here reproduced, is a particularly interesting one. It is so different from what one sees at present that it is difficult to believe it to be a true representation of the place. And yet, in the main, though

¹ In a representation of a meeting in the Westminster chapter-house held in the early sixteenth century, drawn within a capital C given from the Harleian MSS. (1498, f. 76) in Card. Gasquet's *English Monastic Life* (p. 122), the abbot holds his pastoral staff, the chief justice of the King's Bench being on his right hand, and these two occupy a seat higher than that on which the others sit (monks on one side and lawyers on the other). It is interesting to note that, although in the chapter-house at Westminster there was then a blind arcade, and not windows, in that position, three windows are drawn in the illumination immediately behind the abbot and chief justice, and the seat on which they are sitting is what we should now call a window-seat (apparently made of oak). This is very much the same arrangement as must have obtained at Cockersand. The glass at the bottom of the windows could only have been, say, some 18 inches above the level of the bench-table. This was not uncommon in some of the smaller rectangular chapter-houses, but I am not aware of any other instance in a polygonal house. No other was as low as Cockersand.

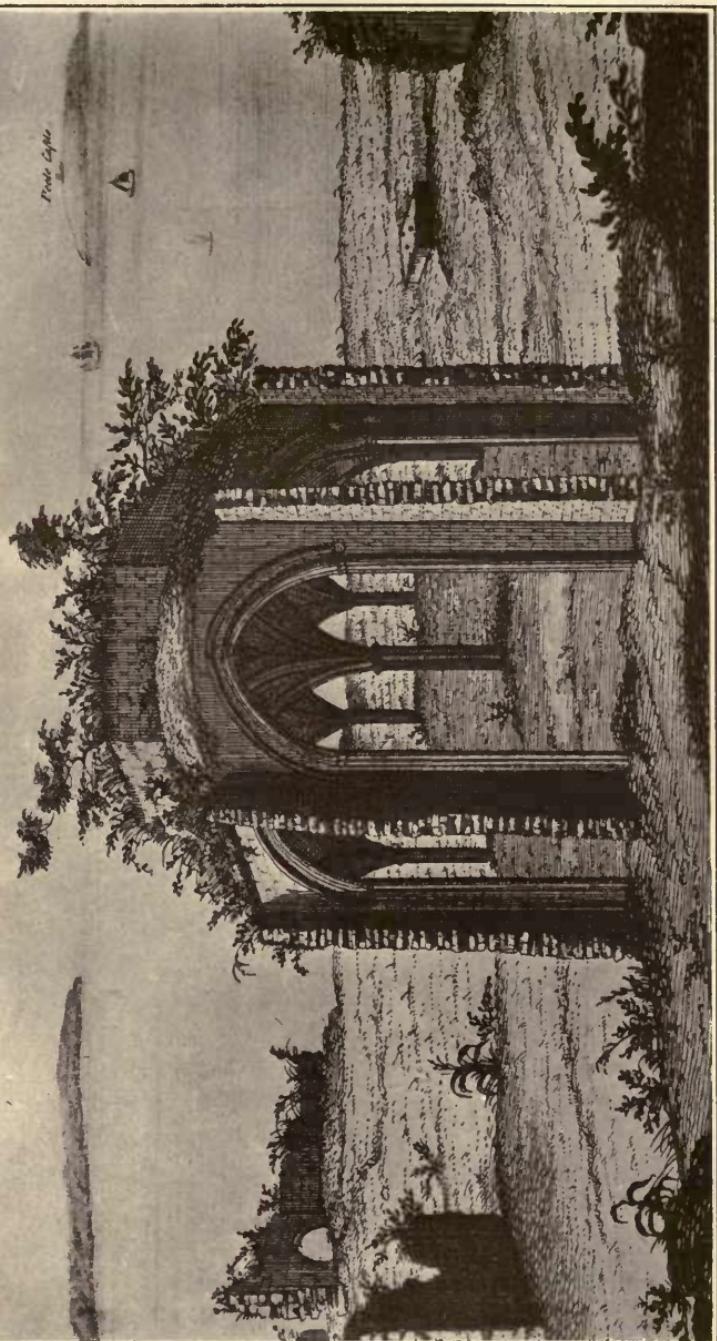
exaggerated in the matter of height, it probably is so. One thing is at once noticeable in the drawing, viz. the remains of the upper story. It was quite usual to put a room, often the dorter, over the rectangular chapter-houses. This was very rarely done in the case of the polygonal ones. Certainly there was no upper story over the polygonal chapter-houses of Westminster, Lincoln, Southwell, York, Elgin, Worcester, Carlisle (since its pyramidal roof is visible in a drawing made in Queen Elizabeth's time), Howden, old St. Paul's, Salisbury, and Wells. We cannot speak of what may have been in the polygonal houses of which we have only the ground plan left. Possibly at Margam there may have been an upper story. Certainly there is one still—a solitary instance, so far as we are aware—at Lichfield, the ground plan of which is an elongated octagon, the north and south sides being about 13 feet longer than the six other sides. This upper story at Lichfield is now the Library.¹ Apart from Buck's drawing, Mr. Roper, in his paper in the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*,² tells us that there was an upper story at Cockersand. He says that the Visitors in 1537 found the monastic buildings "in goode state and plight," and that the scriptorium was immediately over the chapter-house with fifty-two books in it, fifty-four more being in an awmbry in the cloisters. Mr. Roper gives as his authority Duchy of Lancaster Records, Misc. Bundle G., No. 10. Since then Dr. Farrer has printed this document entire in his edition of the *Cockersand Chartulary*.³ It does not say that the library stood over the chapter-house, the two

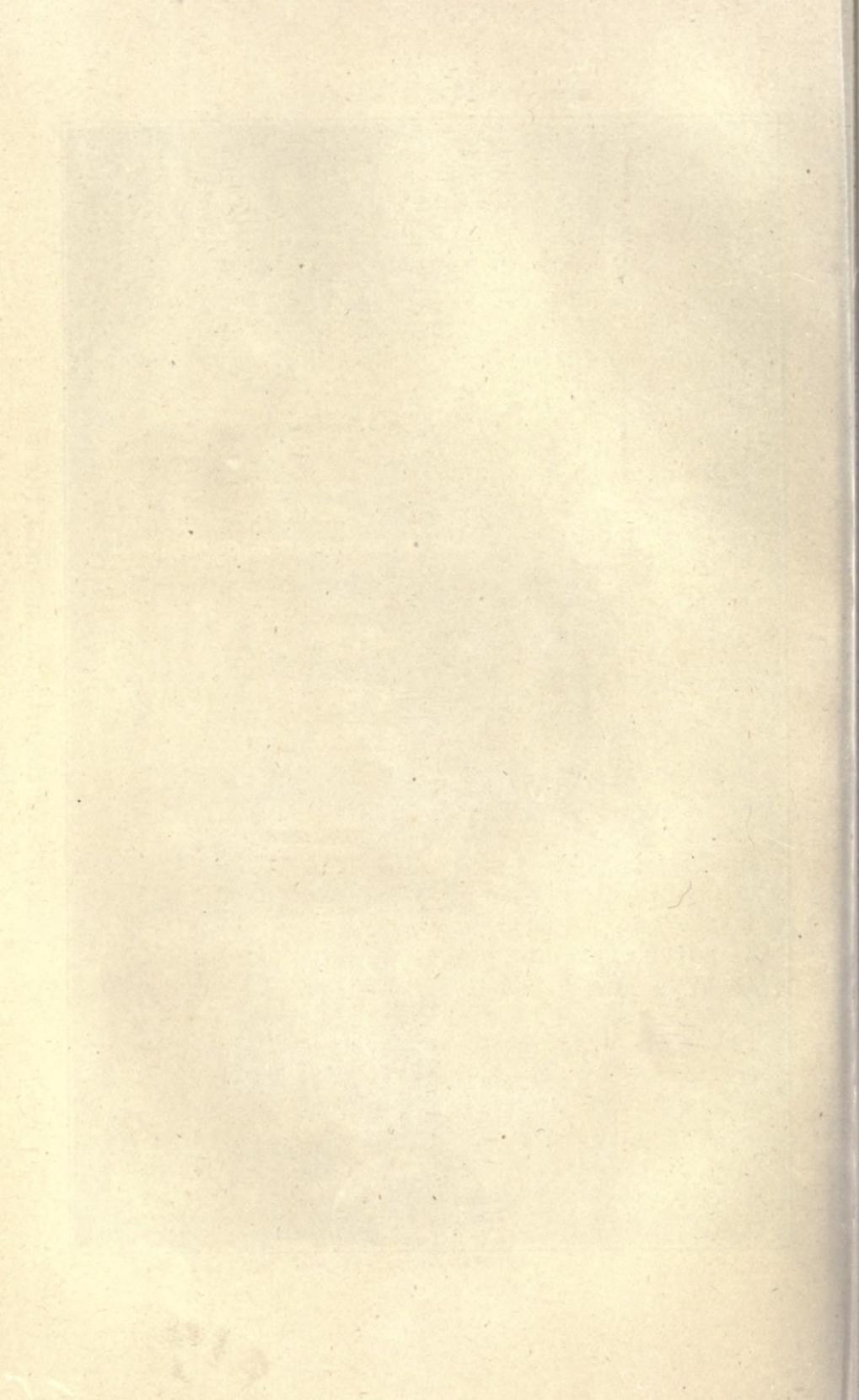
¹ There is an octagonal upper story, with small windows, above the square chapter-house at Llandaff.

² Vol. iv., 1886.

³ Chetham Soc., lxiv., new series, 1170-82.

COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE FROM THE E.
N. Buck delin.; S. Buck sculp., 1727





rooms being thus described at different parts of the roll :

THE CHAIPTER-HOUSE

Item v. glasse Wyndowes conteynyng l. Fotez glassee at ij <i>d.</i> the fote	viijs. iiiij <i>d.</i>
Item in the same Wyndowes ar xx. small barrez of Iron praysed at	vij <i>d.</i>
Item A gret Ambury there at	vij <i>d.</i>
Summa	ixs. viij <i>d.</i>

THE LIBRARYE

Item lij. Bookes in the seyd Libraye ¹	vs.
Item A wyndowe there conteynyng by estima- tion vj. Fotez glasse at ij <i>d.</i> the Fote	xij <i>d.</i>
Item an Ambury one the Cloysterside wherein are liij. Bookes praysed by estymacion at	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>
Summa	xijs. viij <i>d.</i>

This does not define the position of the library. Hence it is quite possible that it was situated over the chapter-house. It certainly had fifty-two books in it, valued at vs., and a glazed window, the glass of which was valued at 1*2d.* But, from the way in which it is mentioned, it seems almost probable that the "Ambury one [on] the Cloyster side," with fifty-four more books, was not in the library proper, though rightly mentioned in connection with it, but separate in the cloister, as was a (probably similar) book closet at Valle Crucis and elsewhere.

But, whether it was used as a library or not, it is quite clear from Buck's drawing that there was an upper story above the chapter-house. This may help to explain the low height of it, 16 feet. The height of the larger house at Lichfield was 23 feet.

In 1727 some 2 feet or so of this upper story were still in position, and Buck's drawing has preserved for us the appearance of them. When this

¹ There were also fifty-four parchment books in the choir of the church, valued at 66*s.* 8*d.*

upper story work disappeared we cannot say. Thurnham Hall received its new front in 1823, and, on comparing that work with the exterior of the chapter-house, one is inclined to think that both were done at the same time. Moreover, the Daltons had suffered much in pocket through the supposed share of John Hoghton Dalton in the rising of 1715. His grandson John Dalton was, according to the pedigree given in Baines,¹ "upwards of ninety years old" in 1836. He married in 1774 Mary, a daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart.,² of Hengrave Hall in Suffolk, and she died in 1819. Probably by that time the Daltons had recovered themselves. At any rate, the building of the new front to the hall (on which is a shield with the arms of Dalton impaling Gage) is proof that they had money in hand, and therefore that seems a likely time for the "restoration" work at the chapter-house, which is only three miles from the hall. The same architect and the same workmen might easily complete both places at about the same time. The windows certainly were blocked up earlier, probably when the place was first used for interments.

The windows were much as at present in 1818, when they are represented as blocked up in a drawing of the chapter-house given in the *Antiquarian Cabinet* published in that year, and reprinted in the *Transactions*, 1912. That drawing shows the base of the central pillar buried. But it shows the bases of the shafts in the window jambs, and of those of the angle shafts just above the floor, which is plain earth, and not flagged as at present.

¹ *Hist. of Lancs.*, vol. iv. p. 543.

² The editor of *The Tyldeley Diary* (p. 39) says that there was formerly at Thurnham Hall a painting of the chapter-house by Sir Thomas Gage. Where is this picture now? Not at Thurnham. The other pictures were taken to Bygods Hall, Essex (*Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*, vi. 123-4). I have unfortunately failed to obtain any further information about Sir Thomas Gage's sketch.

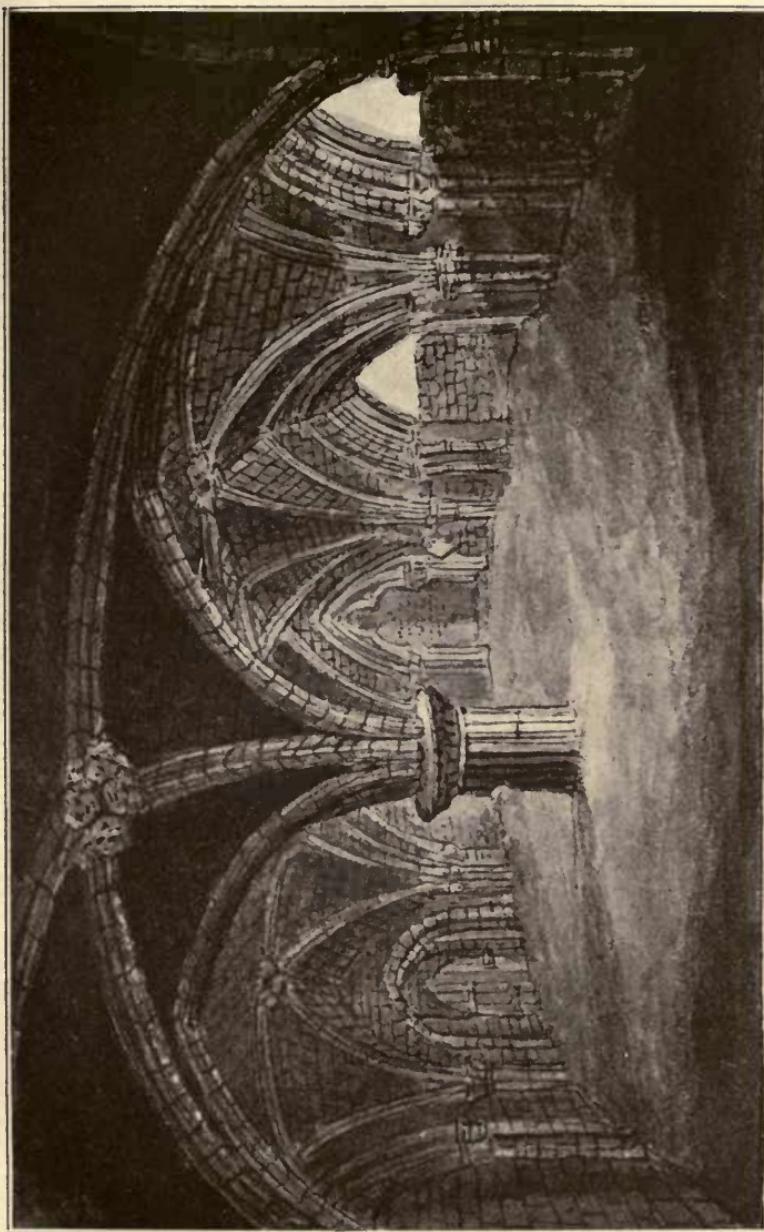
The floor must then have been about 28 inches above the original floor, and must since have been raised a little more and flagged. This may have been done in 1823. The bases of the angle and window shafts are now buried a few inches below the present floor level. The drawing in the *Antiquarian Cabinet* shows the lozenge-shaped monument to Charlotte Dalton, who died (aged 16) in 1802. It does not show the slate monument placed in the window with the trefoiled inner arch by John Dalton in 1810. But it seems to show, what one would expect to find, a couple of shafts—on which the trefoiled arch rests—making three jamb shafts on either side of the window. This would be valuable testimony, and would make it quite certain that the trefoiled arch really is, what it probably is, an inner or scionson arch. But, unfortunately, the same arrangement is shown in two other windows, and the hood mould is in each case made to spring from a shaft with moulded cap, whereas it does spring from a head, and below the head, running down to the base, is, not a shaft, but a hollow chamfer. Here, then, the drawing is certainly wrong, but its testimony in other respects is good. It must have been made between 1802 and 1810, though published in 1818.

Through the kindness of Mr. Richard Stanton of Lancaster, I have been allowed to see a copy of *An Account of Lancaster* (no author's name given), printed and published by C. Clark, Market Place, second edition, 1811. This copy belonged originally to Thomas Satterthwaite, whose name is written on the cover, and he enriched it by adding, in excellent handwriting, a number of notes, one of which (p. 113) is interesting. Opposite to the short account of the Cockersand Chapter-House is written: "At a little distance it might be taken for a lime-kiln, and till lately was in a state of

neglect, but it has lately been repaired and secured from the intrusion of cattle, and the ground floor deepened by clearing it of rubbish." Unfortunately Mr. Satterthwaite omitted to add any date, but he gives various Lists, as *e.g.* of Mayors, brought down to 1827; of Vicars, ending with John Manby, 1805;¹ and of M.P.'s down to May 1824. There is also a pencil note on one of the pages in the same hand, "21 Oct. 1834." So that Mr. Satterthwaite's note given above might have been written at any time between 1811 and 1834. But it probably was written in 1818, for the book is also enriched with a number of original drawings (evidently added by Mr. Satterthwaite, for they are not mentioned in the printed list of plates), one of which is signed "T. Satterthwaite faciebat," and all the others are clearly from the same pen, though one of them may have been copied from Buck's drawing of Lancaster, made in 1728.² One of these drawings is a view of "The Chapter-House of Cockersand Abbey near Lancaster, as it appeared in the year 1818." This may be an original drawing by Mr. Satterthwaite, or a copy made by him from some one else's work. But it is of great interest, and I am very glad to be allowed to reproduce it. Its perspective is faulty, but that is inevitable, since it attempts to give parts of no less than seven of the eight sides! But it shows the raised floor level; the entrance door with the blank recess on either side of it, as at present; the arch with the trefoiled head (shown more pointed in the upper foil than it actually is), the inscription on the slate (inserted in 1810) all just as we see it to-day, and the diamond-shaped tablet on the wall to the east of the slate, to the memory of the young Nayler girl. It also seems to show some of the *free* window jamb

¹ Mr. Manby lived to 1844—*V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. viii. pp. 29, 30.

² There is a reproduction in *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. viii. p. 18.



The Chapter-House of Cockersand Abbey near LANCASTER,
as it appeared in the year 1818.

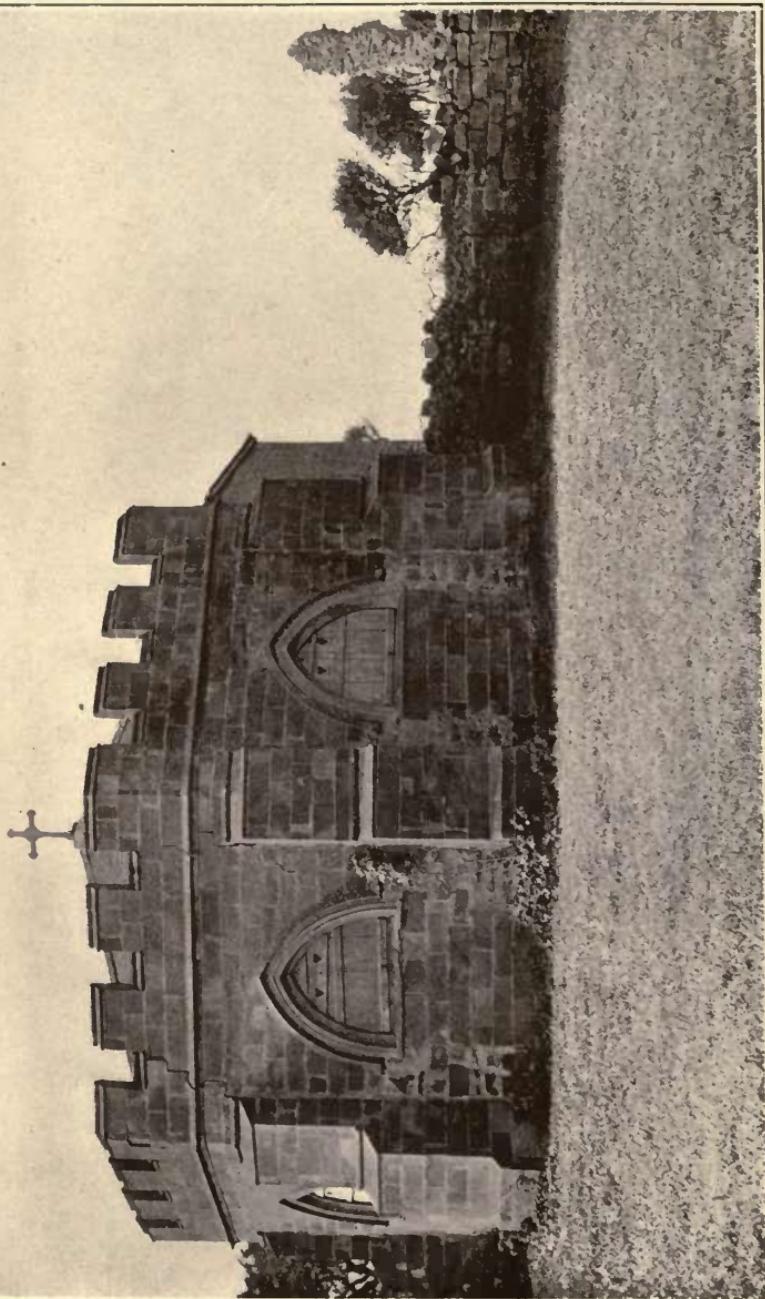
COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE

From a drawing inserted in Mr. T. Satterthwaite's copy of *An Account of Lancaster*, 2nd edition, 1811

Photo by Mr. J. A. Waite.

COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE

From the E.; also showing exterior E. Wall of S. Transept



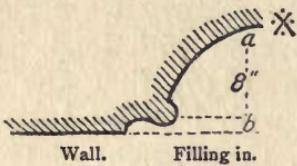
shafts still in their places. These have now all vanished, though the engaged shafts yet remain. The plate shows the two windows on the right of the picture walled up to the spring of the arch, and open above. These openings are now closed with wooden shutters, with a few holes in them. The picture is, as I have said, dated 1818, and there is no reason why that should not also be the date of Mr. Satterthwaite's note on the condition of the chapter-house. 1818 is the date of the *Antiquarian Cabinet* which gives the view of the interior of the chapter-house, to which I have already referred, though that drawing, as I have said, was probably made between 1802 and 1810.

The chapter-house was dealt with rather severely in, say, 1823. Probably, as we have seen, the remains of the upper story were cleared away, and the roof was covered with lead. At least Baines says (writing in 1836) that the roof had been "lately covered with lead by John Dalton, Esq."¹ If that were so, the present slate roof is a later addition, for there is now no trace of lead to be seen. The angle buttresses were all rebuilt, but upon the old plinth, which is still to be seen, as is also the rest of the old plinth running round the sides underneath the sills of the windows. It is easy also to discover a good deal of old walling, and also portions of the edges of the jambs of the windows. But the battlements are entirely modern, and much new stonework was also inserted in the walls. Some of the old window jambs were left, but often they were cut away, and the new stones built in

¹ Baines also adds the following puzzling sentence : "The windows of this portion of the building no longer retain their glass." How could they, if they had been filled in with stonework? They must have been filled in by 1810, for in that year the memorial tablet in one of them was placed by John Dalton. With regard to the present slate roof, *V.C.H. Lancs.*, viii. 105, quoting Hewitson, *Northward*, 127, dates it about 1859.

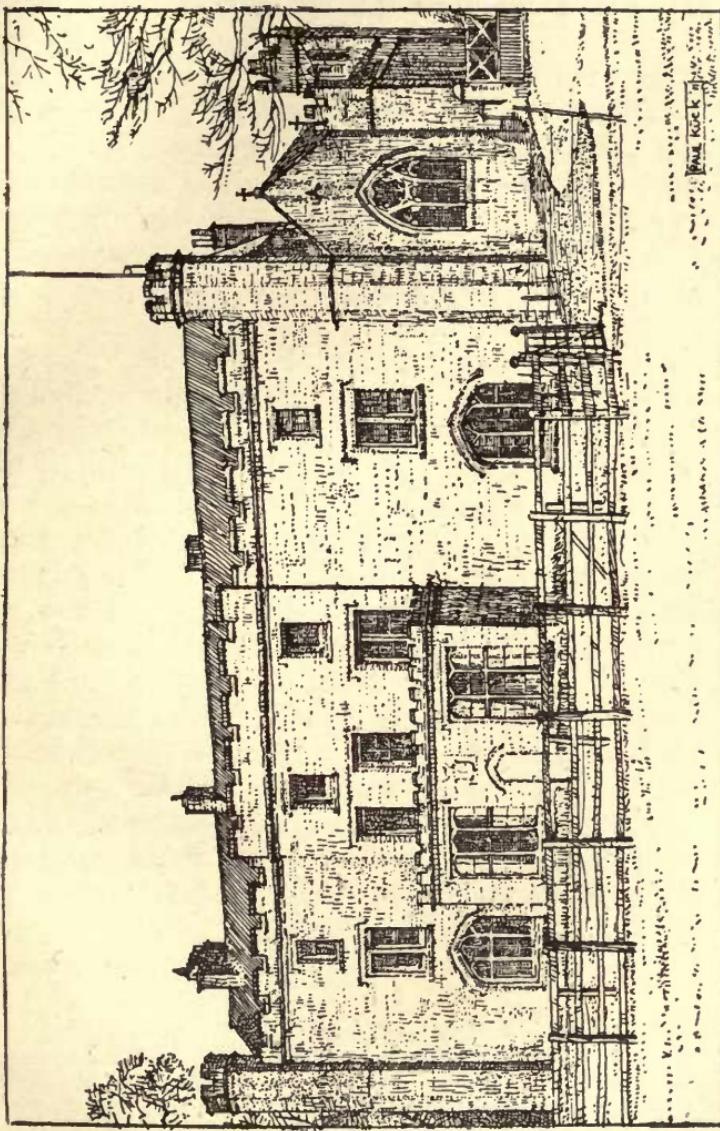
right across them. Stucco was also abundantly used about the window arches and elsewhere. The whole was made to look smooth, and "of a neat Gothic style," which guide-book phrase exactly describes the front of Thurnham Hall. By the courtesy of Mr. William Page, F.S.A., general editor, and the proprietors of the *Victoria County Histories*, I am able to give the illustration of the Hall which appeared in the Lancashire history (viii. 104), to demonstrate the point.

The removal of a few stones in the filling in of one of the windows, which might easily be replaced, would probably give us some valuable information. I explored, as far as I lawfully could, one of the jambs, and I found a moulding somewhat like this :

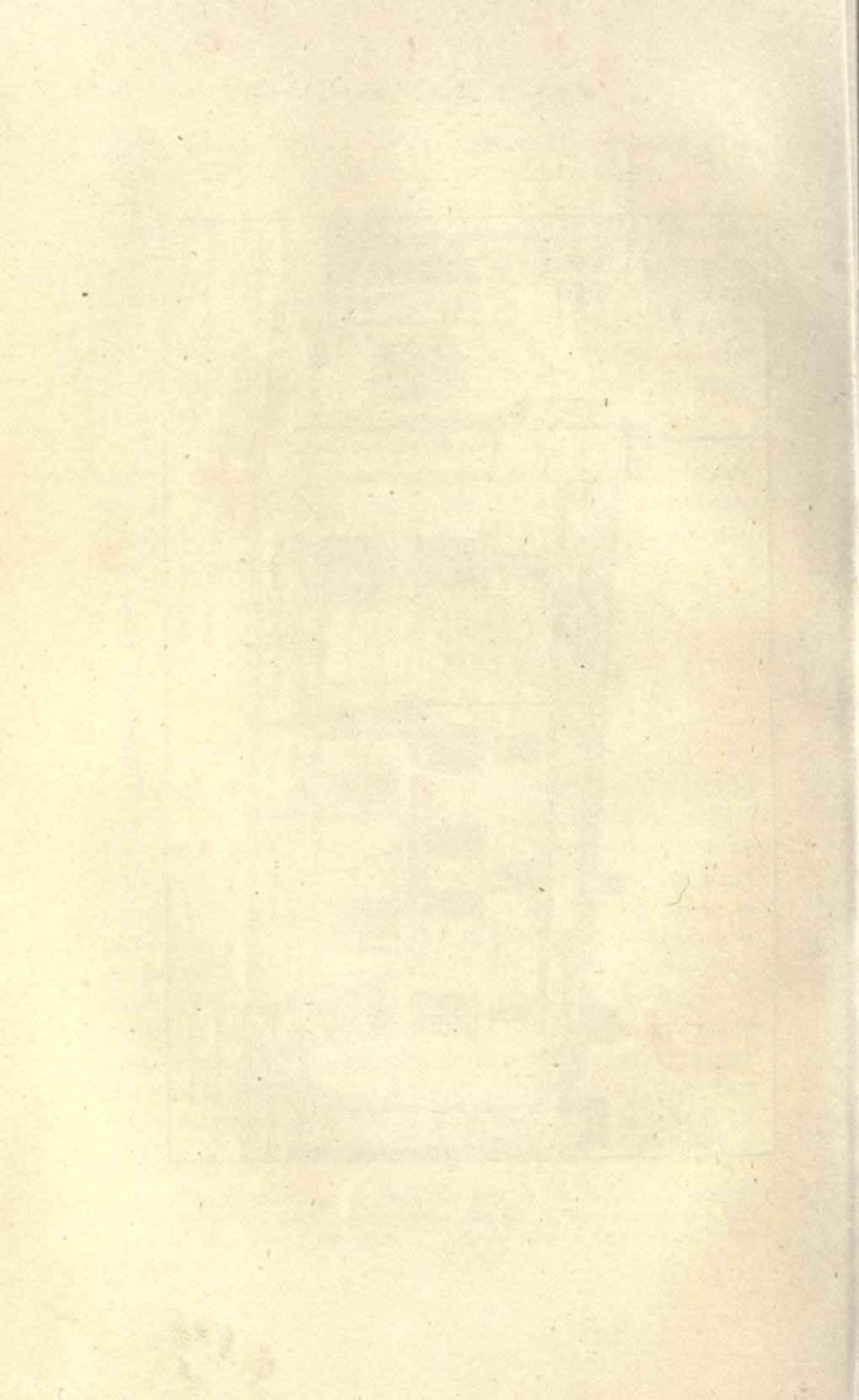


There was another moulding at **X** which I could not make out, about 8 inches from the outside.¹ Now this gives one the idea that the windows were enlarged, as at Worcester and elsewhere, in Perpendicular times. Inside all that can be seen is pure Early English work, and there is one scionson or inner trefoiled arch left. Originally there may have been a single lancet in the outside wall, or possibly two under one arch. These may have been removed in Perpendicular times, and larger windows inserted. I cannot be certain of this, but I am inclined to think it was so. The removal of a very few stones would give us certainty. If I

¹ In Buck's drawing, he shows a cap at the top of this roll at the spring of the arch, and another further in, and makes the roll moulding run round the arch. There is also a hood-mould over the windows.



THURNHAM HALL



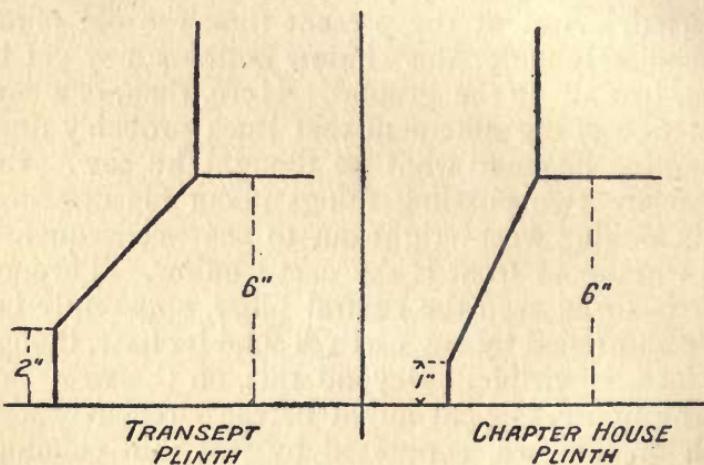
am right, we have here an example of *conservative* Perpendicular work in leaving the interior untouched, whilst making provision, as they so often did, for "more light."

Buck's drawing was probably, in the main, correct. He drew what he thought he saw. He shows the angle buttress as greatly decayed, and a string above the windows, the arches of which are all open, so that the wind blew through them. Also they are all open down to the ground, and look more like the arches of an arcade than windows. But they would be open in 1727, before the filling in was inserted. And at the present time the old plinth immediately under the window bottoms may yet be seen, just above the ground. Here, then, is a confirmation of my statement that Buck probably drew as well as he could what he thought he saw. But there are two puzzling things about his drawing: he is looking west—right out to sea—consequently the window in front is the east window. Through this is to be seen the central pillar, apparently but little shortened by any earth around its base, though no base is visible. Beyond this, on the west side of the house, is what might be the circular-headed arch of entrance, supported by two thin columns. On either side of this is an open arch. Now without the removal of some masonry, it is impossible to say whether the arches on either side of the entrance door originally contained windows or not.¹ At present they are unlike the other windows, and look

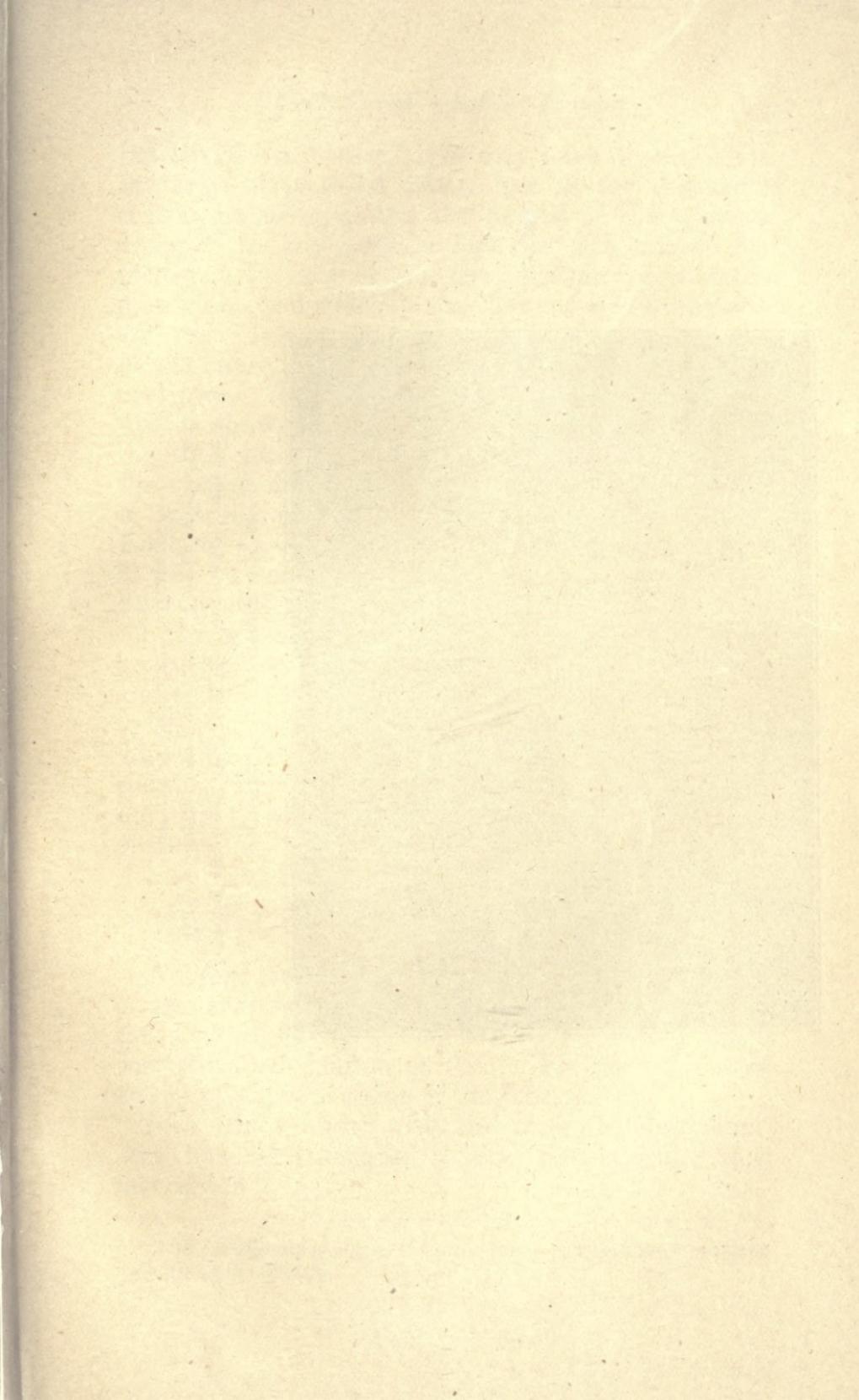
¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.*, viii. 106, says that the walls on either side of the entrance door "appear to have always been solid, and the arcading to have been, as now, merely an ornamental feature carrying on the design round the building." They were as they are now in 1818, in which year the *Antiquarian Cabinet* gave a picture of the interior of the chapter-house. See *Transactions*, 1912, p. 208. The extract from the Cockersand Chartulary (see p. 91) mentions five glass windows containing altogether 50 feet of glass with twenty small bars of iron. Hence, there must have been two blank walls as at present, or else they had only unglazed openings.

more like blank recesses in the wall. It is, however, quite possible that they contained windows. But looking carefully at the present exterior west wall, although, as I said in my earlier paper, "it is difficult to read its riddle," it is most difficult to see how it could ever have appeared from within anything like Buck's representation of it.

Then there is a second difficulty about his drawing. He makes the chapter-house stand quite by itself, free from all adjoining buildings. But at the present time a wall runs up to it on the north side.



This wall is over three feet thick, and consists of two ashlar faces filled in between with rubble work, exactly like the old Norman west wall at Aughton, recently discovered. Further, in this wall, 7 feet 6 inches away from the chapter-house wall, there is a Norman buttress (3 feet 6 inches wide) projecting about 9 inches, and about 8 feet 6 inches further on is a similar buttress. At the bottom of this wall the plinth remains, and it joins, though the section of the two is slightly different, the chapter-house plinth. Undoubtedly we have here an ancient wall, which must have been there in Buck's time, but which he





COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE

Junction of interior E. Wall of S. Transept (on left) with the N.-W.
Wall of Chapter-house (on right). This was part of the
interior S. Wall of the S. Transept

left out of his picture. He may have done this for the sake of pictorial effect, just as for the same reason he exaggerated the height of the window arches. At any rate he left the wall out of his picture. To that extent, then, his picture is incorrect. The wall which he thus left out was an important one. It was the east wall of the south transept of the church, and it has been there for over seven centuries. A small portion of the west face of this wall is shown in the photograph opposite to p. 99, together with a portion of the north-west wall of the chapter-house, projecting at right angles from it, and set at right angles with the west front. Looking at the three bottom courses of this wall, it will be seen that they course exactly with the transept wall to the left.¹ It is difficult to reconcile the three lower courses of the north-west chapter-house wall with the theory of windows to the north and south of the entrance door, which Buck seems to show. I am sorry I cannot get further here. The corresponding south wall of the chapter-house, running like this north-west one at right angles to the front, presents no difficulties; it is frankly modern.

III. THE CHAPTER-HOUSE AS BURIAL PLACE

Another matter should be considered, viz. the use of the chapter-house as the place of interment of the Dalton family. The last to be buried there was Elizabeth Dalton in 1861. Hewitson (*Northward*) gives an account of the funeral.

Into the window with the trefoil-headed inner arch has been inserted a blue slate bearing this inscription :

¹ The rubble stones above the three lower courses in the transept wall are quite modern.

To the memory of
 ROBERT DALTON Esq^e
 of Thurnham Hall
 who died XXIInd July, MDCCCLXXXV
 Also of Cicely his wife who died
 IIIrd May MDCCXLIX
 Also Elizabeth his second wife
 Also Frances his daughter by his first wife
 Also Robert his son by his second wife
 Also Bridget Metcalf daughter to his third wife
 Who lie here interred.
 This stone was placed by John Dalton Esq^e
 of Thurnham Hall
 in the year of our Lord MDCCCX
 R : I : P
 Elizabeth Nayler died August 13th. 1816.

In the blocked-up window opposite to this is another slate slab. The inscription is not easy to read, and, as the difficulty promises to increase, it will be well to give it here, copied from Mr. A. Hewitson's *Northward*.

"To the memory of Mary, wife of John Dalton, Esqr. of Thurnham Hall, who died April 25, 1819, aged 65 years; of Mary their daughter, who died August 17th, 1820, aged 44; of Beatrice their daughter, who died August 15th, 1821, aged 37; and of Charlotte, their daughter, who died February 26th, 1802, aged 16, who lie here interred. Also John Dalton, Junr., Esqr., their son, who died May 18th, 1819, aged 41, and was interred in the Cathedral at Bath. R.I.P. And of John Dalton, Senr., Esqr., husband and father to the above, who died March 10th, 1837, aged 90; also Lucy Bushell, their daughter, who died Nov. 4th, 1843, aged 67; and Joseph Bushell, her husband, who died January 27th, 1860, aged 69 years. Also Elizabeth, daughter of John Dalton, Senr., Esqr., who died March 15th, 1861, aged 81 years. R.I.P."

On a diamond-shaped stone to the left of the trefoil-headed window is this inscription :

"Charlotte Dalton, ob^t 26 Feb. 1802, aged 16. R.I.P."

and on a similar stone to the right :

"Elizabeth Mary Angelina Nayler, obt. 24 July, 1810, aged 14. R.I.P."

On the flags of the floor are inscribed the names or initials of most of those whose names appear on the four memorial stones. The graves apparently lie to the west of the central pillar.

It will be noticed that the earliest date on these monuments is 1749, when Mrs. Cicely Dalton was buried. Probably the windows, which were open and free from glass and tracery in 1727, were walled up in 1749, and the place deliberately filled in with earth from outside to the height of about 31 inches. The present level of the outside earth to the north-east of the chapter-house is about the same as that of the present floor, which is certainly 31 inches higher than the original floor. But the outside level here is what it was in 1727, and probably what it always was, as shown by the Norman plinth of the transept. Hence it seems to follow that the original floor was 31 inches below the ground outside, and that there were steps down to the entrance door.¹ It is difficult to understand why this should have been so arranged. The same thing is observable at Jervaulx. At Buildwas also there are several steps down into the chapter-house, but I cannot say if this was so originally. If the interior level at Cockersand was originally 31 inches below the level outside, it is easier to understand why the place was filled in with earth when the interments began.

It has been assumed that the present raised floor is the result of many interments. But, after careful examination, I feel pretty sure that this is not so, but that the earth was brought in from outside. I could find no trace of any original tiled floor at the bottom of either of our holes; that may have been removed, if it existed, or further excavation in another part might discover it. At any rate the place was used for interments from at least as early

¹ The threshold level is 23 inches below the present surface.

as 1749 to 1861, 112 years, and probably longer. One would imagine that there would be in the archives of Thurnham Hall some account of the alterations made at Cockersand, with the cost and date of them, and also a register of the burials there, but I cannot hear of any.

Cockerham was the former burial place of the Daltons.¹ Here were buried Robert Dalton I (*ob.* 1578) and Anne, his wife (*née* Kitchen), *ob.* 1593. Also Robert Dalton II (nephew of Robert I), *ob.* 17th August 1626, and Elizabeth, his wife (*née* Hulton), *ob.* 1st January 1626. Also Ellen, possibly their daughter, described in the Register as "filia M^r Dalton of Therneham Esq^r," *ob.* 1636 (a daughter "Elin" was baptized at Cockerham, 6th November 1607). Also "M^rs Dalton de Aucliffe," *ob.* 1643, probably one of the "Catholic Virgins" (daughters of Robert II), who lived at Aldcliffe Hall. Four of the other sisters were buried at Lancaster: Dorothea on 19th October 1662, Elizabeth on 21st November, Ellen on 2nd January 1671, and Katherine on 17th September 1685.² Also there was buried at Cockerham Richard Dalton, of Pillin, gentleman, *ob.* 8th October 1627. This is probably the youngest son of Roger Dalton of Pilling, *ob.* 1588, brother of Robert Dalton I, upon whom a part of the Pilling estate had been settled.³ Also "M^r Thomas Dalton de Ashton," *ob.* 1637, whoever he was.

Thomas, son of Robert II, and brother of the "Catholic Virgins" (bap. 8th May 1609), is not mentioned in the Burial Register. He was wounded at the second battle of Newbury (27th October 1644), died at Marlborough on 2nd November 1644,⁴ and was

¹ See *Registers of the Parish Church of Cockerham*, vol. i., 1595-1657, Lancs. Par. Reg. Soc., 1904. *Trans. Lancs. and Ches. Hist. Soc.*, N.S., vol. vi. pp. 79 ff.

² *Lancaster Registers*, vol. i., Lancs. Par. Reg. Soc.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. vii. p. 333, n. 15.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. viii. p. 103.

buried at Andover.¹ Later entries are : September 1668, Thomas, son of Robert Dalton of Thurnham, Esq.; May 1675, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Dalton, Esq.; February 1684, Mary, wife of Robert Dalton, Esq.; September 1687, Robert Dalton, Esq. (probably uncle of Robert Dalton aforesaid); January 1704, Robert Dalton of Thurnham, Esq.; May 1710, William Houghton, Esq. (married Elizabeth Dalton); May 1712, Mrs. Eliz. Dalton, spinster.²

It may be interesting to inquire why the Daltons forsook the churchyard of Cockerham and adopted the old chapter-house of Cockersand as their place of sepulture. In pre-Reformation times the chapter-house was often used as the burial-place of persons of importance, both lay and cleric, and the chapter-house of Cockersand was very probably so used. Very possibly the old floor there was in existence in the early part of the eighteenth century, and some of the names of those formerly buried within the walls may have been cut upon its stones. At any rate, the tradition of former burials would probably outlast the century and a half which had elapsed since they ceased. Hence it would be natural that the family, if seeking a new burial-place, should make use of the chapter-house, lying so conveniently near at hand, and redolent with hallowed traditions.

But the question remains, Why did they cease to bury at Cockerham, where the re-founder of the family and his nephew and so many others were content to lie right down to 1712? Why in that year did they begin to bury at Cockersand?

Robert Dalton I was a great purchaser of Church and monastic property. He purchased Thurnham in 1556, and also Aldcliffe and Bulk in 1558,³ and

¹ Baines' *Lancashire*, vol. iv. p. 543.

² These are in the second (unprinted) Register, and were kindly sent to me by the Vicar.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. viii. p. 102.

he came into possession of the Cockersand lands through his wife, the daughter of John Kitchen, another great purchaser of monastic lands. This fact may possibly have made him a somewhat luke-warm Roman Catholic. He was high sheriff in 1577, which fact points the same way, for all such officials had to take the oath of supremacy. His name occurs in the Muster of Soldiers in 1574, but it is not to be found in any list of recusants.

His successor was his nephew, Robert Dalton II, the possessor of what his uncle had purchased, and the transactions were sufficiently recent (only some twenty years having elapsed) to enable him to have the circumstances under which the property had been acquired well in his mind. He was a justice of the peace, probably the only member of his family who held the office. He signed the address to James I¹ on his accession, as did other Roman Catholics. The majority of the signatories were strong Protestants, but "many of the gentlemen who now testified their loyalty to the King's person were either 'conformed recusants' or the sons and heirs of recusants."² In 1607 he was appointed deputy-steward of the late monastery of Furness by William, Earl of Derby, K.G., the friend of James I, to whose great-great-grandfather, Thomas, Earl of Derby, the stewardship was granted in tail male by the Abbot John about the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII.³ His name, again, is not to be found in the recusant list. All this might perhaps be taken to point to some half-heartedness in his holding of his faith. But it may not really do so. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hulton of Hulton, reported an "obstinate" recusant in 1586.⁴ In 1592 this William Hulton had a

¹ Given in Baines' *Lancashire*, vol. iv. pp. 565-6.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. ii. p. 229.

³ *Hist. MSS. Rep.*, iii., app. 246-7.

⁴ Cf. Baines' *Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 542.

recusant schoolmaster, and kept him in his house for many years. He was a recusant in 1619, and when he made his will in 1624 he said that he would "die a true Christian Catholic." He died in 1625, and was buried (according to his will) near his wife in his chapel at Deane parish church. So it is clear that Robert Dalton II chose his wife from a strong Roman Catholic family. He was present at the meeting of recusants in 1625, which "was held in Quernmore Park, near Lancaster,¹ under the guise of a hunting meeting," and lasted ten days, just as his successor, John Hoghton Dalton, the Jacobite, with "most of our great Papists of this country," was present at a race meeting in Cheshire in 1681, and Roger Kenyon, who was present also in the train of the Earl of Derby, thought that they did "look mightily ascue at mee."² Moreover, Robert Dalton II was the father of the ten "Catholic Virgins," who inscribed upon the walls of their house at Aldcliffe Hall: "Catholicæ Virgines nos sumus: mutare vel [sic] tempore spernimus + Año + Dni. 1674." But, anyhow, this Robert Dalton had all, or nearly all, of his children baptized at Cockerham Church, and he and his wife desired to be buried there, and were buried, she on 1st January 1626, and he on the 17th August of the same year.³

¹ Roper, "The Daltons of Thurnham," in *Trans. Lancs. and Ches. Hist. Soc.*, N.S., vol. vi. p. 104. ² Kenyon MSS., p. 130.

³ Richard Calvert of Cockerham Hall was a recusant, and suffered various penalties, though his father, John, was a justice of the peace in 1600, and apparently attended his parish church (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. viii. p. 94). He was baptized at Cockerham in 1598, and was buried there in 1649, as were also his father and mother in 1618 and 1623, and his wife, Jane, in 1626. His sons, John and Charles, were baptized in 1617 and 1620. He is described as "generosus" in 1617 and as "Esq." in 1620, his father having died in 1618. His son John's wife, Bridget, and her daughter Mary died of the plague in 1650, and were buried in the churchyard, John then being called "armiger," his father having died in the previous year. A Mary Calvert, daughter of John Calvert de Norbreck, was baptized in 1646. This may have been the Mary who died of the plague.—*Cockerham Register.*

Robert Dalton II had seven of his children baptized at Cockerham parish church from 1606 to 1620. Apparently this was in agreement with the earlier practice of many of the "Papist" gentry before legal compulsion began. It was after the Gunpowder Plot in 1605 that the children of recusants "could not be christened or married, except by a minister of the Church of England, under a fine of a hundred pounds."¹ For instance, in 1584 Roger, and in 1586 Hellena, children of Alexander and Elizabeth Standish (of Wooleston) were baptized in Standish church.² Other children of the Standish family were also (apparently) baptized there. In 1582 Elizabeth, in 1585 Thomas, and in 1587 Dorothea, children of Edward Lancton of Abram were baptized in Wigan parish church. On 30th July 1586, John, son of John Culchet, was baptized in the same church. On 1st March 1611-12, Robert, son of Philip Langton, was baptized there. On 16th October 1619, Henry Lance, son of Abram Lance, gent., of Abram, was baptized in the same church, as was also James, son of Ralph Haughton of Kirkless, on 20th March 1619. On 10th February 1593, Thomas Gerrard, son of Myles Gerrard of Ince Hall, by his wife, Grace Hesketh of Aughton, and in 1612 Miles, in 1614 Thomas, in 1615 Cuthbert, and in 1617 James, described as children of Thomas Gerrard of Ince (probably Thomas, son of Miles), were all baptized at Wigan. Between 1601 and 1619, Richard, Edward, Roger, Peter, Elizabeth, Catharine, Francis, Christopher, and Elin, apparently all children of Roger Bradshaw of Haigh, were baptized at Wigan. In the case of some of these the title of "Mr" is

¹ *Crosby Records*, p. 15; Bishop Goss quoting Lingard, vol. vii. p. 87.

² It is not always possible to be quite certain as to the identity of the individuals mentioned in the parish registers, since so little information is given about them.

given to the father, and sometimes "Esq^{re}" is also added; sometimes it or the Latin "armiger" stands alone. This Roger had been apparently a "waving" "Papist."¹ His wife, Anne Anderton, was a staunch one. Two of the sons became Jesuits, one a Carmelite, one a secular priest, and at least two of the daughters were nuns. But they were all baptized at Wigan during the incumbencies of Rectors Fleetwood, Massie, and Bridgeman. In 1702 Philippia, and in 1707 Meliora, both being daughters of Mr. Poole of Birchley, were baptized in Billinge Chappell.

These instances are sufficient to show that a certain amount of use was made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the English Roman Catholics of their parish churches in the matter of baptism. It is interesting to notice this, since it is entirely contrary to the present Roman Catholic practice, when converts from the Anglican Church are usually baptized conditionally.

Some other local instances of the confused practices of a time of change are of interest.

In Gibson's *Lydiate Hall* (p. 220) is a letter from the Vicar of Preston, written in 1574,² in which he complains of Sir William Wall, the old curate—"Hee winketh att them that have their children christened at the handes of ould preists in houses . . . he marrieth coples twyse with many other abuses long to reherse." In the same book (p. 264), a state paper³ is printed. It is dated 1591, and here are two extracts from it :

21. Marriages and christenyngs are celebrated very commonlie by semynaries and other massinge priests in corners, and none or verie little examinacion used for the learnyng by whom the same were celebrated.

¹ Cf. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. iv. p. 117, n. 38.

² *Lancashire Chantryes*, Raines, vol. i. p. 206.

³ *Dom. Eliz.*, vol. cclxvi., No. 138.

22. In some parts of Lancashire some children that have been baptised accordinge to the lawes established have bene afterwards rebaptised by massinge priests or suche like.¹

In the matter of burial during this same time there was apparently no hesitation on the part of the "Papists," although it is stated in the document in Gibson's book just quoted (p. 265) :

1. Some use the Popishe rites of burial towards the dead corps at home, as it wer burying it befor it com to the Church. . . .

4. And when in this superstitious sorte they have brought the corse to the Church, some with hast prevent the minister, and burie the corse themselves, because they will not be partakers of the service saide at the buriall ; some aentreat the minister to omitt the service, and sometimes obtayne their purpose ; and when the minister is ready to accomplish the order of service appointed for the buriall, many of those that come with the corpes will departe ; for *recusantes refuse not to bring it to the Churche*, thoughe they will not partake of the service of the Churche.

5. Then concerninge those that remayne with the corse till it be buried, when they have sett doun the corse in the Churche, they bend themselves to theire privat prayer with crossinge and knockinge themselves, all kneling rounde about the corse, neglectinge the publique service then in hand.

In accordance with this we meet constantly in the registers with the entries of their interments in the parish churches. It is quite unnecessary to give instances. In some cases they were laid to rest with their fathers in their own chapels, in which only members of their own family would lie. But anyhow, the church and churchyard had received pre-Reformation consecration, and, in spite of all the changes, would still be esteemed "hallowed." Even Edward Dicconson, Bishop of Malla, and Vicar Apostolic of Northern England, who died in 1752, was buried in Standish Church, where his monument on the south wall of the chancel is also a monument to the "broad-mindedness" of the "greatly respected"² Rector Pilgrim.

¹ This document was printed by Canon F. R. Raines in *Chetham Miscellanies*, vol. v.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. vi. p. 189, n. 13.

Bearing these facts in mind, and especially remembering that such strong "Papists" as the Standishes, Houghtons, Gerards of Ince, Molyneuxes, Blundells, &c., continued to use their parish churches for interment, it is somewhat curious that the Daltons of Thurnham should forsake Cockerham Churchyard for Cockersand chapter-house in the first half of the eighteenth century.

(a) In seeking for a reason for this change one's thoughts go first to the Hoghton alliance. For whatever the earlier Daltons may have been, the Houghtons of Park Hall were staunch "Papists." "In 1592 an informer reported to the queen's ministers that 'Mr. Richard Hoghton of the Park Hall hath kept a recusant schoolmaster I think this twenty years.'" "The Venerable Lawrence Johnson was chaplain at the hall about 1580, when the Jesuit Campion was entertained there, and service seems to have been maintained there until 1751."¹ John Hoghton, the father of the William who married Elizabeth Dalton, was a recusant in 1652.²

But a very short inquiry into facts is sufficient to show that the Hoghton alliance will not account for the change of burial place. For the Houghtons themselves buried at Standish Church. Richard Hoghton was buried there on 19th November 1623, and a wife (no name given) of his son William on 8th November 1623. His son William, the Royalist colonel, was killed at the battle of Newbury, and was probably buried, like Colonel Thomas Dalton, somewhere in the south. Richard, a son of William, was buried at Standish on 2nd January 1636, and the second William Hoghton, the grandson of the first, born in 1659, and married in 1683 to Elizabeth Dalton, was buried, not at

¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. vi. p. 205, nn. 6 and 9.

² *Ibid.*, vol. vi. p. 205.

Cockersand, but at Cockerham Churchyard in May 1710. This seems conclusive. So we must seek for another reason.

(b) The change was made by John Hoghton Dalton (son of William Hoghton), who buried his brother William "at the abbey," and probably in the chapter-house, in December 1712. In May of the same year, "Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton, spinster," had been buried at Cockerham. She was probably the daughter of Colonel Thomas Dalton, who fell at Newbury, and so sister of Robert Dalton IV, and aunt of the Elizabeth who married William Hoghton. She thus belonged to an older generation, and probably had left instructions as to her funeral, so that John Hoghton Dalton would most likely have no choice in the matter. But his brother William died in his house, and there he had authority, and he buried him at Cockersand; and Tyldesley in his *Diary* (p. 65) refers to the funeral thus: "Went to Thurnham to poor W. Houghton's Funerall, where most of the neigring (neighbouring) gentlemen was. Wee cairied him to the abbey." This is the first mention of any Dalton burial at Cockersand. We do not know where John Hoghton Dalton and his wife Frances were buried, but since he had buried his brother at Cockersand in 1712, and since his son, Robert Dalton V buried his wife Cecily there in 1749, and made it the regular family burial-place, it is not unreasonable to presume that he buried his father and mother, and perhaps also his grandmother Elizabeth there. But of all this there is no proof. We only know that none of these names occur in the Cockerham Burial Register.¹ So that we are sure they were not buried there. There is no other place so likely as Cockersand.

The change of burial-place may perhaps be due

¹ *Ex inform.* Vicar of Cockerham.

to the penal code against Romanists, which was after the Revolution "made far more severe and revolting than it had ever been under Elizabeth or any of the four kings of the Stuart line."¹ Robert Dalton IV, who was, however, buried at Cokerham, and also two of his wives, had been put to some inconvenience on account of his religion, being indicted for recusancy in 1678.² He had also suffered imprisonment as "disaffected" from June 1689 to February 1690, being kept at a private house in Manchester together with a friend, "with two men to guard them, to whom they were forced to pay 1s. a day each." But this was a political business. Mr. Blundell of Crosby suffered imprisonment at the same time.³ John Hoghton Dalton was well-nigh ruined through his having been "out in the '15." That again was a political business. But no doubt religion was to some extent mixed with it, and the treatment he received may possibly have soured him, and have helped to determine him to withdraw the bodies of his dead dear ones from any contact with those of their persecutors. Though, in reading such books as the *Diarie*s of Thomas Tyldesley (1712–14) and Nicholas Blundell (1702–1728), few things are more striking than the close social companionship between these men, who were constantly exposed to inconvenience and annoyance on account of their religion, and their parson neighbours. This is particularly noticeable in Blundell's *Diary* from first to last. He and his ladies visited the "parsons" and their ladies on equal terms, and he from

¹ Campbell, *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. iv.—qu. Hore, *Church in England*, vol. i. p. 182, n. "The principal Penal Laws since the Revolution against the Roman Catholics were: 1 Will. and Mary, c. 9, 15, 26; 9 and 10 Will. III, c. 32; the Act of 1700; another Act in 1711; 1 George I, c. 55, after the Rebellion of 1715; another in 1722; and again after the Rebellion of 1745."—Hore, *Church in England*, vol. i. p. 436, n. b.

² Kenyon MSS., p. 109.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 314, 358, 359, 360.

time to time mentions having met them in a friendly way in other Roman Catholic houses. He went to their children's "christening" feasts. He went annually to Parson Wairing's for the Crosby "Goos-feast." He called on Parson Wairing and "eat oat Kake and Butter with him"; and on Parson Kelsey of Childwall on a snowy January the second and "eat some Xmas faire with him and gave his daughter some spare rings." He would sometimes enjoy a disputation between a parson and one of his own Jesuit chaplains, who seem to have been quite at home with the parsons and in their houses. On one Shrove Tuesday he took a "Fidler" to a parson's house; on another occasion he "had music" at another's house; and once he "showed some tricks of Legerdemesney." He interested himself in the parsons' gardens, begged roots from them, and showed them his own garden. He "led coles" with his team for Parson Latus. He visited the parsons in sickness and attended their funerals. He refused to pay a church ley towards maintaining the parson at Farnworth, but gave him 6s. 6d. as a "free guift." He gave to other parsons who came to solicit subscriptions, and allowed them to intercede with him on behalf of poachers and other evildoers. He bowled with parsons regularly, went "a coursing" with them sometimes, and once he mentions that two of them were with him at a cock fight! Apparently he gambled with them now and then, for he mentions after a bowling match, "a Bowl of Punsh upon account of a Waiger lost." He smoked with them. He drank with them frequently, and once he admits that they were "very merry" together. Only one of his clerical neighbours was unfriendly, or at all inclined to set the penal laws to work. He was probably on much better terms with them than are his successors with the neighbouring "parsons" at the present day. So

John Hoghton Dalton at the time of his trial was able to secure the attendance in London, as one of his witnesses, of the then vicar of Cockerham, John Winter, who seems to have been on friendly terms with him ; but was rather rapped over the knuckles by the judge for his pains.

(c) But, after all, the adoption of the chapter-house as a burial-place was probably part of a general movement towards the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth in the direction of separate burying-places for the various denominations which, for various reasons, had dissented from the Church of England. Thus we find Quaker burying-places at Aughton (1665), and at Golgotha, Lancaster (1689, or earlier); Langtree (1709); Liverpool, Hackins Hey (1706); Dr. Fabius' Baptist burying-place at Everton (1707); the Presbyterian grounds at Park Lane, Wigan (1697), and Rivington (1703); and many others. So, too, the Roman Catholics had here and there their separate cemeteries. Many of them, especially amongst the gentry, continued to use the parish churchyards. At Formby, in the ancient burial-ground near St. Luke's Church, "the old Catholic families in the place who have graves here have always been accustomed to bury."¹ But we may notice four interesting Roman Catholic burial-grounds.

i. The Gradells of Ulnes Walton "were zealous Roman Catholics, and 'suffered every form of persecution rather than abjure their faith. They appear annually on the recusant rolls from their commencement under Elizabeth to the reign of James II. . . . The mansion has long since disappeared. . . . A corner of the garden had originally been used as a burial-ground.'"²

¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. iii. p. 51, n. 10.

² Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.*, vol. ii. p. 547; quoted in *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. vi. p. 111, n. 2.

2. Windleshaw, near St. Helens. The earliest known interment is that of Thomas Parkinson in 1751; he was a missionary priest serving Blackbrook and St. Helens.¹ Baines (1836)² quotes from Mr. Barrett, "the antiquary of Manchester," in 1780: "The Priests lye buried within the now fallen chapell walls under handsome gravestones, and agreeable to their order with their head to the east. The layity bury near the chapel."

3. Lydiate. In the Rev. T. E. Gibson's interesting *Lydiate Hall* (1876) we have an account (p. 181) of the use of the domestic chapel of St. Catherine, commonly called "Lydiate Abbey," as a burial-ground in the early part of the eighteenth century. He says that only priests were buried within the chapel walls. He gives the names of three, viz. the Rev. Father Waldegrave (1701), Joseph Draper (1703), John Mostyn (1721), all being Jesuits; and also of a fourth, a secular priest, John Blackburne (1728). Baines³ gives the inscription on Father Blackburne's tombstone:

"Sa. Ro. Ca. Ecc. Sacer. ob. die 2^o
Ap. año. Domini 1728, æt. suæ 74.
Requiescat in Pace."

Mr. Gibson says that beyond these there is no reason to suppose that there were any other burials within the walls. But the *V.C.H. Lancashire*⁴ tells of a priest buried there years before. One Thomas Bell, who had turned informer, reported in 1590 that Christopher Small (Fellow of Exeter College, Oxon., till 1575), a seminary priest, who had lived for many years at Lydiate Hall, was buried in the chapel, "where never was any buried before." Of course there may have been other burials between Small and Waldegrave, but there is no record of

¹ *V.C.H. Lanc.*, vol. iii. p. 376.

² *Lancs.*, vol. iv. p. 268.

³ *Lancs.*, vol. iii. p. 712.

⁴ Vol. iii. p. 208, n. 4.

them, and the place was apparently used as a burial-place of priests in the early part of the eighteenth century.

4. The Harkirk, Crosby. This is now enclosed within the park wall, but was formerly outside of it. The history of its origin is given by William Blundell the Cavalier.¹ In the year 1655 he writes : "In the yeare 1611 a bitter storm of persecution extended its fury in these parts to the bodyes of deceased Catholicks. The churches in all places denied them burial ;² some were laid in the fields, some in gardens, and others in highways, as it chanced." To prevent this his grandfather, also a William Blundell, "for the decent burial of such poore Catholicks as were other ways likely to want it, enclosed with a dytch" this plot of ground, in which shortly after some valuable coins were found, which were sold. Then the Cavalier goes on : " My grandfather was so pleased with this unexpected gyfte from heaven, that he afterwards built a wall in the place where the dytch was designed. Since that tyme ther have been interred in the place

¹ Qu. by Rev. T. G. Gibson, *Crosby Records*, p. 42.

² This denial of sepulture seems from the Register to have lasted from 1611 to 1629. The first entry runs thus : "First of all, Wm. Mathewson, an ould man of ye Morehowses, within Little Crosbie, dyed a Catholicke, the sixt daye of Aprill, anno Dōi 1611, & was buried in ye Harkircke ye day following, being Sonday, and ye 7 day of Aprill aforesaid, being first denyed buriall at Sephton Churche by the parson thereof." Many of the succeeding entries, up to 1629, were in similar terms. The then parson of Sefton was Gregory Turner, 1602-1633. He was also a Justice of the Peace. Previously he had been schoolmaster of Wigan. Cf. Bridgeman, *Wigan*, p. 235.

Bishop Goss says (*Crosby Records*, p. 9) that recusants who had been excommunicated in 1605 were forbidden by law to be buried with Christian burial in consecrated ground ; that the clergy not only refused to read the service but forbade the body to be buried in the churchyard. The parish register of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, under date December 31, 1664, records that Infant Knight and Mary Watson, being excommunicated, were buried in a garden. Later on (*Crosby Records*, p. 15) Bishop Goss says, apparently quoting Lingard, that after the Gunpowder Plot in 1605 recusants were forbidden to be buried in other than a Protestant cemetery under a penalty of twenty pounds.

above 100 lay Catholicks, besides a dozen or 14 Priests. I have the names of all in a little book at Crosby." He adds that his grandfather paid dearly for it, for he was "grievously fyned for making this new churchyard."¹ The fine amounted altogether to about £2000. The Register, kept almost entirely in the handwriting of successive squires of Crosby, is printed in the *Crosby Records*.² The first burial is dated 7th April 1611, and between then and 29th October 1634 107 burials are entered, eight of them (including the last three) being those of priests, the first of whom was buried on 24th December 1613.³ Between 29th October 1634 and 2nd May 1660, when Ralph Melling, priest, was buried, there are no entries. Between 2nd May 1660 and 26th November 1753 (the last entry) there are entries of twenty-four burials, nineteen of which were those of priests, and four those of priests' servants. Thus there were altogether 131 burials, of which twenty-seven were those of priests. It is interesting to note that the only members of the Blundell family buried in the Harkirk were Thomas Blundell, S.J., in 1702 (third son of the Cavalier), and Frances Blundell, "great-aunt to mee Nichs. Blundell,"⁴ in 1711. We cannot tell if the refusal to bury recusants in the churchyards was at all general elsewhere, but we imagine not. Even at Sefton it did not extend to the squires' families, for there were buried there various Molyneuxes, and most, if not all, of the Blundells of Ince Blundell, from Robert

¹ Mr. William Blundell was accused of "setting upp and mainteyninge a church yard for the buriale of Seminarie Priests and Popish Recusants contrarie to the laws of the Kingdome and canons of the Church of England."—*Crosby Records*, p. 19.

² Chetham Soc., N.S., xii., pp. 69 ff.

³ On 31st December 1694 the Rev. Peter Gooden, the very staunch Roman Catholic Chaplain at Aldcliffe (1680–1694), was buried at the parish church at Lancaster.—Roper, "Daltons of Thurnham," in *Trans. Lancs. and Ches. Hist. Soc.*, N.S., vi., p. 107.

⁴ See *Diary*, pp. 34 and 97.

(1616) down to Charles (1837). Of the Crosby Blundells, not to mention earlier burials, William "the Cavalier" was buried at Sefton on August 5, 1702. His son "the Diarist," tells us¹ how he died on the Sunday at 10.30 A.M., "many people in the room hearing Mass, and Mass just almost ended." Then comes the entry :

"My Father Wm Blu: Esq was layed in his mother's grave at Sephton it being her Weding Day. Wm Arnold who had been a Faithful good Servant and brought up from a Child at this hous departed his life, he was Groome, Coachman, & Butcher."

There is no record of the burial of William Arnold at the Harkirk. Consequently we may presume he was buried, like his master, at Sefton,² though when the mother of the Crosby Hall butler died there when paying a visit to her son in 1737, she was buried in the Harkirk. In 1707³ Lord Mountgarett, who was a son-in-law of "the Cavalier," was buried at Sefton Church, and is described in the register as a "Papist from Ormskirke." In 1737 Nicholas Blundell, the Diarist, was buried at Sefton.⁴ After the Restoration the Harkirk seems to have become a burial-place for priests and their more immediate friends. One of these priests was Fr. Robert Aldred, S.J., who was Nicholas Blundell's chaplain for some twenty years, and lived in his house for part of the time. He died in 1727-8, and is described in the *Crosby Register*⁵ as "a Laborious good Missioner, a Fasætious pleasant man, and very well beloved by Protestants as well as Catholicks." It is interesting to read⁶ that amongst those present "at his Buriall or at least in the Hous" was "Parson Wairing," master of the Merchant Taylors' Grammar School, and incumbent of Great

¹ *Diary*, p. 2.

² *Diary*, 3rd March 1707.

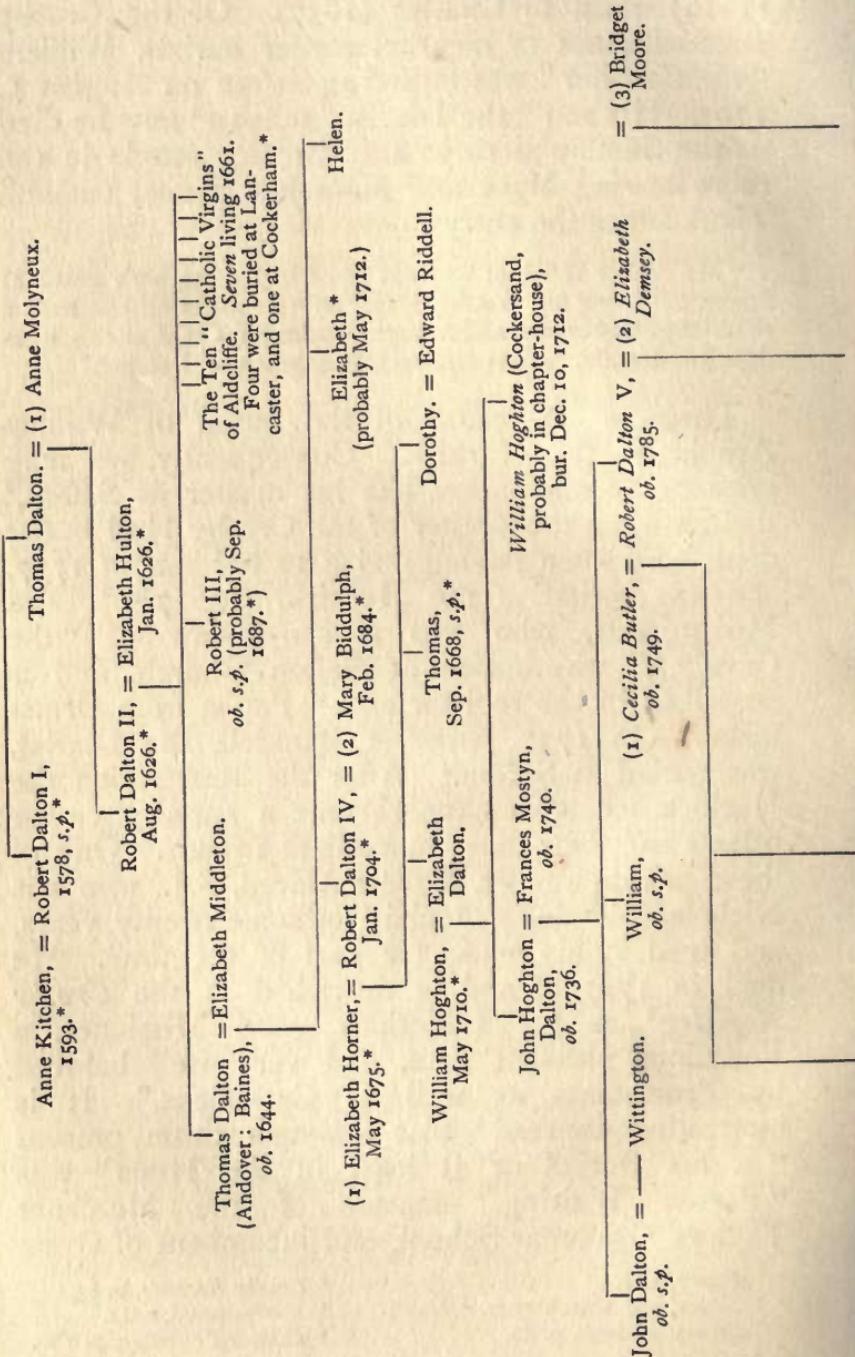
³ *Crosby Records*, p. 82.

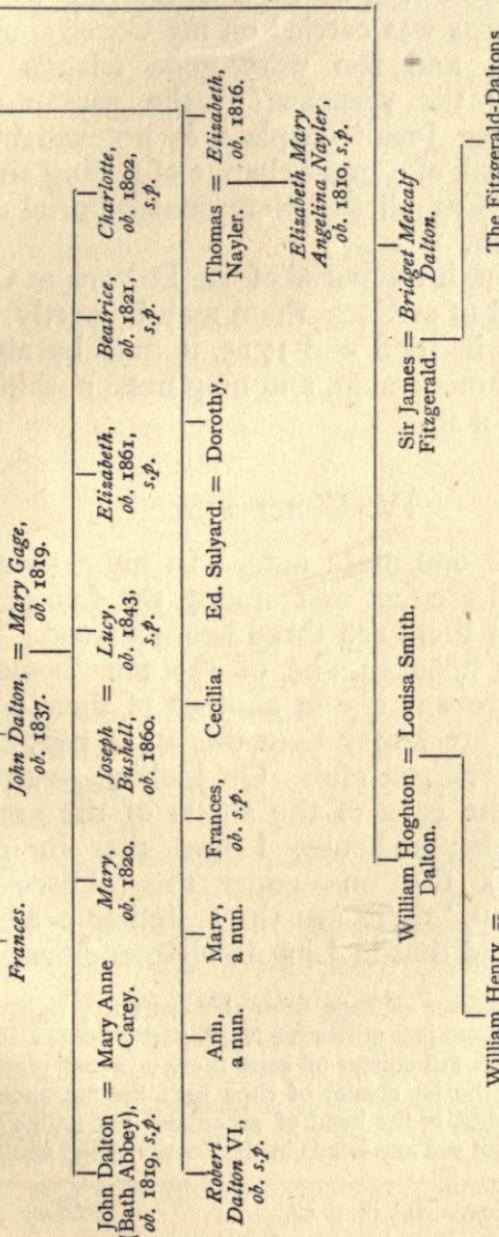
⁴ *Crosby Records*, p. 83.

⁵ *Diary*, p. vii, note.

⁶ *Blundell's Diary*, p. 230.

THE DALTONS OF THURNHAM AND THEIR BURIAL PLACES





Those marked with an asterisk (*) were buried at Cockerham; those printed in italics (17) in the chapter-house at Cockersand.

Crosby,¹ to which position he had been appointed in 1711 on a petition signed by, amongst others, Nicholas Blundell,² who notes in his Diary that he "attended the Corps of Parson Wairing to Sefton . . . the Corps was carried on my Coach Carriage." Both father and son were good friends of the Diarist, but the presence of the parson at the funeral of the Jesuit chaplain is noteworthy, and seems to speak of a great change of feeling since the days when "Catholicks" were denied burial at their parish church.

Thus, though the burial of the Daltons at Cocker-sand instead of at Cockerham may be partly due to the troubles in 1678 and 1715, it may be also part of a general movement, and may need nothing local to account for it.

IV. CONCLUSION

I will add one more note. In my earlier paper I mentioned the fact that among the foliage of the central pillar there are three heads carved. There is a similar head in one of the four bosses, and perhaps there was one in another of them. These two bosses are larger than the other two, and the foliage is very graceful. On looking over photographs of the caps of the shafts of the arcade in Salisbury chapter-house, I find that in one of them (only), the one under the "Discovery of Joseph's Cup," there are three similar heads. On inquiry, I find that in Lincoln chapter-house

"on the 4th cluster of caps from the entrance, right hand of the vestibule, there is a grotesque head, partly human and partly animal. On the 6th cluster of caps there is a cat playing with a mouse. On the 1st cluster of caps next the entrance, but on the left-hand side, is the head of an animal not unlike that of a horse. I cannot see any heads in the bosses of the vaulting ribs,

¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. iii. p. 94.

² *Diary*, p. 96.

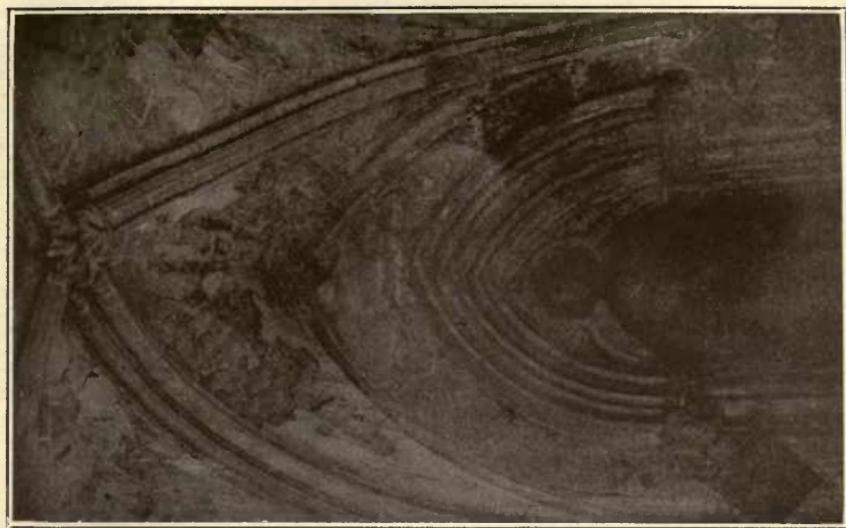
but there is a human head, apparently of a monk, at the terminal ends of each of the eight pendant corbels from which the vault shafts spring."¹

There are heads somewhat similar to those at Cockersand in the nave of Llandaff Cathedral and in the nave of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. And one, of course, remembers the "toothache" heads in the transepts at Wells Cathedral, which were built with the offerings made in the thirteenth century at the shrine of Bishop Wm. Bitton, which was famous for its toothache cures. All these are, like those at Cockersand, of Early English date. The treatment of the Cockersand heads is particularly sweet. They seem as happy amongst the foliage and as much at home there as birds in a tree.

The more one sees of this chapter-house, the more one is impressed by it. It is, in one respect, quite unique amongst the polygonal houses. The diameter is 27 feet 9 inches and the height about 16 feet, *i.e.* the floor space is rather less than that of Bolton (30 feet diameter), and rather more than that of Howden (25 feet diameter), and with this is combined the height of the rectangular houses at Valle Crucis and elsewhere. Of course these proportions may strike different people differently. Going to Cockersand with the impression of height left by the larger polygonal houses, the house may seem low and wanting in the dignity which greater height gives. At present, with its floor raised some 30 inches above its proper level, Cockersand appears to great disadvantage. But, if this were remedied, I have no doubt that the proportions would be seen to be all right and very charming. There would be somewhat of the effect one gets in a low, broad room. The number of canons at Cockersand was only 22. The situation was out of the way, and many visitors

¹ Letter of Mr. William Watkins, Senr., F.R.I.B.A., Diocesan Surveyor, Lincoln.

were not to be expected. What was wanted was a homely chapter-house, and this was built, but with this were combined beautiful proportions and lovely details, and an unusual ground plan which made the graceful lines of the roof possible. The builders of Cockersand showed how well the polygonal ground plan was suited to a building of very modest proportions, and they built a house which has a sweetness all its own. The more one studies the place the more one desires to see it as it originally was, and to get rid of the superincumbent earth which has been piled up upon its floor. There are evident difficulties in the way of its removal. To the fact that somewhere before the middle of the eighteenth century the house became the Dalton burial-place we probably owe its continued existence. The same fact naturally stands in the way of its present-day improvement. A good few bodies of the Dalton family must have been buried within its walls. The present squire naturally shrinks from any disturbance of the buried remains which the lowering of the floor level might involve, though he has been most kind in allowing me to use the spade to the extent that I have done. Possibly the graves went down deeper than the original floor. In that case the superincumbent earth might be removed without disturbing them. But possibly they did not, and in that case there would have to be considerable disturbance. To ask for this is to ask a good deal, as even the most eager antiquary must allow; though if the squire could see his way to it one would be very grateful to him, and he would probably be amply repaid when the great beauty of the cleared house was made manifest. Short of this complete clearance, much might be done to make the house more satisfactory to antiquaries. A portion of the walls and of the central pillar might be cleared of earth and laid bare for all to see, the rest of the



COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE
Roof vaulting over trefoil-headed window



COCKERSAND CHAPTER-HOUSE
Roof vaulting

floor being left as at present, and kept in place by wooden tubing. This could certainly be done without any disturbance of graves, as I have proved by my digging. Then the wash might be cleared from the walls and the stonework laid bare. The apparently weak place in the vaulting ought certainly to be examined with care by an architectural expert, and any really weak place ought to be made good at once. The photograph of the exterior seems to show signs of a settlement in the same place. More light should be admitted through the windows, and, finally, the whole place should be fenced off from the surrounding ground. Ruffianly visitors have to be reckoned with, but it is generally found that the more care taken of such a place as this chapter-house the more it is respected by those who visit it. A neglected-looking place always invites mischief. I can only repeat that the chapter-house is a unique architectural treasure, and its owner fills a unique position of privilege and responsibility.

Since the above was written Mr. C. R. Peers, of H.M. Office of Works (Department of Ancient Monuments and Historical Buildings), has written to say that Cockersand is now included in the list of monastic buildings which are to be declared of national importance under the Act of 1913. That means that the State will keep its eye on the place, and make it incumbent on the owner not to destroy or alter it without giving a month's notice, so that if the Commissioners of Works disapprove of his proposals, they can apply the remedies specified in the Act of 1913. It is the business of Mr. Peers' department to see that the chapter-house is duly maintained. The Earl of Crawford is a member of the Board.

THE BELLS OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL

*By Reginald Threlfall Bailey, M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.)*

Read 12th November 1914

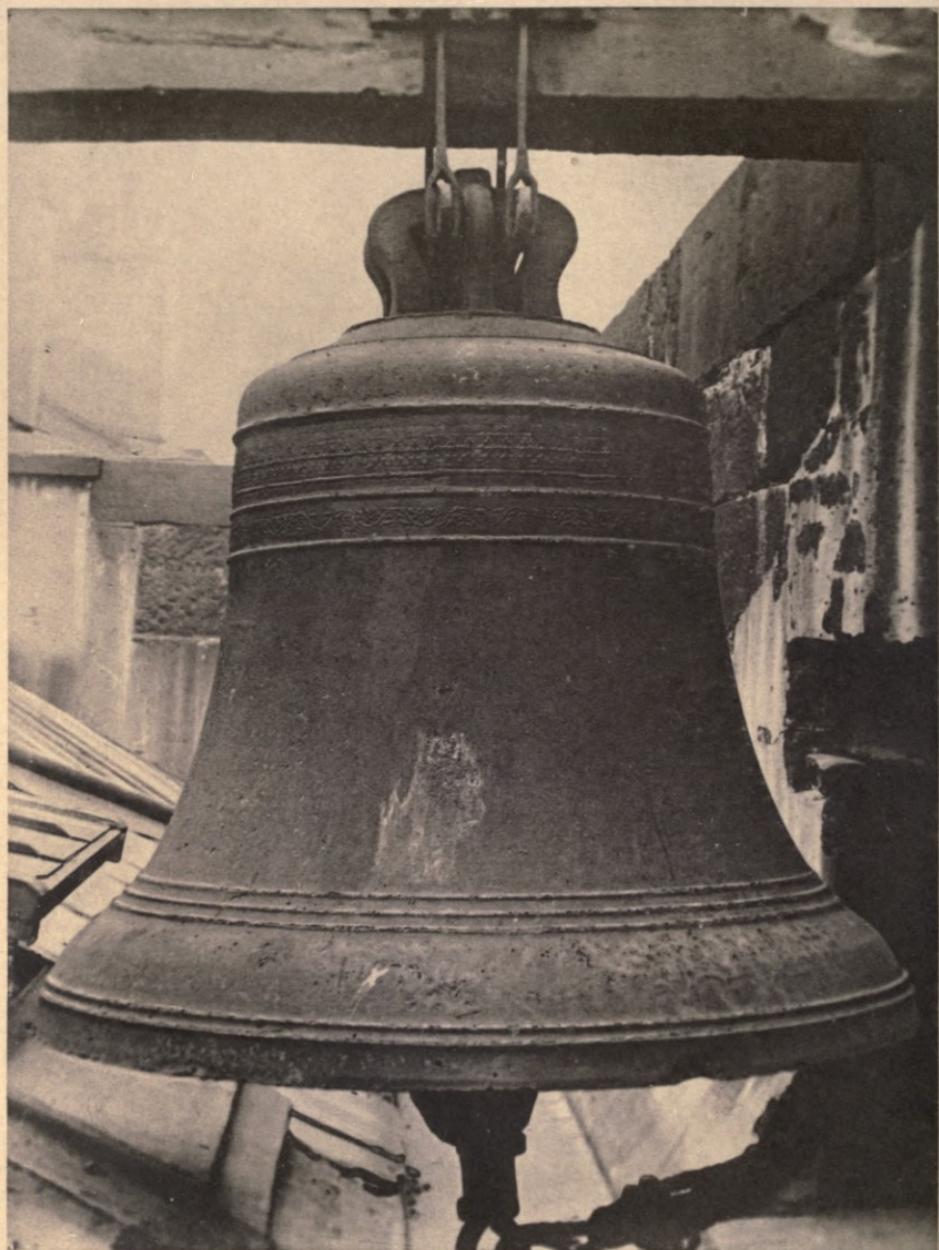
DURING the sixty-six years of the existence of our Society papers dealing with campanology have appeared rarely in the *Transactions*, the reason being the very difficult situation of all bells, and the climbing and dirt one has to encounter in the pursuit of this branch of antiquarian research.

I shall first deal with the bells cast by Abraham Rudhall, in 1707, for St. Peter's Parish Church, Liverpool.¹ Placed in the tower three years after the consecration of the church, they were in use there till 1830. At this date, a new peal having been installed, the old bells were distributed to churches which were being built. I have traced three of the bells of 1707 to the following churches : St. Catherine's, Abercromby Square, Liverpool ; St. Augustine's, Shaw Street, Liverpool ; and St. John the Evangelist's, Knotty Ash, Liverpool. After consideration of these three bells, an account will be given of the peal of ten bells, and the small curfew bell, which are now in the tower of St. Peter's Church.

¹ Plate I.



THE TOWER, St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, from the South West.



BELL at St. Catherine's Church, Abercromby Square, Liverpool.

At the annual Vestry meeting of St. Catherine's, Abercromby Square, held on 27th April 1914, an account of which is given in the *Parish Magazine* for May,

"conversation took place with regard to the provision of a new bell, and it was decided that an estimate of the value of the old bell should be obtained, and that if ways and means were forthcoming, the old bell should be taken down and a new one substituted."

The Vestry authorised the sale of the old bell, and the obtaining of a new bell at a moderate cost. In the *Parish Magazine* for June 1914 there appeared the following :

"As was intimated in our last month's issue, it is intended, at an early date, to have the church bell re-cast and re-hung, or, if this should be found impossible, to purchase a new bell. The other day a careful examination was made, and, to our surprise, was discovered upon it the date '1707 A.D.', and the inscription 'Peace and Goodwill to Your Neighbourhood.'¹

"Inasmuch as St. Catherine's Church was only built in the year 1831, it is obvious that the bell was a gift to the church from some other church, and it would be very interesting to know in what church steeple it originally hung. The Vicar is under the impression that in all probability the bell is one of the peal which formerly hung in the belfry of St. Nicholas' Church, and that it was presented to the daughter church of St. Catherine at its consecration. If there should be anyone who read this magazine who can throw light upon the matter, we should be glad to hear from them."

In the magazine for July there appears an estimate for re-casting the old church bell. To take down, re-cast, and replace would cost £25-£35. The weight of the bell is given as 7 cwt.

I thereupon wrote to the vicar (the Rev. J. O. Coop, M.A.) a letter, which he published in his magazine for October 1914. I suggested to him that the bell was one of a peal of eight bells which formerly hung in the tower of St. Peter's Church, Liverpool. I pointed out to him that in 1830 these

¹ This inscription is not as it appears on the bell.

eight bells were replaced by a peal of ten bells made by Mr. T. Mears, bell-founder of London, that St. Catherine's Church would at that time be in the process of building, and that it seemed to me quite likely that one of the old bells from St. Peter's would be placed at St. Catherine's. Furthermore, the church bell at St. John the Evangelist's Church, Knotty Ash, had on it the same date, 1707, and it was known that this bell formerly hung in the tower of St. Peter's Church, Liverpool. As the bell at St. Catherine's bore the date of the union of England and Scotland, and was of local and national interest, I said it would be a pity to destroy the bell by re-casting. Also, I asked him if he would let me see the bell and take a photograph of it. This he kindly did.

It was not an easy process to photograph this bell. It is fixed to and hangs from a cross-beam placed just by the west wall of the church, and on the roof.¹ It is sounded by the clapper being pulled against the inside of the bell, the result being that a crack has appeared in the bell. This crack has been cut out.² The bell measures $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and is $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the sound bow; this would give its weight at about 8 cwt. It hangs by the old-fashioned type of cannons, which are plain.

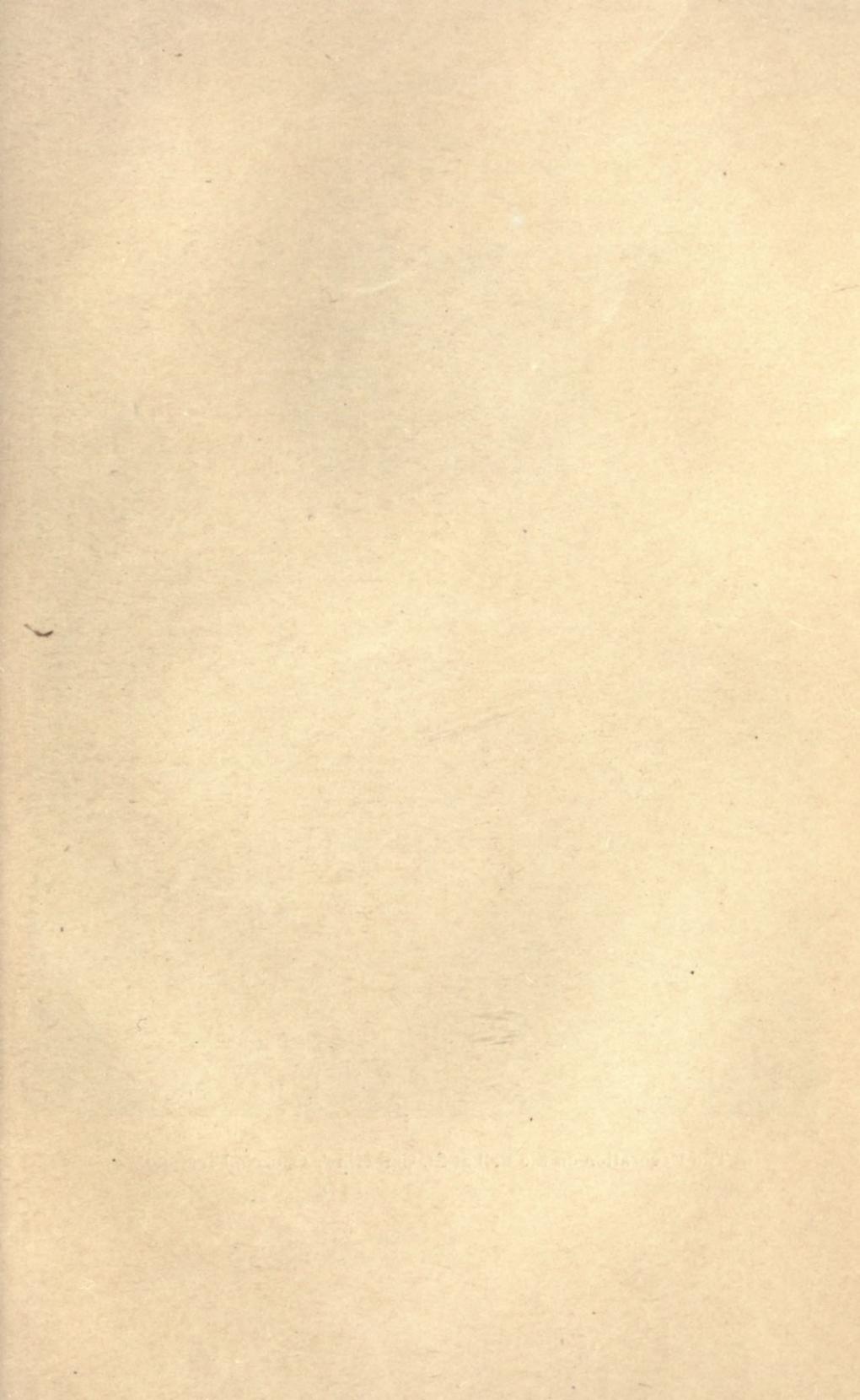
Around the shoulder of the bell are two very beautiful ornamental borders, in an excellent state of preservation, and splendid samples of Abraham Rudhall's work. The upper border, half way around the bell, is a design of linked crosses fleury behind an embattled wall.³ The remainder of this border is occupied by the following inscription :

PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A : R [two bells] 1707

¹ Plate II. This refers to its position in October 1914.

² Plate V.

³ Plates III. and VII., Fig. 2.





The Decoration on the Bell at St. Catherine's Church, Liverpool.

Each letter is from a separate *patera*.¹ The inscription and the A : R and the two bells are those used by Abraham Rudhall the first of Gloucester (1684-1735). This border is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. The lower border is a fine design of a running pattern of roses and rosebuds. Its depth is 2 inches. This design goes right around the bell.²

I drew the attention of the well-known authority on Liverpool parish history, Mr. Henry Peet, M.A., F.S.A., to this old bell. He had not heard of it, but showed me an article on St. Peter's bells which he had written in *The Liverpool Parish Magazine* for February 1914; in it he had been able to trace one of Rudhall's bells, bearing the date 1707, to St. Augustine's, Shaw Street, Liverpool. This article of Mr. Peet's is of great value, and I am much obliged to him for showing it to me, and also for kindly giving me three extracts concerning St. Peter's bells from the Liverpool Vestry Books, which he is editing.

In his paper on St. Peter's bells the St. Augustine's bell is stated to have on it "Sylvester Moorcroft Mayor 1707 A.R.", with the figure of a bell between the A and the R. This was not exactly what I found on the bell. By the kind permission of the vicar, the Rev. W. J. Adams, V.D., I was allowed to see and examine this bell. It is a stiff climb to the belfry. Up, up one goes, pushing a heavy trap-door open, and after another climb one at last reaches the bell, which is surrounded by wooden beams supporting it in position, its weight being about 22 cwt. It is in a very dark chamber, and the inscription and pattern can only be made out by the aid of an electric torch and the taking of a careful rubbing. A photograph is impossible.

This bell is fixed to and hangs from a cross-beam.

¹ Plates IV. and V.

² Sees Plates III. and VII., Fig. 4.

It is sounded by an outside hammer striking the outer edge of the sound bow. There is not a clapper hanging from the inside. The bell hangs from the old-fashioned type of cannons, which have a rope pattern along their outer border. Around the shoulder of the bell there is one border, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth. For a quarter of the circumference of the shoulder, the border is occupied by a pattern of linked crosses fleury behind an embattled wall.¹ This pattern is much worn away. The rest of the border has the following inscription :

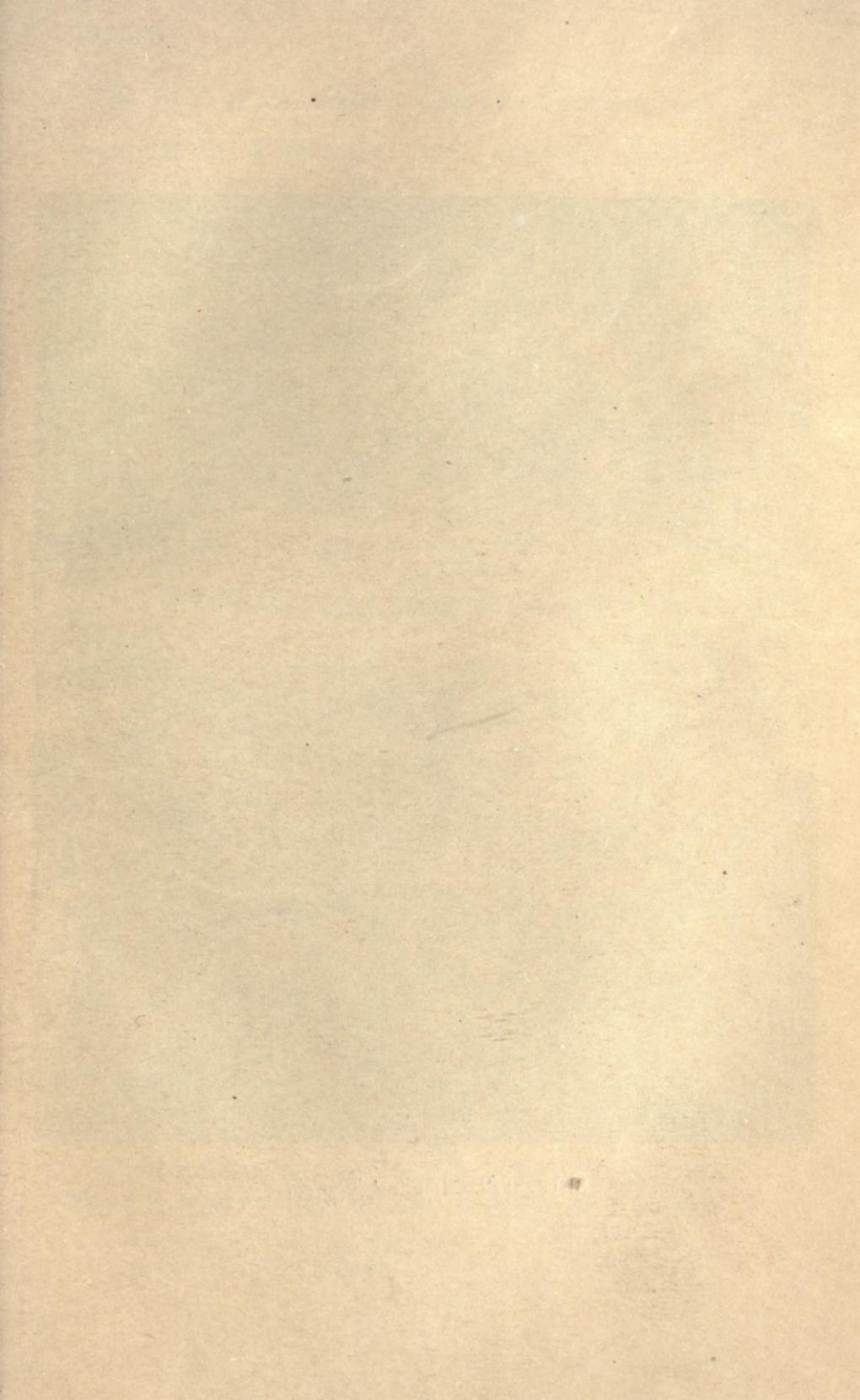
SYLVESTER MOORCROFT ESQ^R MAYOR 1707 A (bell) R (bell)

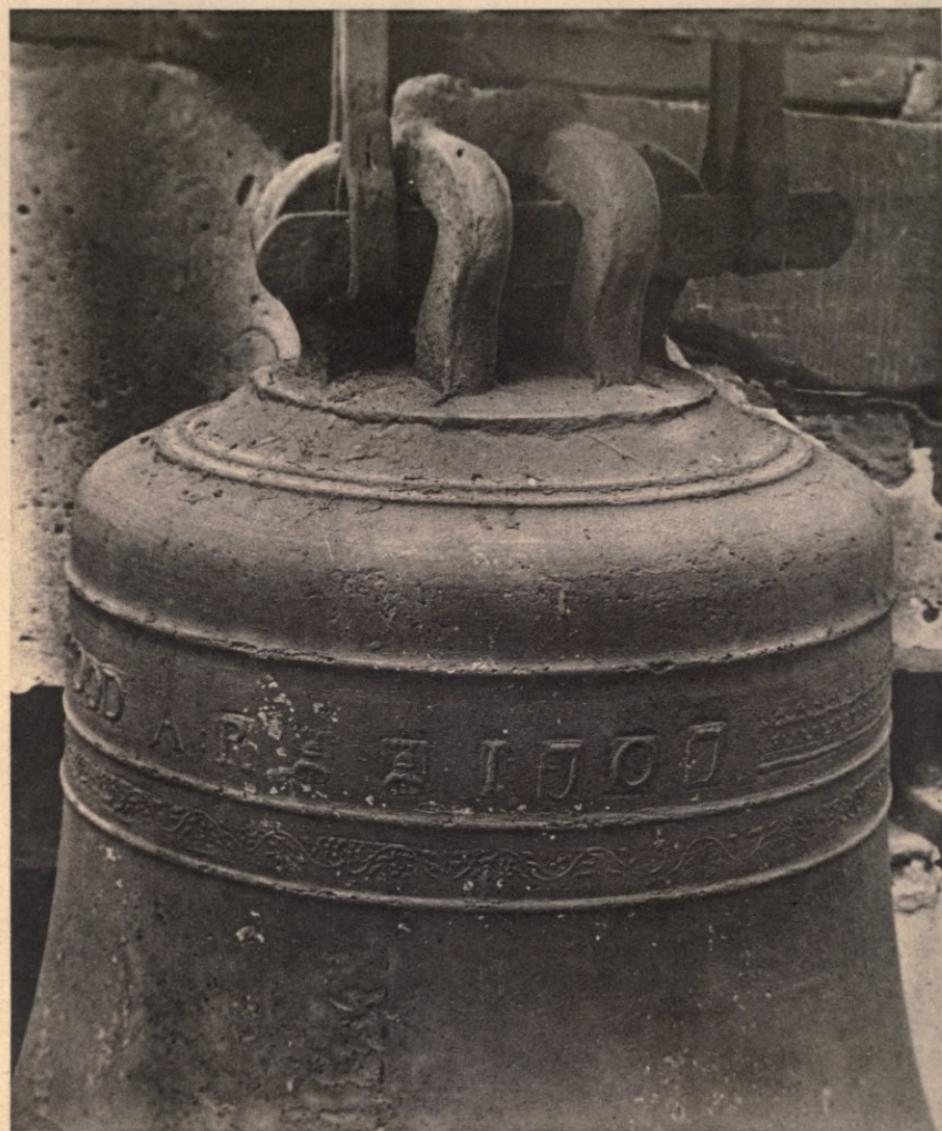
Here we have a small bell figured after the A and after the R, and the founder's mark appears *after* the date, not *before*, as on the bells at St. Catherine's and at Knotty Ash. The design on the border is the same as on the upper border of the St. Catherine's bell.² The bell at St. Augustine's is 45 inches in height, and measures at the sound bow 52 inches, which would give its weight at about 22 cwt. In *Liverpool Described*, by David P. Thomson, M.D., 1854, St. Augustine's Church bell is described as "a rich, deep-toned bell." Each letter and figure of St. Augustine's bell is from a separate *patera*. The church was built in 1830.

By the kind permission of the Rev. F. J. Powell, M.A., vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Knotty Ash, consecrated in 1835, I was able to see and examine the bell at this church. A climb brings one to the bell, which is hung from a stock and wheel, and can be rung. This bell hangs from the old-fashioned type of cannons, which have a rope pattern along their outer edges. Around the shoulder of the bell there is a border $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. This border, for a quarter of the circumference of the bell, is

¹ See Plate VII., Fig. 2.

² See Plates III. and VII., Fig. 2.





BELL at St. Catherine's Church.

occupied by a floriated scroll pattern,¹ which is much worn away. The rest of the border has the following inscription, bell-founder's mark, and date :

GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH & QVEEN A R [two bells] 1707

Here we have the figures of the two bells coming after the A R, and the bells are followed by the date.² The "queen," of course, is Queen Anne. Each letter and figure is from a separate *patera*. The bell measures 34 inches in height, and 35½ inches at the sound bow, giving it to be about 7 cwt. in weight. There is a "ting-tang" bell at this church. I was told by Mr. Powell that there was a legend in the village that this bell was cast from cannon taken from the Dutch.

It is interesting to note that although these three bells were all cast in 1707 by Abraham Rudhall the first, the bell-founder's marks on them differ. In St. Catherine's bell it is A, then two stops one above the other, then the letter R, followed by the figures of two bells ; then comes the date 1707. In St. Augustine's bell we have the date first, then the letter A followed by the figure of a bell, then comes the R followed by the figure of another bell. In the Knotty Ash bell we have A R without the two stops between the A and the R ; then come the figures of the two bells followed by the date. Briefly, the marks are as follows :

St. Catherine's bell, A : R [two bells] 1707

St. Augustine's bell, 1707 A (bell) R (bell)

Knotty Ash bell, A R [two bells] 1707

I have not been able to find out why one bell-founder's marks should so differ.

Abraham Rudhall, or Riddall, as he first spelt his name, was an offshoot of the Rudhalls of Rudhall,

¹ Plate VII., Fig. 3.

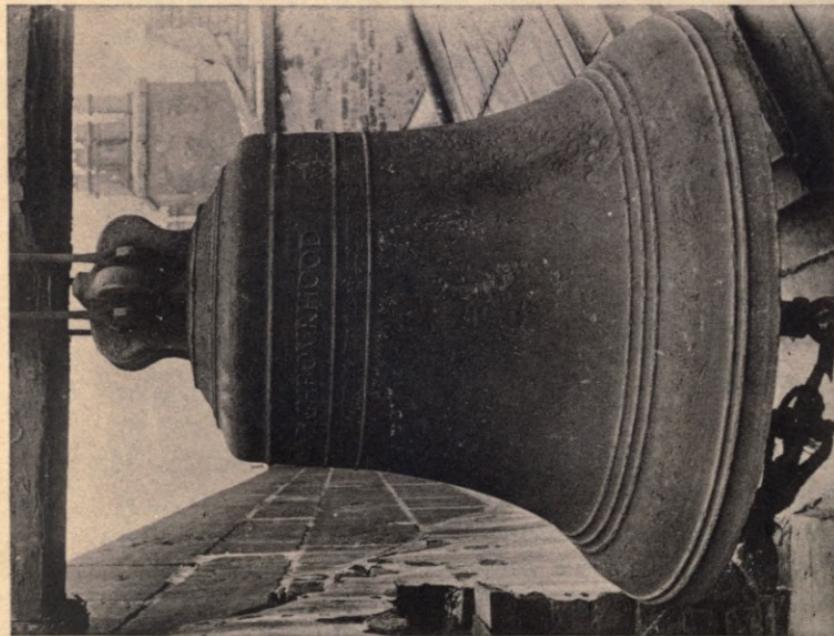
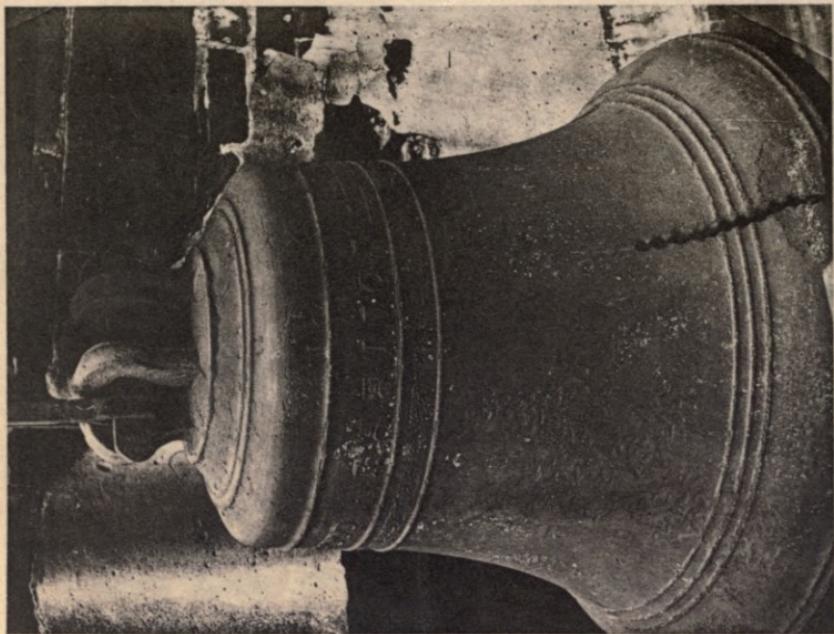
² Plate VI.

or Roodhall, near Ross, one of whom was a Royalist and suffered for his loyalty to the king during the Civil Wars. It has been suggested that Abraham Rudhall's use of cheerful and patriotic legends for his bells was due to one of his ancestors having suffered for his king. Abraham Rudhall cast his bells in Bell Lane, Gloucester. His earliest dated bell is at St. Nicholas's Church, Oddington, Gloucestershire, and bears the date 1684, the three bells we have just been considering being thus only twenty-three years later in date. He was not assisted by his son Abraham until 1718, so that these three bells are the work of Abraham Rudhall the first.

Ellacombe, in his *Church Bells of Gloucester*, gives eight bells as having been cast by the Rudhalls for St. Peter's Church, Liverpool; the weight of the tenor he gives as 22 cwt. Mr. Peet states that only four bells were placed in the tower of St. Peter's in 1707, the other four bells not being added until 1724. The three bells are therefore three of the first four bells; the fourth I have not been able to find. These three bells are the oldest of Rudhall's bells in Lancashire, except six in Manchester Cathedral, which date from 1706. St. Catherine's is the oldest bell in the parish of Liverpool.

Of the three bells, St. Catherine's is much the finest in design. It has two ornamental borders, whilst the others only have one, and the patterns on it are the best preserved of any. These three bells must have been rung in St. Peter's tower for the rejoicing of the victories of the battle of the Nile, the battle of Trafalgar, and the battle of Waterloo. They have called people to the worship of God during the reigns of nine English sovereigns.

Abraham Rudhall the first was born in 1657, and died in 1735. His career as a bell-founder extended fifty years, during which time, says Mr. Walters,



St. PETER'S BELL, at St. Catherine's Church, Liverpool.

"he probably cast more large rings and a higher gross total of bells than any single founder on record." He has well been described as England's most celebrated bell-founder. In the *Postman* of 8th November 1709 he published a list of bells and peals cast by him, in which he stated he had made 800 or 900 bells "to the satisfaction of them that understand musick and good bells." Rudhall's bells were celebrated for their musical note. Edward Southwell notes in his manuscript diary, 1715 :

"Gloucester: At night had Mr. Rudhall, the bell-founder. A foundation ringer. Is one that rings at sight; not many of them. He has prick'd a ream of changes, the bobs and common hunt 7*l.* per cwt. his metal. Tin glass necessary to make sharp trebles. He casts to half a note, which is mended by the hammer. He takes the notes of them all by a blow-pipe."¹

Rudhall was buried in Gloucester Cathedral.

At Bath, in the walls of the baths, were fixed rings to assist the infirm; as a memorial of their recovery patients made a donation of a ring. In the Queen's Bath one of these brazen rings, 7 inches in diameter, bears the inscription, "Abram Rudhall, Bell Founder in Gloucester" (no date). Between 1718 and 1735 Abraham Rudhall was assisted as bell-founder by his son Abraham, who survived his father by a few months. His successors were Abel Rudhall (1735-1760), Thomas (1761-1783), Charles (1783-1785), and John (1783-1830). The foundry during the latter years belonged to a daughter of a third Abraham Rudhall, a mercer. She in 1829 let it to Thomas Mears, after whose death it was merged into the Mears' Whitechapel foundry. They cast the St. Peter's peal of 1830.

I communicated with Messrs. Mears & Stainbank, the successors of the well-known Whitechapel bell foundry, to know if they could give me any further information on the subject, they having

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, vol. xi. 4.

merged the Rudhalls' business into theirs. They kindly informed me that the Rudhall foundry was carried on at Gloucester by T. Mears for a few years, and then transferred to London. They also told me they had recently re-cast the fifth bell at Tewkesbury Abbey, which had on it "Cast by T. Mears at Gloucester." They were unable to give me any further information of the Rudhalls' bells, as the old books were burned many years ago. They informed me that the only metals used in bell-making were copper and tin, the tin being one-fourth part of the whole.

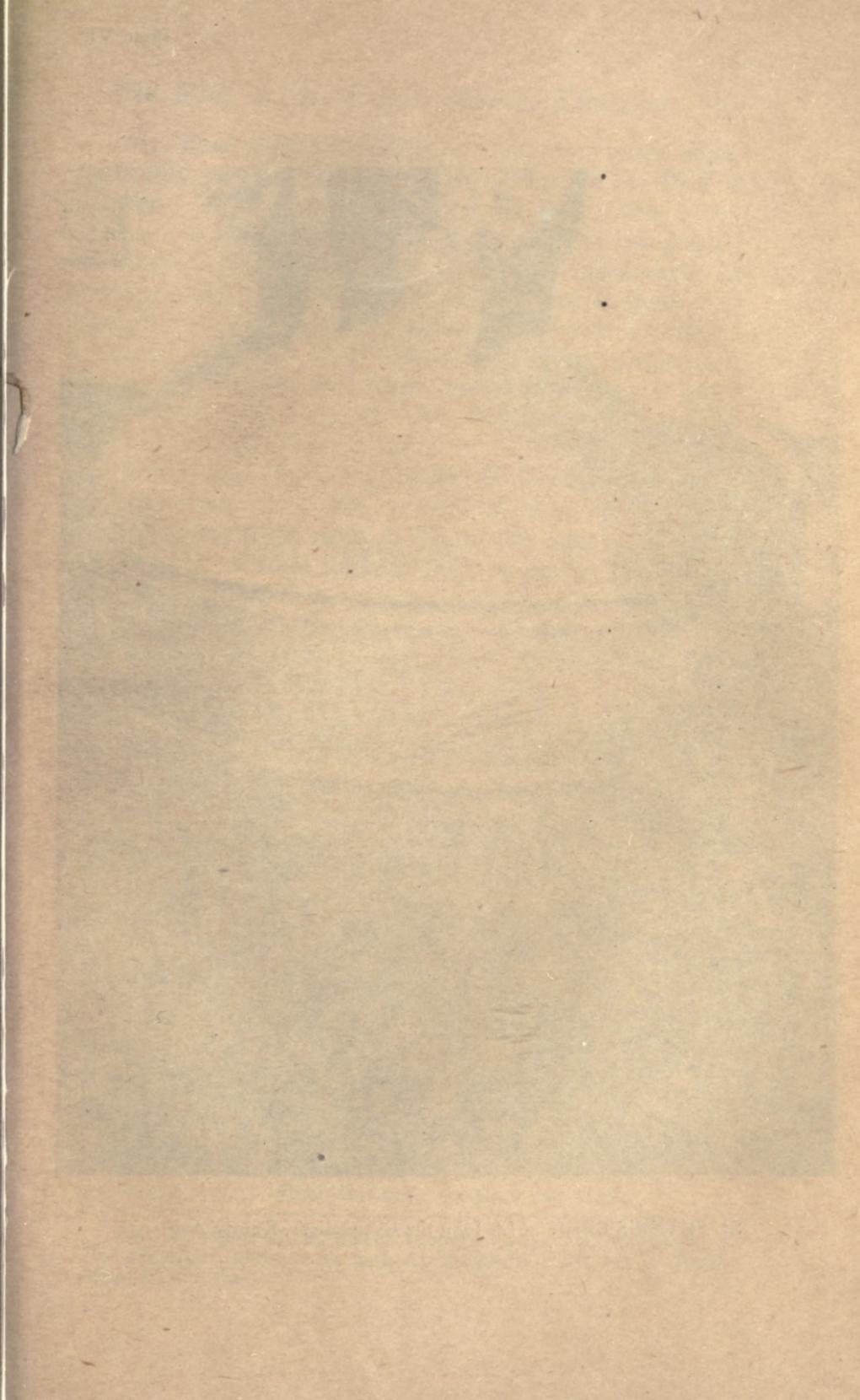
Walters says :

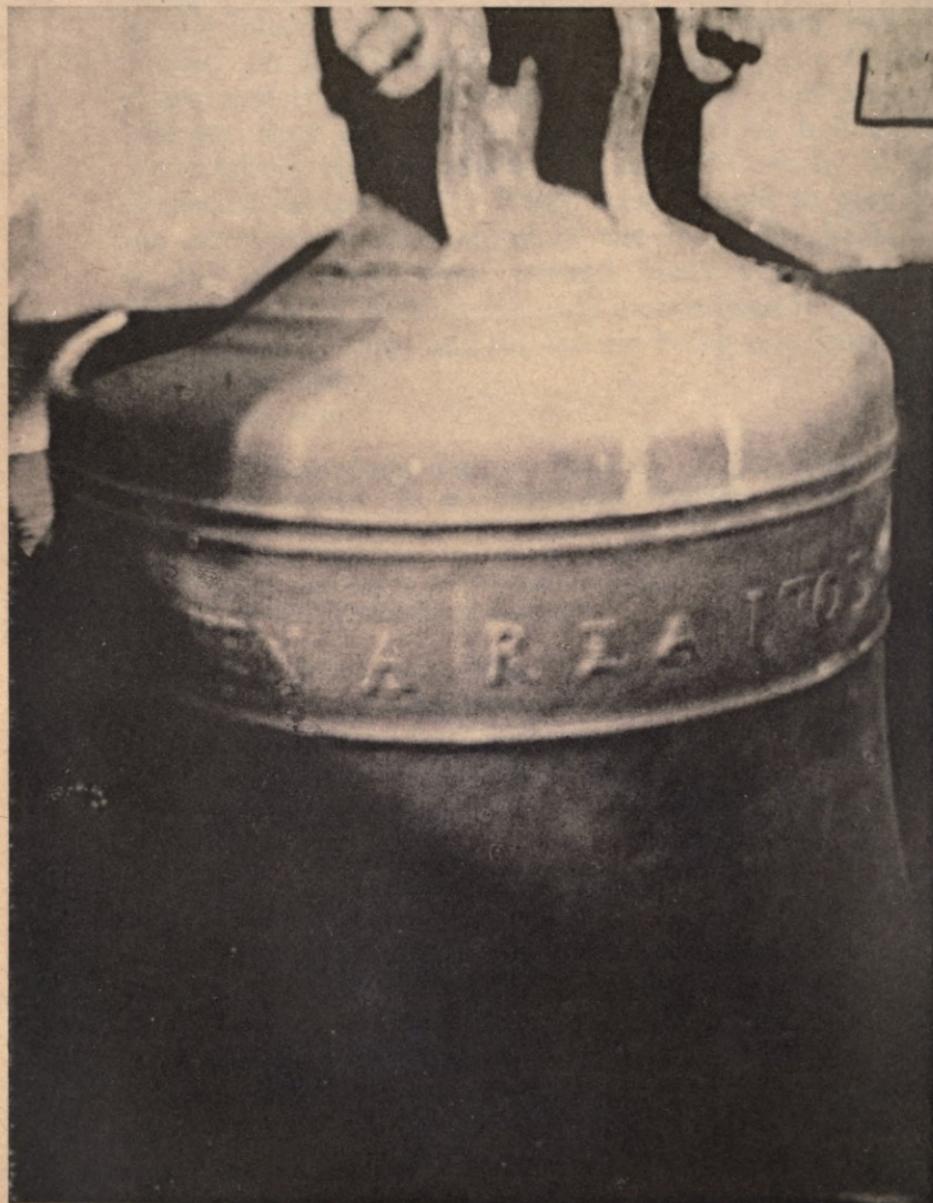
"The Rudhall family cast 4521 bells, 700 of which were for their native county. In the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Cheshire, and Lancashire nearly all the principal rings are their work, and they had a complete monopoly over this part of the kingdom, utilising to the full the admirable facilities for water carriage afforded by the River Severn."

Thirty-one peals are given by Ellacombe as having been made for Lancashire by the Rudhalls. Abraham Rudhall used very beautiful patterns on his bells, as shown in the figures on Plate VII.

St. Peter's, the second parish church of Liverpool, is the oldest building in Liverpool, and represents the first spread of the town across the old Pool (the site of which is now occupied by Paradise Street and Whitechapel), and the commencement of the growth of Liverpool from a fishing village to a large seaport. This church was built under an Act of Parliament of William III, 1699, which made Liverpool a parish separate from that of Walton-on-the-Hill. A copy of this Act is in the Public Library, Liverpool.¹ Clause VI of the Act allows "for providing a clock and four or more bells for the same." It is three of these bells I have already described.

¹ Local Acts, No. 1, If. 7.





St. PETER'S BELL, at St. John the Evangelist's, Knotty Ash.

Mr. Peet informs us that in 1724 four more bells, possibly cast by Rudhall, were added to St. Peter's tower. These were lighter bells than the other ones. Two of these bells he traced to St. John's Church, Old Haymarket, which was destroyed in 1899. One bell, he says, was 2 feet 6 inches in height by 39 inches in diameter, and was inscribed "Geo. Duddell, W^m Cheshyre, Churchwardens, 1724." Where the other two bells went I have not been able to find. St. Peter's thus by 1724 had eight bells in its tower.

Troughton, in his *History of Liverpool* (1810), p. 374, says: "The tower of this church (St. Peter's) contains eight bells, which are rung every Thursday evening and on days of public rejoicing." I am told that this custom of ringing on Thursday evenings was kept up until a recent date. The *Stranger in Liverpool* (9th edition, 1830) says regarding St. Peter's: "The steeple is 108 feet high, and contains a peal of eight good-toned bells." In the 10th edition (1831) this is repeated, with the alteration of the word "eight" to "ten."

The question will be asked, Why was the first peal removed from St. Peter's Church? The reply, I think, may be that, as Mr. Walters says, "The richer the town or parish the more likely it was to tamper with its bells." At the Easter Vestry of the parish of Liverpool held on 21st April 1829, the record of the proceedings is as follows:

"The churchwardens beg to state that in consequence of the dangerous state of the belfry in the tower of St. Peter's Church, arising from complete decay of the principal timbers therein, they were compelled almost on the instant to close the church until the necessary repairs were completed." They took the opportunity of repairing the church, and in the same notice announced "As the danger is removed, the church will be reopened on Sunday next;" which was done on April 26, 1829.¹

¹ See the report of the Select Vestry on page 131, column 2, of *The Liverpool Mercury* for 24th April 1829, and *The Vestry Books*, edited by Mr. Peet.

I think the churchwardens had visions of an accident like the fall of St. Nicholas' spire, which fell upon the people as they were going into that church in Liverpool on Sunday 11th February 1810.

At a special Vestry meeting on 29th October 1829, it was "Resolved that the churchwardens have power to provide by purchase, exchange or otherwise a new peal of eight or ten bells for St. Peter's Church, if on a survey the tower should be found sufficiently firm to support the greater number."¹ In *The Liverpool Mercury* for 30th October 1829 (page 382, column 2) there is a statement that at the half yearly meeting of the Vestry of Liverpool "It was also unanimously resolved that the churchwardens be authorized to provide a new peal of eight or ten bells to replace those now in the steeple of St. Peter's." Thus were the old bells evicted, and distributed to various Liverpool churches. In *The Liverpool Mercury* for 12th March 1830 (page 86, column 2) appeared the following :

New Peal of Bells.—A very handsome new peal of ten bells, intended to replace the old one of eight, has just been completed, and will immediately be suspended in the tower of St. Peter's Church. It is expected they will be ready for ringing by Easter. They are cast by Mr. Mears of London: the tenor bell weighs 25 cwt. and sounds the key of D, which we believe is considered unusually low for so light a peal.

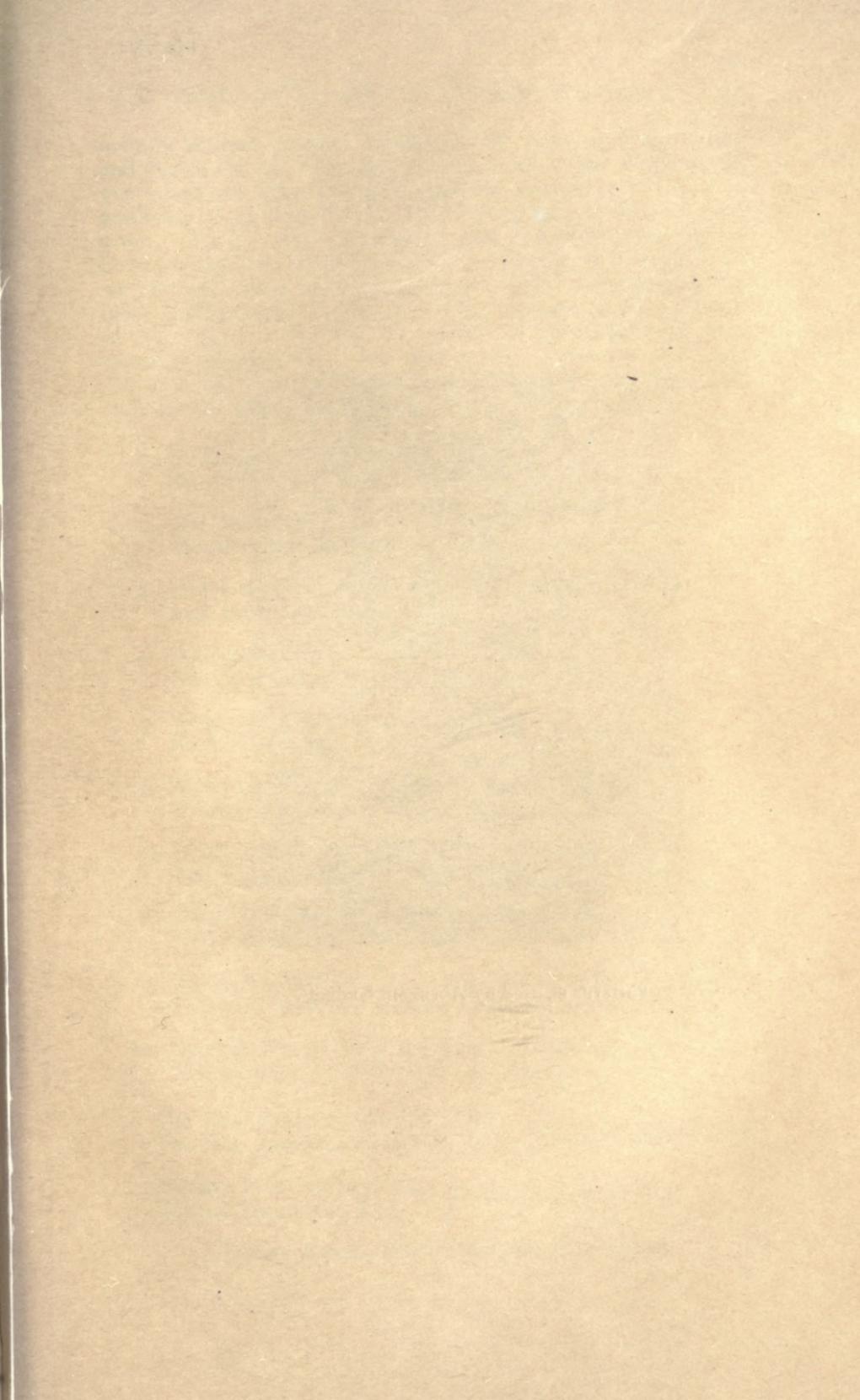
This new peal of ten bells was first rung on 11th April 1830. There are in England and Wales 115 churches which have a peal of ten bells.

In *The Liverpool Mercury* of 23rd April 1830 (page 134, column 4) there appears the following :

ST. PETER'S BELLS.

On Easter-day the new bells of St. Peter's Church rang a joyous peal; and on Wednesday se'n night the ringers and many lovers of the science of bell ringing from various parts of the

¹ See Peet's *Vestry Books*.





Patterns as used by Abraham Rudhall.

country assisted at what is termed "the opening of the bells," and during the day rang several peals, much to the delight of all with whom we have conversed upon the subject, and it is most gratifying to learn that such very general satisfaction has been given. We are aware that every care has been taken by the churchwardens to render this peal as efficient as possible; and we know that those gentlemen are not only most fully and perfectly satisfied with Mr. Mears' conduct throughout the fulfilment of his contract, but that he really has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The peal is cast in the key of D, and the following are the mottos (two lines being upon each bell) and also the names of the rectors and churchwardens:

1. In Melody let each note reveal,
Mine being first to lead the dulcet peal.
2. The public raised us with a liberal hand :
We came with harmony to cheer the land.
3. May George long reign who now the sceptre sways,
And British valour ever rule the seas.
4. With loyal zeal we all rejoice to ring
For glorious Constitution, Church, and King..
5. When vict'ry crowns the public weal,
With glee we give the joyful peal.
6. When female virtue weds with manly worth,
We ring with rapture and we spread it forth.
7. Loud through the air extend each generous theme,
Floating melodious down the Mersey's stream.
8. When for departed worth we toll the knell,
Instruction take and spend the future well.
9. Through grandsires and trebles with pleasure men range,
Till death calls the BOB and brings on the last CHANGE.
10. May all whom I shall summon to the grave,
The blessings of a well spent life receive.

The Rev. Jonathan Brooks, A.M., } Rectors of Liverpool.
The Rev. Augustus Campbell, A.M., }

William Peatt Bushby, Esq., } Churchwardens, 1829.
Wilfred Troutbeck, Esq., }

Thomas Mears, Bell-founder, London, 1830.

Weights of the bells of St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, cast and erected by Mr. Thomas Mears of London.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.		Cwt.	qr.	lb.
1st	6	1	2	6th	9	1	26
2nd	6	3	7	7th	11	3	24
3rd	6	3	18	8th	14	1	14
4th	7	0	17	9th	17	3	24
5th	8	1	23	10th	24	2	7

The total weight of the bells would be 113 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. The rhymes were the composition of a schoolmaster named Wilding of High Ercall, who was often employed by Mr. Mears to compose verses for bells cast by him. According to the Vestry report of 5th April 1831 the bells cost £700.¹ In 1839, according to Mr. Peet, the 1st and 2nd bell, being found too weak in tone, were re-cast. Mr. Peet gives the diameter and notes of the bells as follows:

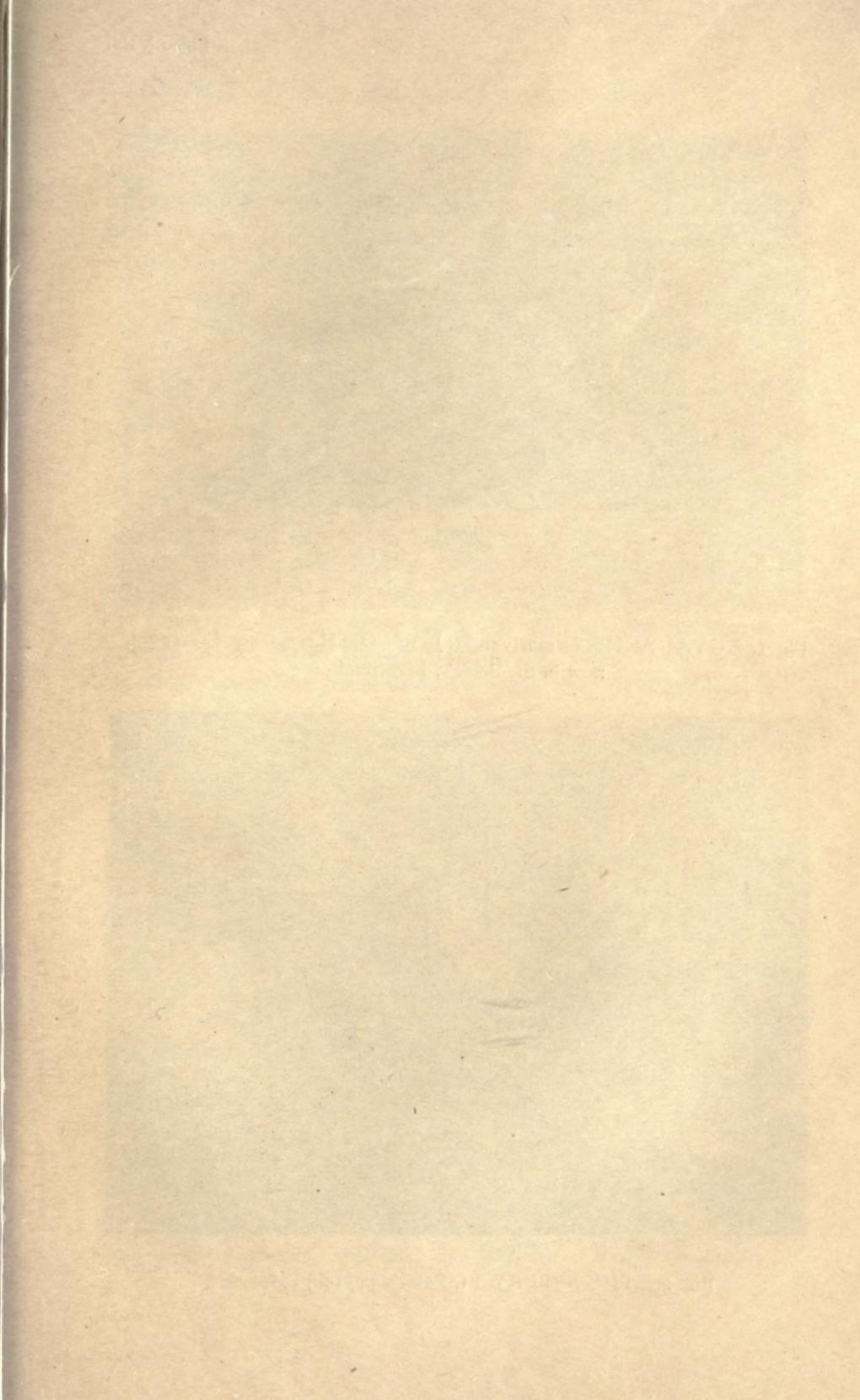
Bell.	Diameter.	Note.	Bell.	Diameter.	Note.
1	29	F sharp	6	38	A
2	31½	E	7	41	G
3	32	D	8	43½	F sharp
4	33½	C sharp	9	47	E
5	35	B	10	53	D

By the kind permission of the rector of Liverpool, the Rev. Canon H. E. Bilbrough, M.A., I have been able to see the present bells of St. Peter's Church, and take a photograph of the interior of the belfry.² All the bells, except Nos. 1 and 2, which were re-cast, were cast in the year 1829, and were placed in the tower in 1830. Around the shoulder of each of these bells are in Roman capitals the words

T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT

¹ See *The Liverpool Mercury* for 8th April 1831, page 112, column 3, and Peet's *Vestry Books*.

² See Plate VIII., Fig. 2.



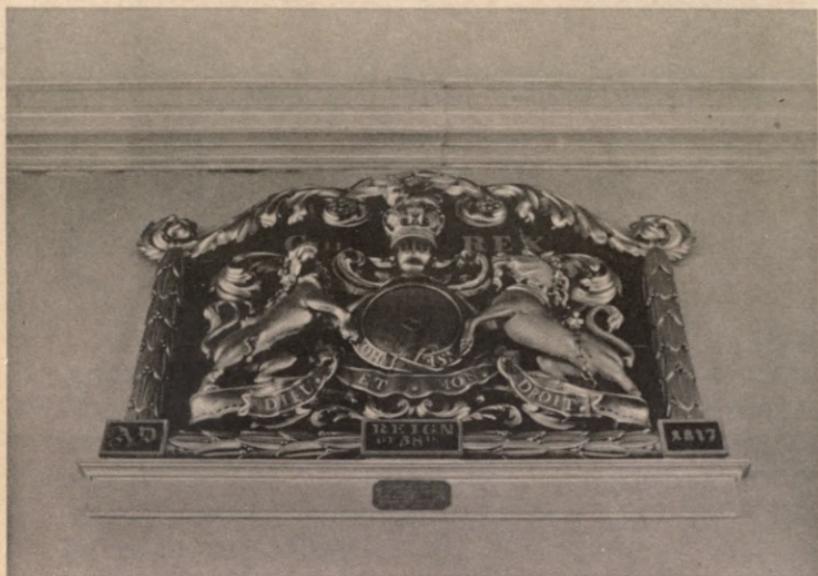


Fig. 1. ROYAL ARMS, formerly in St. John's, Old Haymarket, Liverpool,
now in St. Bride's, Liverpool.



Fig. 2. THE BELFRY, St. Peter's Church, Liverpool.

The verses and rectors' and churchwardens' names appear on the waist of the bell. The date, 1829, appears after the churchwardens' names. The two bells which were re-cast in 1839 have around the shoulder in Roman capitals the words

THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1839

On the 1829 bells are stops of a scroll pattern. There is no decoration or stops on the two re-cast bells.

In the belfry of St. Peter's Church, at the north-east corner, there is a small bell, 18 inches in height and $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It just has on it, on the waist, the date 1807. This bell, I was told, was at one time used as the Curfew Bell of Liverpool, and was rung to alarm the townspeople when fires broke out in the town. Now it is used to warn late comers that the prayers are about to begin.

I hope these notes will be found a useful addition to the history of the parish of Liverpool, and of interest to students of campanology.

I wish to thank the Rev. Canon H. E. Bilbrough, M.A., the rector of Liverpool, for so kindly allowing me to see the belfry of St. Peter's and to photograph the peal there. My thanks also are due to the Rev. J. O. Coop, M.A., vicar of St. Catherine's, Abercromby Square; the Rev. W. J. Adams, V.D., vicar of St. Augustine's, Shaw Street, Liverpool; and to the Rev. F. J. Powell, M.A., vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Knotty Ash, for their kindness in allowing me to see, take rubbings, and photograph the bells in those churches. I have to thank the Rev. H. W. Campbell Baugh, M.A., for allowing me to see the bell at St. Bride's, Percy Street, Liverpool. Here I found a bell $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 25 inches in height. This church

was built in 1830; the bell now there has, on the waist, with the D wrong way about,

R ANGIERSON & CO
LIVERPOOL
1884

I think this bell must at some time have been recast; it may have been the missing fourth bell of 1707. In St. Bride's Church, on the west wall of the gallery, there is a relic of Old Liverpool, namely, a very fine representation of the royal coat of arms, removed from St. John's Church when it was pulled down in 1899. St. John's Church was built in 1784. The arms are dated 1817.¹

I have to thank the Rev. W. J. Elsley, M.A., for allowing me to see the bells of St. Anne's, Stanley. The first church was built in 1831. In the present church there are two bells; one is a big bell with the date 1879 upon it; the other is a ship's bell, 16 inches high by 17 inches in diameter, on which are the words THE ROSE and the date 1789. In 1781 there was a Liverpool slave ship of the name of "The Rose." This bell was given to the first church by Mr. White, a mariner. My thanks also are due to the Rev. Donald Bridge, M.A., vicar of St. Jude's, built in 1831. Here I found a bell having, around the shoulder, the inscription

CAST BY WILLIAM DOBSON DOWNHAM NORFOLK 1831

William Dobson cast the present peal of St. Nicholas', the other parish church of Liverpool. St. Nicholas' is one of the thirty-nine churches in England and Wales which have a peal of twelve bells.

In my wanderings after Liverpool church bells I was fortunate enough to be able to examine the

¹ Plate VIII., Fig. 1.

first bell cast for St. John's Church, Old Haymarket, Liverpool, and which Mr. Peet in his paper on St. John's Church¹ was unable to trace. It appears that on the destruction of St. John's Church the bell was bought by Mr. Joseph Kitchingman, and was placed in his garden, at a house on the Egremont Promenade, Wallasey, known as "Old Mother Redcap's House." The bell, which measured $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, had around the shoulder in Roman capitals

CHARLES & JOHN RUDHALL FECIT 1784

This was followed by a scroll-patterned stop, 5 inches in length.

Since writing the above account the St. Catherine's bell has been destroyed. As it was Liverpool's oldest bell, and a very excellent sample of Abraham Rudhall's work, and as the Liverpool Museum, although the possessor of a bell cast in Burmah, did not possess a sample of an old English church bell, I at a great deal of trouble got the Museum authorities to arrange that the bell of St. Catherine's should go into the "Liverpool Room" of the Museum. Unfortunately when the time came for taking the bell down there was some difficulty as to who was to pay the cost of removal, and the bell was broken up by order of the church authorities. I was fortunate enough to get Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, bell-founders, of Whitechapel, London, to present to the Museum of the Historic Society in the Liverpool Museum a piece of the bell. It shows the letters HOOD (the end of the word neighbourhood) and the A and the two stops of the A : R. It shows very well the letters taken each from a

¹ See *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. li.

separate *patera*, a practice which was dropped by bell founders about the end of the seventeenth century. It also shows the lower border of roses. This piece of metal weighs $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and is now the only remaining portion of the old bell which was at St. Catherine's Church. The thanks of the Society are due to Messrs. Mears & Stainbank for this very interesting donation to the Society's Museum.

COMMUNICATIONS

MARTIN HALL, BURSCOUGH

By James Bromley

IT seems desirable that the following should be recorded for reasons the other note indicates, and the fact that frequent cleaning of the window is gradually rubbing off the records.

On two lozenge-shaped quarrels at each end of the 16 feet long stone-mullioned window of the Elizabethan hall (now the house-part) are painted and glazed the following :



Rough sketch of the quarrels. (Dotted lines show lead fillet.)

Quarterly 1 and 4—Sable 3 swans argent, 2 and 1 within a bordure of the 2nd, for Walton. 3 and 4, ermine, on a canton argent, a falcon, wings endorsed or, for Breres or Briers. Floral mantling. On an esquire's helm the crest: a nag's head erased ermi-

nois for Breres. The crest is almost covered by a lead fillet repairing a crack.¹

The quarrels show that John Breres and his wife Katherine (daughter of Thomas Shawe of Heath Charnock) lived here in 1614, John having purchased it from the Crown in 1612.² In 1650 their son, Alexander Breres, held the estate as tenant of the Wrightingtons, to whom it had been sold in 1642.³ In 1682 James Starkey, son of the rector of North Meols, held it under lease from the Wrightingtons of that ilk, from whom it passed by heirship through the Ecclestons and Dicconsens until sold by Mr. Gerard Dicconson in 1900 to the Earl of Derby. From *circa* 1700 it has been and still is occupied as a farmhouse. It is traditionally said to be haunted, and the angle-window of the attic to have been used as a lighthouse for the navigation of Martin Mere, which it overlooks.

The first of the two views I am able to give shows the oldest part of the house. Traces of the moat which once surrounded it can yet be found. The "haunted room" forms the uppermost story, and its side window is shown. That said to have been used for guidance on the Mere being to the left and now blocked up, like several others, though the mullions remain. The room is accessible only by step-ladder and trap-door. The second view, taken from the other side, shows the long mullioned window in which are fixed the painted quarrels; three of the lights at the yard end are bricked up. The small window seen in the gable of the higher part of the house lights the "haunted room."

¹ 1 and 4 should not be "within a bordure." 2 and 3, the canton is generally "azure," and in the above quarters its position is reversed, one dexter the other sinister. The maternal quarters 1 and 4 usurp the paternal ones 2 and 3. Probably some of the tinctures have flown.

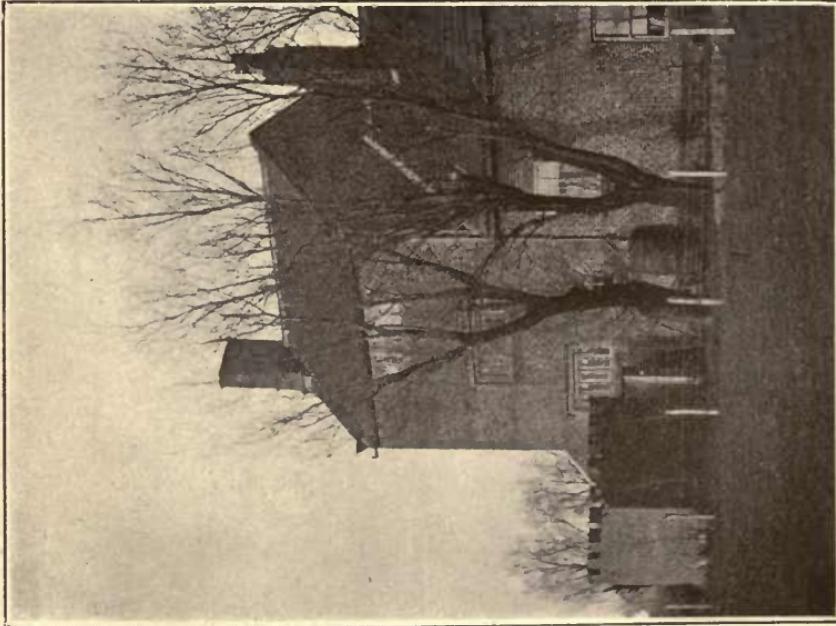
² *V.C.H. Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 260.

³ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of Fines*, bdle. 140, m. 34.



MARTIN HALL

Showing the Window containing the Quarrels



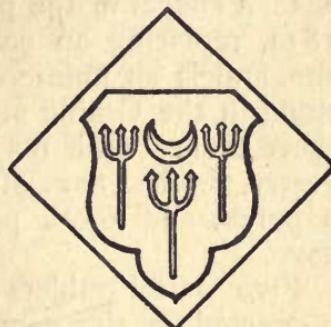
MARTIN HALL

Showing the Haunted Room

Marton, Merton, or Martin was originally a distinct township in the large ancient parish of Ormskirk, but it is now merged in Burscough, which it adjoined. The only relics of the name now existing are Martin Mere, Martin Lane, and Martin Hall.

AUGHTON CHURCH

In one of the two large west windows of this church was a lozenge-shaped quarrel bearing the arms of Worthington of Worthington and Aughton. "Argent, three 3-grained dung-forks, 2 and 1 in pale, sable. In middle chief a crescent of the second" (the second sign of cadency). These arms are shown on a drawing in my collection, made by the "restorers" of the church, dated 15th December 1874, and I saw it in the window some years subsequent to that, but it now cannot be found in the church.



A member of the Worthington family resided at Moor Hall, Aughton, in the early part of the sixteenth century, and others are found there and elsewhere in the parish from 1515 to 1695. James Worthington was churchwarden in 1673 and 1695.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MELLING CHURCH, LIVERPOOL

By F. H. Cheetham

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Melling, originally a chapel in the parish of Halsall, was built in 1834, replacing an earlier fabric on an adjoining site, and is an uninteresting structure of red sand-stone in the Gothic style of the day, consisting of short chancel with north organ chamber and south vestry, aisleless nave of five bays, west tower forming a porch, and south porch at the east end of the nave.

Five mural tablets from the old church were re-erected in the new, and two have since been added.

(1) Marble tablet on south wall, with shield of arms above :

In Memory of
WILLIAM MOLYNEUX of Mossborow in the
County of Lancaster, Esqr^r, who Departed
this Life March 11th 1744

Aged 75.

And also of FRANCES his Wife who was Daughter
of James Gorsuch in the said County, Eq^r

She died October 18th 1750

Aged 55.

This was erected by their only Daughter and Sole
Heiress Frances the lady of Sir Edw^d Blount
of Sodington in the County of
Worcester Baronet.
Requiescant in Pace.

(2) Marble tablet on south wall, with shield of arms above :

To the Memory of
The Hon^{ble} SIR THOMAS BOOTLE Kn^t.
Chancellor to His Royal Highness FREDERICK
late Prince of Wales, and Attorney General of the
County Palatine of Durham and Member of Parliament.

He departed this Life at OXFORD
the 24th day of December 1753
Æ: 68.

This Monument and the Vault Underneath
where his remains are Deposited, was Erected
by order of his Brother ROB^T BOOTLE Esq^r.

(3) Marble tablet on north wall, with shield of arms above :

Near this Place lies interred the Body of
ROBERT BOOTLE Esq^r
of LATHOM in this County who Departed this Life
May the 7th 1758 aged 64
Being brought up to the Sea Service
He was employ'd in Several Voyages
By the Honourable East India Company
As Commander of one of their Ships
In which Services he so acquitted himself
That after he had declin'd the Fatigues of the Sea
He was for several years chose one of their Directors
He married ANNE, Daughter of EDM^D TOOKE of LONDON Mercht
By whom he had Several Children : but only one Survived
MARY
Married to RICHARD WILBRAHAM, Esq^r
Only Son and Heir of RANDLE WILBRAHAM
of RODE HALL in the County of Chester, Esq^r.

(4) Marble tablet on north wall :

RICHARD SAVAGE
 a Merchant of *LIVERPOOL*
 ELIZABETH his Wife
 the Daughter of
 RICHARD MOLYNEUX of *MAGHULL*
 and their only Child an Infant
 were buried within these sacred Walls.
 Many Years the survivor he died
 January 16th 1793 in his 79th Year.
 He was eminent for equanimity
 and liberality of mind ; for
 industry and faithfulness in business ;
 for firmness and generosity
 in friendship.
 Go Reader, practise the Virtues !
 that thou too mayest enjoy
 long Life, Riches and Honour
 have thy Memory blessed
 and deserve to be celebrated
 another example
 to Posterity.

(5) Marble tablet on south wall :

To the Memory of
 MARGARET TAYLOR, youngest Daughter
 of the Rev^d Edward Taylor of Bifrons in Kent :
 who died on the 24th of October 1809 at Lathom
 House in this County and is buried
 in this Chapel.
 This Stone is Erected by her Affectionate
 Sister, Mary Elizabeth Wife of
 Edward Wilbraham Bootle Esquire.

(6) Marble tablet on north wall :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF THE REV^D MILES FORMBY M.A.
INCUMBENT OF MELLING
AND A MAGISTRATE OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER
THE FOURTH SON OF THE REV^D RICHARD FORMBY L.L.B.
OF FORMBY HALL
WHO WAS BORN SEP^{TR} 21ST 1793 AND DIED MAY 4TH 1849

LIVING AMONGST HIS PEOPLE AS A FATHER
HE WAS EVER LABOURING BY HIS LIFE AND DOCTRINE
TO PROMOTE PEACE AND GODLINESS
AND WAS GREATLY BELOVED.
WITH THE BLESSING OF GOD, UPON HIS COUNSELS AND AID,
HE CAUSED TO BE ERECTED THIS SACRED CHURCH
IN PLACE OF THE ANCIENT FABRIC
WHICH HAD GONE TO DECAY,
THE NEW PARSONAGE HOUSE, AND THE NEW SCHOOL,
WHERE HE SO ZEALOUSLY CARED FOR THE LAMBS OF HIS FOLD.
YE MEMBERS OF HIS FLOCK !
“ WHO HAVE BEEN TAUGHT BY HIM THE TRUTH
AS IT IS IN JESUS ”
“ PRAY THAT WHEN THE LORD SHALL COME
YE MAY BE FOUND WATCHING.”

(7) Marble and alabaster tablet on east wall of nave, south of chancel arch, with shield of arms above :

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF
THE REV JOHN KIRKLAND GLAZEBROOK M.A.
VICAR OF MELLING FROM 1849-1900.
HIS PARISHIONERS AND FRIENDS ERECT
THIS MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION
OF HIS LONG AND FAITHFUL MINISTRY

There is a wide west gallery with the royal arms of one of the Hanoverian sovereigns on the front, and the font is a modern one of stone. The bell in the tower was cast by Luke Ashton, of Wigan, in 1748. The chancel was added in 1873, and the roof was repaired in 1914. The registers begin in 1600.

PATENTS OF ARMS TO THE BUTLERS OF BEWSEY AND KIRKLAND

By J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

THE origin of the very ancient Lancashire families of Butler is not yet exactly determined. Mr. Langton, in his annotations to Flower's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1533,¹ refers to Mr. Hulton's note in the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*,² and says :

The descent of the chief lords of Amounderness, who bore the office of the King's Butler in Ireland in the reign of Henry II, has been carefully elaborated by Mr. Hulton, tracing them from Herveus Walter, whose surname was doubtless a title of office. The presumption of both the Lancashire families of Butler being offshoots of that stock is there discussed, and the probability of their relationship to each other is pointed out from the interlacing of tenures in North Lancashire, &c. Mr. Beamont, in his *Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, vols. lxxxvi. and lxxxvii. of the Chetham series, has drawn an opposite conclusion as to the origin of their title of Butler, which he contends was derived from office held under the Earls of Chester. The patriarch of this race "founded an abby for monks of the Cistercian order at Pultune³ in Com. Cestr., in anno 1158 (4 Henry II), which abby was afterwards translated to Delacres,⁴ in Com. Staff." (Dugdale's *Baronage*.) His son, Richard, . . . is represented to have

¹ *Chetham Soc.*, xcvi.

² *Ibid.*, xi. 414-418.

³ Pulton, or Poulton, in Pulford parish. Ormerod's *Hist. of Cheshire*, ii. 860.

⁴ Dieulacres; Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, Cheshire xvi. and Staffordshire ix. Tanner says that Robert, the founder, was pincerna or butler to Randal second, Earl of Chester, who was poisoned A.D. 1153, and disputes the date 1158 as being too late.

married Beatrice, a co-heiress of Mathew de Villers, or Vilars, whose ancestors were the first Norman barons of Warrington. . . . The barony of Warrington¹ remained in the family of Butler until the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Writing, in the same volume, of the Butlers of Rawcliffe, Mr. Langton says :

The surname of Butler (in Latin, *Pincerna*) being a title of office, has been held by families entirely unconnected in relationship, and is found in various parts of the country. It has generally been assumed, however, that the two lines of Butler in Lancashire were of the same stock, and many circumstances render it not improbable that they were so. The grant of Out Rawcliffe, temp. Henry III, to Sir Richard le Botiller by Theobald Walter, the chief lord of Amounderness (who held the office of Butler to the Kings of England in Ireland, and was ancestor to the noble families of Butler in that island), being made to him under the description of "his beloved kinsman," might lead to the inference that the name originated with the grantor's office; but Sir Richard is represented by the Lancashire genealogists as a younger son of Almeric le Botiller, baron of Warrington. . . . The Butlers of Kirkland have evidently been an offshoot of the Butlers of Rawcliffe.

The most recent account of the Butlers, Barons of Warrington, will be found in the first volume of the *Lancashire Victoria County History*, where Dr. Farrer has printed an account of the Lancashire "Feudal Baronage," which bears evidence of deep research, and adds much to our knowledge of these early barons. The history of the barony is traced from Robert de Vilers, who was created Baron of Warrington between 1118 and 1123, down to the extinction of the Butler family in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Dr. Farrer refers to the marriage of Beatrice, daughter and heiress of Mathew de Vilers, to Richard Pincerna, "generally supposed to have been a younger brother, but more probably a cousin,

¹ William le Boteler of Warrington was summoned to Parliament as a Baron (Lord le Botiller de Werington) by writs in 1295 and 1299. None of his descendants appear ever to have been summoned as Barons to Parliament. (G. E. C.'s *Complete Peerage*, i. 381.)

of Robert, the earl of Chester's butler;" and he mentions that William, the son of this marriage, "about the year 1205 attested a charter of Ranulf, earl of Chester, as the latter's butler."

The Butlers of Bewsey, titular Barons of Warrington, entered pedigrees at the Lancashire Visitations of 1533 and 1567, and the Butlers of Kirkland in 1567, 1613, and 1664-5.¹

Mr. Beamont, in his *Annals*, has dealt very fully with the history of the Butlers of Bewsey.

There is no satisfactory pedigree of the Butlers of Kirkland in print, but many particulars of them will be found in the *Visitations of Lancashire*,² the *Lancashire Victoria County History*, vii. 313, Gregson's *Portfolio of Fragments*, p. 266, the *Tyldesley Diary*, p. 50, and Fishwick's *History of Garstang*.³

Like many other ancient families in the sixteenth century, the Butlers of Bewsey and the Butlers of Kirkland had no crests appertaining to the arms that had long been borne by their respective ancestors, hence the occasion for the patents which are printed below.

The device on a number of the earlier seals of the Butlers of Bewsey⁴ is a single covered cup, sometimes on a shield, in allusion to their name, and the first actually armorial seal that has come under observation was used by William le Boteler of Warrington in 1327; it is engraved with a bend between six covered cups, and is inscribed *S' Willi le Boteler*.

On a seal, inscribed *S: Willi: le Botiller de Weryngton*, and used in 1367, the same arms appear, and on the helmet above the shield is a covered

¹ All of these Visitations have been printed by the Chetham Society.

² *Chetham Soc.*, lxxxi. 43; lxxxii. 74; and lxxxiv. 63.

³ *Ibid.*, cv. 223.

⁴ Casts of the Butler seals may be seen at the Warrington Museum, and many are figured in Beamont's *Annals*.

cup between two doves, but this is probably nothing more than an emblematic ornament taking the place of a crest.

On the seal of the weak and unfortunate Edward Butler of Bewsey, the last of his race, who died in 1586, the Butler arms and a quartering, to be mentioned presently, are blundered, and on an esquire's helm there is a bird, with wings raised, for a crest. Out of twenty-one known seals of this family, extending from the reign of Henry III to that of Elizabeth, not one displays the unicorn crest mentioned in Norroy's patent of 1561, and it is hardly unsafe to conclude that he designed it.

Elizabeth, the wife of Sir William le Boteler, used a seal¹ in 1346, inscribed *S' Elizab' le Boteler*, which bears the bend between six covered cups impaling a lion rampant.

This lion appears to be the coat, Argent, a lion rampant, sometimes double queued, Gules, which has puzzled many antiquaries. It was allowed to Sir Thomas Butler of Bewsey, as a quartering at the Visitation of 1533, the lion being depicted with a forked tail; it appears in the patent of 1561 as a lion "salant" [salient] with a plain tail; again, at the Visitation of 1567, it has a forked tail. Sampson Erdeswicke saw it in glass in the windows of Warrington Church, quartered by Butler, and also alone, in 1572.² An anonymous visitor saw in a window in the same church, in 1582,³ the Butler arms on one shield, and the red lion, with a forked tail, on another shield; and Randle Holme noted the same two shields in 1640.

The arms, quartering, and crest were allowed to Richard Butler of Coventry, a descendant of the

¹ A drawing of this seal is given in Beamont's *Annals*, p. 149.

² *An Attempt to identify the Arms formerly existing in the windows of the Parish Church and Austin Friary at Warrington*, by W. Beamont and J. P. Rylands, 1878.

³ *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancs. and Ches.*, xlvi. 269.

Butlers of Bewsey, at the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619.¹

This quartering has been variously attributed to Legh, Reddish, Hulton, and Lostock. There is no known marriage with any of the families of Legh, Reddish, or Hulton that would account for it, and the only Lostock marriage was that of Sir William le Boteler and Dionysia de Lostock in the fourteenth century.² There is no direct evidence to show that this lady was an heiress, though Beamont says³ that her husband acquired "with her the right to impale and quarter with his own arms those of her family, *argent* a lion rampant *gules*." This lion rampant, however, is unknown as the coat of any family of Lostock. Gregson, in his *Portfolio of Fragments*,⁴ boldly calls it Lostock, and Beamont refers to it as Lostock in two places in his *Annals*. At page 149 he says :

Between the years 1558, when Dalton was created Norroy King-at-arms, and 13th December 1561, when he died, he granted to the third Sir Thomas Boteler of Bewsey these arms : 1st and 4th, *azure*, a bend *or* between six covered cups *or*; and 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, a lion rampant *gules* with the crest of a unicorn in full speed *argent*, armed, hoofed, maned, tailed and bearded *or*, about his neck a scarf *argent*; and the herald assigned the 2nd and 3rd of these quarterings to Lostock.

Again, at page 471, he says :

On the 25th September 1557 Bewsey was visited by Norroy, the herald at arms, who allowed its owner, by whom he had been courteously received, these arms (here the blazon of the quarterings and crest is repeated, and the 2nd and 3rd quarters are attributed to Lostock); which arms are said to have been afterwards confirmed.

There was a Visitation of some northern counties in 1558, which included parts of Lancashire. The account of it is headed—"Mem : That Lawrence

¹ *Harleian Soc.*, xii. 356.

² Beamont's *Annals*, pp. 124 and 127.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 151.

⁴ 3rd edition, p. 333*.

Dalton alias Norroy, Principal Herauld & King of Armes of the Northe Este and Weste partyes of England from the Ryver of Trent Northward, began his Visitation at Newcastell upon Tyne the 8th day of Marche 1557[8], and in the 4th & fyfthe yeres of the Reignes of our suffereynes Lord & Ladye Kinge Phyllipp & Quene Mary &c. & contynued the same tyll the death of the said Quene, An: 5 & 6." There is no copy of this Visitation at the College of Arms, but it is printed in "Visitations of the North, Part I., edited by Frederick Walter Dendy," page 95 of volume cxxii. of the publications of the *Surtees Society*, 1912.

Again, whence came the exact date "25th September 1557"?

At some time in the year 1567 William Flower, Norroy, made his Visitation of Lancashire; Canon Raines, in the introduction to that Visitation,¹ says: "It is not known when this visitation of the county of Lancaster commenced, how long it continued, nor where the heralds held their courts."

William Harvey was created Norroy 2nd February 1549–50, and Clarenceux 6th September 1557;² he died 27th February 1566–7. Lawrence Dalton was appointed Norroy by Letters Patent 6th September 1557,³ so created on 8th or 9th December 1558, and died 13th December 1561. If, therefore, the visit of Norroy to Bewsey on 25th September 1557 was by Dalton, he must have been in Warrington very quickly after his appointment on the 6th of the same month, and before he was actually created Norroy, which seems somewhat improbable. If the year 1567 is intended, Flower was Norroy at that time.³ In either case we have not accounted for the date "25th September."

¹ *Chetham Soc.*, lxxi., introduction, p. vi.

² *Rymer's Fœdera* (1713), xv. 477.

³ William Flower became Norroy 8th February 1561–2; he lived to be very old. (*Noble's Hist. of the Coll. of Arms*, p. 172.)

These conflicting particulars are thus fully stated on the possibility that some reader of these pages may be able to refer to the source whence Beaumont obtained his information. My brother and I have recently made a careful search into the history of the arms of the Butler family, and it was this search that brought forward the two interesting patents which are here printed. There is no other patent of arms to the Lancashire Butlers to be found among the records in the College of Arms.

The identification of the red lion quartered by the Butlers of Bewsey is due to the research of Dr. Farrer. In his account of the Lancashire Feudal Baronage he says :¹

William the butler, the father, married Sibyl, whose family and parentage are unknown, and died in 1329. In 1332 two-thirds of the manor of Warrington and other lands were settled upon his son and heir William, and Elizabeth his wife, and their issue. This lady appears to have been sister and co-heir of Richard, son of Nicholas de Havering, who died in 1335, in whose right her husband acquired half of the manor of Chalkwell, co. Essex, which Thomas Butler, kt., alienated in 1498.

In a footnote Dr. Farrer refers to the seal of Elizabeth, mentioned above, and to the arms of Havering in Nicolas' "Roll of Arms," printed in 1829. These arms appear at page 18 of this Roll, under "Wilteschire & Hamtesschire," thus :

Sire Johan de Haveringe, de argent, a un lion rampaund de goules, od la couwe forchie e un coler de azure.

In "St. George's Roll," printed in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix. p. 440, we have :

Richard d'Haveringes : Argent a lion rampant tail forked gules.

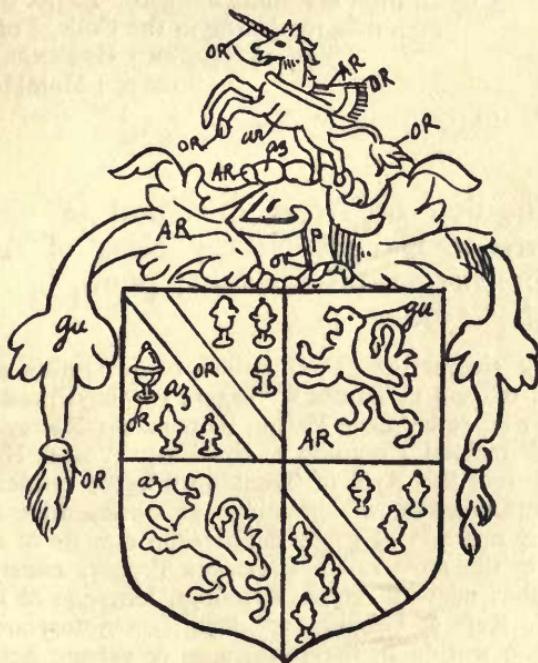
Foster, in "Some Feudal Coats of Arms from Heraldic Rolls, 1298-1418," London, 1902, gives several references to the Havering lion ; the tail in every case is forked, but the collar is sometimes wanting.

¹ *Victoria County History, Lancashire*, i. 344.

We may now fairly conclude that the long-vexed question of the identity of the Butler quartering has at last been disposed of.

Confirmation of Arms and Crest, by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, to THOMAS BUTLER, of Bewsey, Esq., Baron of Warrington, 20th May 1561.

To all & singuler &c. Be it knownen that I Norrey Kinge of Armes abouesaid being desyred by Thomas Butler of Beawsaye in the countye of lanc: Esquier, (called barron of Warrington) whose Auncesters haue longe contynued in noblenes beering



Armes (tokens of honor) not oneley to make serche in my re-courdes & ratyfye undre seale the sayd Armes but also the lynyall descent of his predecessors whose request beinge so just & reasonable I cold not lawfullye denye the same but found them to be Azuere a bend betwene vj cupps cou'ed golde the ij^{de} q'tre Argent a lyon salant g[ules] & so q'rterlye & uppon thelme on a wreath Or & b[ue] a Unycorne standinge on the hyndre legges wth a towell about his necke hanginge on his backe ar[gent]

garnysshed horned maned berded cleyd & the tayle flased or.
 mant[led] g[ules] do[ubled] ar[gent] butt[oned] or as more playnlye
 &c w^{ch} armes & crest wth the ap'tennces I the sayd Norrey &c
 haue ratyfyed & of ryght confyrmed &c.

And for hys descent or pedegree I fynde the sayd Thomas to
 be the son & heyre of S^r Thomas, w^{ch} was the son & heyre of
 S^r Thomas; who was the son & heyre of S^r John, w^{ch} was the
 son & heyre of S^r John who was the son & heyre of S^r Wyllm
 w^{ch} was the son & heyre of S^r John who was brother & heyre of
 Rycharde; w^{ch} was son & heyre of S^r Willm, who was son &
 heyre of S^r Wyllm w^{ch} was son & heyre of S^r Henrye who was
 son & heyre of S^r Willm Butler Knight w^{ch} was brother & heyre
 of Gawen Butler of Beawsey aforesaid all the w^{ch} seu'allye bare
 the name & were called barrons of Warrington. In wytnes &c
 20 May A. iij^o &c Regne 1561.

Copied from a volume marked "1 H.6. or 2 H.6."

p. 60, now remaining in the College of Arms.

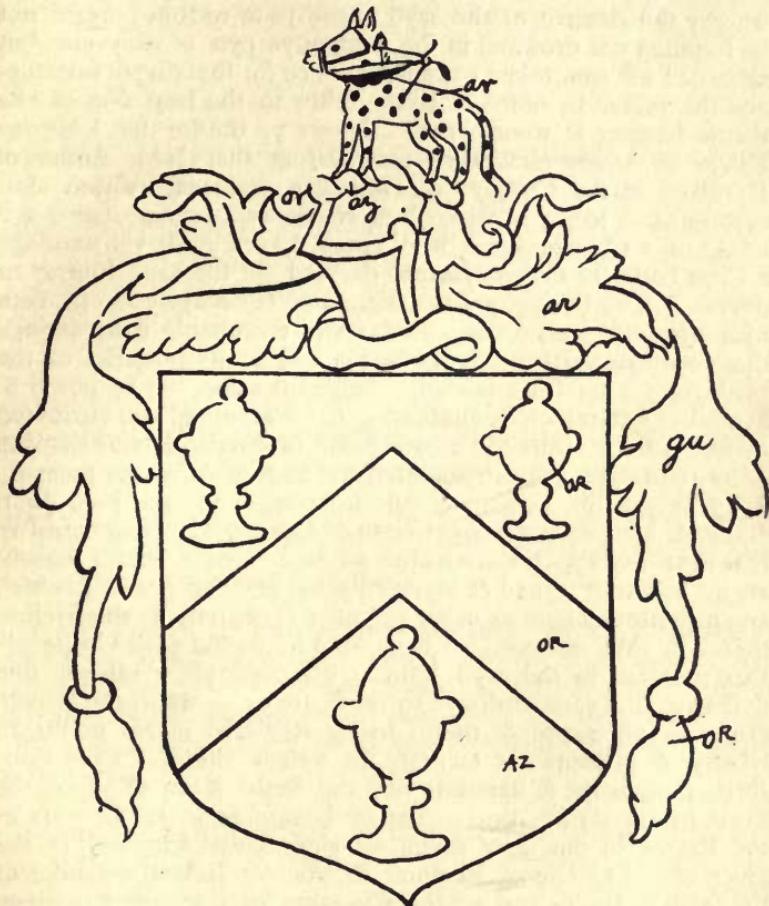
[Signed] EVERARD GREEN,
 Somerset Herald-of-Arms.

Dec: 21, 1914.

Exemplification of Arms & Grant of Crest, by
 Lawrence Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, to
 JOHN BUTLER of Kirkland, gent., . . . De-
 cember 1560.

To all & singler &c aswell nobles & gentles as all Kinge
 Herald^e & officers of Armes wth others w^{ch} theys present^e shall
 see reade or heare laurence Dalton Esquier als Norrey Kinge of
 Armes & Principall Heraulde of the Easte West & North pties
 of England from the Ryu' of Trent northwarde sendeth due &
 humble Comendacons wth greetinge as awncyentlye from the
 begynnyng, not wthout great deliberacon equytie & reason y^t
 hathe ben by the most noble & famose Pryncys constytuted &
 ordeyned, that men of vertue, wysedom, lernynge & knoledge,
 or of noble lyefe & Coorage, w^{ch} haue ben notoryouslye com-
 ended to the worlde by theyre vertuose & valyant actes, shuld
 wth sundrye moniment^e & tokens of honor accordinge to theyre
 desert^e be had in remembrance as amone the Greekes by the
 inscriptyon of trophees, amone the Romayne's by the erection of
 Statues Images & Arces wth Tytles and Appellacons of honor
 accordingly And of more later daies also amongst the most pte
 of all natyons by beringe of Shylde wth Signes & tokens of honor
 called Armes, w^{ch} be the demonstrations & evidences of noblenes,
 vertue, learninge & worthynes, that to euerye man accordinge to
 theyre desernes be dyu'slye dystrybuted, wherbye the vertuouse,

lerned, worthye, faythfull & coragyous, myght appeare in estymacōn & honor before the vnworthye cowarde & Ignorant, Euen so yt ys yet iuged right & reasonable and by renoumed princys allowed and obs'ued that suche as haue don comendable s'uice to theyre Prince & countrey eyther in warre or peace or by theyre worthye & lawdable lyfe demeanor or lernyng euerye man in hys



vocation by daylye increase in vertue, valyance, lerninge & wyse-dom do meryt well should receue due w'shippe & honor in theyre lyves & to deryve the same successyuelye to theyre posterytie, howebeyt consyderinge no worldlye thinge can possyblye contynue wthout alteracon nor worthye vertue or valyant acte remayne alwayes in remembrance wthout forgetfulnes & seying hyt hathe ben & yet ys not wthout great consyderatyon & pvydence ordeyned that for mens desert^e honor shuld be assigned. Therfor emonge

other thinge officers & heralds of Armes were & arre appoynted to whose office it shuld be appropryate not onelye to keepe in Regestre & recordre the Armes pedegrees & descente of nobles & gentles wth theyre woorthye vertuouse & valyant actes, but also shuld haue power & authoryte to sett forthe the Ratyfye & allowe vnto the woorthye som advancement augmentacon token or remembrance of honor & noblenes for theyre sayd woorthynes wherby the deserte of the sayd woorthye & vertuouse myght not be forgoten ner drowned in the bottomlys pytt of oblyvyon but rewarded wth som token or remembrance for that theyre woorthynes the rather to move & styrre other to the Imytacion of lyke vertue lernyng & woorthynes. Knowe ye therfor that I Norrey Kinge of Armes abouesayd consydering that John Butler of Kyrkland in the Countye of Lancastre gentleman whose auncestors haue longe contynued in Noblenes bearinge Armes w^{ch} be Azure a Cheu'on betwene iij cupps cou'ed golde yet wantinge a Crest badge or Coygnoyssance desyred me the sayd Norrey to devyse sett furth appoyn特 & assigne one convenient Creste vnto hym whose request beinge so juste & reasonable consyderinge the woorthye verteous & lawdeable lyfe & dyspocycōn of the sayd John I cold not lawfullye denye the same, but by power & authorytie to my office annexed & to me graunted and attributed by tres patente vndre the greate Seale of England haue deuided ordeyned assigned geuen graunted and allowed & by thes presentē do geue graunte assigne & allowe vnto & for the sayd John Butler & hys posterytie thys Creste or Coygnoyssance as hereaftre that is to say vpon the wreath golde & azur a horsse passant argent pelleted rayned & brydeled sable mantled geules doubled argent buttoned gold as more playnlye appeareth by the pycture therof in thys margent To haue & to holde the sayd Creste wth thap'tenn^ance to the sayd John & his posteryte wth theyre due dyfference the same ordrelye to vse beare or shewe in shilde cote armor or otherwyse & therin to be Revested at his or theyre lybertye & pleasure for eu'more In wytnes wherof I haue Subscrybed my name & hereunto Sett the Seale of my Offyce & the Seale of my Armes the day of Decembre in the iij^d yere of the Reigne of our most dread souaigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god Quene of Englund Fraunce & Ireland defendor of the fayth & Vndre god of the Churches of England & Ireland supreme gouernor & in the yere of our lord god 1560.¹

Copied from a volume marked "1 H.6. or 2 H.6." p. 55,
now remaining in the Heralds' College, London.

[Signed] EVERARD GREEN,
Somerset Herald-of-Arms.

¹ In the Visitation of Lancashire, 1613 (*Chetham Soc.*, lxxxii. p. 74), it is stated that John Butler of Kirkland had a patent, from Lawrence Dalton, 8th January, 3 Eliz., 1560-61.

LANCASTER JOTTINGS—III

DR. WILLIAM MARSHALL

THERE is something puzzling about the career of William Marshall, Doctor of Physic, sometime vicar of Lancaster and freeman of the borough.

In the Lancaster parish registers the following marriage is recorded: "7 Dec. 1618, Tobie Marshall and Anne Townson." From what appears later, it is reasonable to suppose that the husband came of a Low Furness stock. The wife seems to have been of the Lancaster Townsons.¹ The couple appear to have moved away from the town to Boroughbridge and then to London, as the following record of their son's admission to St. John's College, Cambridge, shows:

William Marshall, son of Toby Marshall, porter (*portarii*), of the parish of St. Katherine Coleman's, London; born at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire; school, private in Leaden Hall, London (Mr. Brathwait), for four years. Admitted sizar under the Master [Dr. Wm. Beale], for his surety Mr. Petter, 20 September 1636, aged 15.²

Marshall proceeded in due course to the degrees in Arts (B.A. 1640), and then studied medicine, taking the doctor's degree in 1652.³ Before this time, however, on the assumption that the vicar and the physician are identical, he had been placed in charge of the parish church of Lancaster, prob-

¹ Toulson and Toulnson are other forms of this name.

² Mayor, *Admissions to St. John's College*, i. 33.

³ Among Dr. Francis Glisson's Medical Collections (Sloane MS. 3312, f. 17) is a Latin thesis by "Dr. Marshall of John's."

ably soon after the death of Nehemiah Barnett in 1647. The vicarage was not then vacant, but Dr. Wildbore, the vicar, had been expelled as a royalist ; he died at some time unknown before the Restoration. Marshall was in 1650 described by the Parliamentary Commissioners as "a godly and painful [pains-taking] minister," so that there can be no doubt as to his ecclesiastical principles. In 1652 Marshall, "priest of Lancaster," appeared at the sessions as the chosen "orator" of some forty "priests" who charged George Fox with blasphemy. The charge failed, and Fox, being "moved to speak," priest Marshall went away as soon as he began ; as a result of the day's discussions "the cry was among the people that the Quakers had got the day and the priests were fallen."¹

In 1654 William Marshall was "settled in the vicarage of Lancaster" on the presentation of George Tomlinson, gent., the patron thereof, with letters patent under the great seal.² Tomlinson is a variant of Toulson ; George Toulson was one of the local Presbyterian classis, and, to judge by his surname, was a relative of the new vicar's mother. Marshall was "certified" by W. Ashhurst, a leading Presbyterian layman in the county ; Henry Porter, a member of the Lancaster classis and a prominent man in the town ; Thomas Whitehead, the minister of Halton ; and Peter Atkinson, the minister of Ellel. Marshall himself afterwards "certified" other ministers on their appointment.³ Shortly after he was thus "settled" he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Shaw, the rector of Aldingham. In the Lancaster registers he is described as "Doctor of Physick, son of Mr.

¹ The phraseology is that of Fox's *Journal*. There is no mention of the case in the Quarter Sessions rolls at Preston.

² *Plundered Ministers' Accounts* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii. p. 40.

³ *Ibid.*, 44, 182, 297.

Tobias Marshall of Lancaster"; the marriage took place on 5th February 1654-5 in the presence of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Altham, Mr. Heysam, and others, before the mayor, John Baleman. A shorter notice of the marriage has been inserted in the Aldingham register also. In neither place, be it remarked, is Marshall described as "Vicar of Lancaster." No children of his are entered in the Lancaster register, and he never appears therein as vicar.

In 1660 the ecclesiastical establishment was restored along with the king, but an accommodation was expected by the Presbyterians in accordance with the king's promises. The old Vicar of Lancaster was dead, so that Marshall, had he cared to do so, might have secured his position as vicar.¹ George Toulson appears to have had a right to the patronage, for he presented later vicars, and there was therefore no flaw in that respect. Yet Marshall quitted the vicarage at once, without an effort to retain it, so far as is known, Hugh Barrow being presented by the king in September 1660. Can it have been that he did not care for his ministerial work, and preferred to take his chance as a physician?

During his tenure of the vicarage he had begun to buy land in the neighbourhood. In 1655 he purchased some at Bolton-le-Sands from William Hewetson and Anne his wife; next year he made another purchase, this time in Poulton-le-Sands, from Christopher Nicholson and Elizabeth his wife; and again in 1657 he acquired land in Scotforth from William Caton and Agnes his wife.² In August 1662 he with Mary his wife sold land in Poulton to Richard Rowlinson, D.D.; and in the following spring they

¹ Isaac Ambrose, appointed to Garstang in 1654, procured the king's confirmation in 1660, and retained the vicarage till his expulsion in 1662 by the Act of Uniformity.

² Pal. of Lanc. Feet of Fines, bdles. 157, m. 44; 158, m. 31; 160, m. 51.

sold land in Bolton to Samuel Hutton.¹ Possibly, therefore, the loss of the revenue of the vicarage was felt for the time; but in 1666 Marshall purchased a messuage, &c., in Lancaster from William Dicconson and Jennet his wife.² In each case he is described as Doctor of Physic or M.D. He also became a freeman of the borough, probably during his tenure of the vicarage.

According to Calamy's *Nonconformist Memorial*, "Dr. William Marshall," after quitting the vicarage, "travelled abroad for some time and then settled in London, where he practised physic." The phrase about "travelling abroad" must not be understood, in its modern sense, to imply a journey to the Continent. It rather means that he lived in various places, without settling down in any. The following extract from a letter of his, narrating his observations of a comet which appeared in December 1664, show that for a time he lived in Furness, perhaps with his father-in-law at Aldingham³ or with the Marshalls at Stainton in Urswick.

Dr. Marshall's reflections made upon my former observations and sent to Mr. Hooke, vicar of Hallifax.⁴

The learned observer's diligence I honour and lament the cross providence which had ordered my globes, instruments, library 200 miles distant from me,⁵ when I first heard of the comet appearing; besides my being at that time pent in an obscure angle of Furnes, so as the morning appearance of the comet was spent before the news of it arrived at me.

The great vexitations betwixt those that would bring comets within the compass of sublunary meteorology and those that grounded a new doctrine of comets from the certainty of their astronomical observations in like cases, made me very desirous,

¹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of Fines, bdles. 169, m. 42; 170, m. 126.

² *Ibid.*, 176, m. 68.

³ Thomas Shaw held the rectory from 1625 till his death in 1667, conforming to all changes.

⁴ Sloane MS. 1326 (Brit. Mus.), f. 140d. Among "H. Power's Letters."

⁵ Perhaps at Deptford.

however, with the eye to see this great phænomenon of nature; which by having some fishers of the country that according to the tides nightly frequent the Sands, at length I attained, but not till the evening appearance of the comet, in which, according to the clearness and obscureness of the skies, the constant appearance of the comet in a sort in the same form as to body, train and the rest, gave assurance that the train was not from an accension of fumes but reflection of beams, the train being still east from the comet to the point opposite and contrary to the sun, which was likewise observed by fishers of those parts and others to be in the morning appearances of the comet, viz. that then it cast its train westwards as they averred to me, but I saw not.

The body of the comet in its evening appearance I could never observe so big or the train so lucid and large as the reports came unto me concerning its morning appearances; a grave, aged person that had seen the blazing star *circa Ann. 1618* avowing the train in its evening appearances to be incomparably less lucid and flaming than that he had seen in the former about *Ann. 1618*.

Of the morning appearances I can say nothing as *αὐτόπτης*. In the evening appearances it was still at some small distance from the Pleiades, being carried along with the diurnal revolutions as by observing it the same evenings again after a little time elapsed, was sensibly manifest.¹

The next that is known of him is his admission to the College of Physicians in 1669.² By that time, no doubt, he had settled in London. In the following year he published his *Answers upon Several Heads in Philosophy*, which, according to the title-page, were "first drawn up for the private satisfaction of some friends," and were "now exposed to public view and examination by William Marshall, Doctor of Physic, of the College of Physicians, in London." The small volume contains two sections, each with its own title and dedication. The first section is dedicated to Viscount Brouncker, president, and the other members of the Royal Society, to "the incomparably learned" Dr. Francis Glisson and the fellows of the

¹ Some speculations on comets and their motions follow. The letter is dated February 25, 1664(-5). Then come Henry Power's remarks on the letter, dated Wakefield, March 3, 1664-5.

² Munk, *Roll of the Royal Coll. of Phys.*, i. 358.

College of Physicians, and to the professors of Gresham College. Then follow a letter to the friends "with whom these things were first debated," and a letter to the reader, dated "From my study in Nag's Head Court in Gray's Church Street." The six essays concern (1) the origin of springs; (2) the sympathies between the several parts of the body; (3) fresh-water springs in the sea; (4) the sutures of the skull; (5) the consistency of immense volatility with immense ponderousness; and (6) the motion of the celestial bodies about their particular axes. The second section is mathematical, containing "queries relating to the angle of contact." It is dedicated to the right reverend fathers in God Seth [Ward] and John [Wilkins], bishops respectively of Salisbury and Chester; there is nothing personal in this dedication, nothing to indicate that the writer was a Nonconformist, though Ward was a persecutor and Wilkins a protector of the dissidents.

Nag's Head Court, more recently named Lombard Court, runs across from Gracechurch Street to St. Clement's Lane, as stated in the will below. The whole district had been laid waste in the Great Fire of 1666, so that Marshall may have settled down there as soon as the houses were rebuilt. The western end of the passage is in the parish of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and in that part he must have resided. In his will, dated March 2, 1676-7, it will be noticed that he does not give himself any title, Doctor of Physic, or other. His wife was then dead, and it is obvious that there were no children to inherit. The vestry books of his parish, now in the Guildhall Library, show that "Dr. William Marshall" was present at the Easter Vestry Meetings in 1678 and 1679, but not in 1680 or later. The will, somewhat abbreviated, reads thus:

P.C.C. : 142 DRAX.

"The last will and testament of me, William Marshall, living now this 2nd day of March 1676 in Nagg's Head Court, between Gracechurch Street and Saint Clement's Lane in London, in the parish of Clement's, Eastchip, made and written by myself, being at this present through God's mercy in perfect health considering my years and in perfect understanding and memory, for which I bless God and that He hath given me anything to make a testament upon; into whose hands now and at my death, when He shall please to call, and for ever I commit my spirit." Recalls all former wills. "My desire is, if it may be with convenience, that my body be laid in Deptford Churchyard, where I buried my mother, my father having been buried there before, where, if it might have stood with her liking, I would have buried my deceased wife. My last will and testament further is that if I owe anything to any person it be truly and honestly discharged. The rest of my estate, wherewith it hath pleased God, of His great mercy, to bless me, the most unworthy of all His servants, and that am less than the least of all His mercies, vizi. my whole remaining estate, real and personal, all my chattels and goods, movable and unmovable, with all debts due from any persons or person to me, and all rights whatsoever any way belonging unto me, I give and bequeath unto my virtuous, trusty, diligent, and careful servant, Anne Marshall, daughter of Thomas Marshall of Stainton, in the parish of Urswick, in Lancashire, and of this my last will and testament I make her, the said Anne Marshall, full and sole executrix."

The said William Marshall on March 2, 1676, signed, sealed, and published this to be his last will and testament in the presence of us, Elisha Coysh, Jos. Clerk, Mary Stevens.

Proved on 17 Dec. 1683, Anne Marshall,¹ the executrix named. According to the Probate Act Book, deceased was of the parish of St. Clement's, Eastcheap.

In accordance with the directions in the will, he was buried at Deptford on December 21, 1683, as "Dr. William Marshall."

KILN LANE.

Kiln Lane, in Lancaster, occurs in a local pleading of 1531; Pal. of Lanc. Plea Roll 152, m. 6.

¹ The Urswick registers show that Ann, daughter of Thomas Marshall of Stainton, was baptized there on 15th April 1647.

MAYORS OF LANCASTER.

The following additions to the list are from the Plea Rolls of the dates given, except when other references are provided :

Apl. 1565. William Colteman.
 Nov. 1565. Nicholas Oliver ; bailiffs—John Newton, Robert Cowper ; Plea Roll 219, m. 22.
 Sept. 1566. Nicholas Oliver.
 Aug. 1569. John Huetson.
 Nov. 1569. Nicholas Oliver(s) ; Plea Roll 241, m. 16.
 Apl. 1572. Nicholas Olivers. The roll of Borough Customs was compiled during this mayoralty.
 Apl. 1573. Robert Dalton, Esq. Also in Aug. 1573 ; Plea Roll 235, m. 36d.
 Apl. 1574. John Huetson.
 Apl. 1575. Nicholas Olivers.

Apl. and Aug. 1577. James Browne. Sometimes he appears to be styled "gent." and at others "innholder."
 Dec. 1578 and Apl. 1579. Richard Gilpin ; Plea Roll 249, m. 22 ; 265, m. 11.
 Apl. 1580. Gawin Braitwat.
 Apl. 1581. James Browne.
 Aug. 1582. Gawin Braythwayte.
 Sept. 1598. James Browne.
 Apl. 1600. Nicholas Eccleston.
 Sept. 1601. James Browne.
 Aug. 1602. Nicholas Eccleston.
 Apl. 1606 (? 1605.) Thos. Covell.
 Aug. 1607. Nicholas Eccleston.
 Aug. 1608. George Tompson.
 Sept. 1609. William Parkinson.

A LANCASTER VINTNER'S BILL.

In 1581 Miles Braythwayt, administrator of the goods of William Braythwayt deceased, who had died intestate, claimed £10, 1s. for goods supplied to Christopher Sandes of Graithwayt, gent. The purchases were made at Lancaster, July 8-25, 1578, as follows : 1 hhd. of claret wine and 1 hhd. of white wine, £9; 1 firkin of sack, 20s.; 1 pottle of vinegar, 12d. (Pal. of Lanc. Plea Roll 249, m. 11d.).

HUGH CONWAY, VICAR OF LANCASTER.

In Pal. of Lanc. Plea Roll 250, m. 28d., is mention of Hugh Conway, clerk, vicar of Lancaster, otherwise Hugh Conway of Weaverham, clerk. The date is the spring of 1582. The "otherwise" is probably explained by the fact that in the previous January Conway had been succeeded at Lancaster

by Henry Porter. In a Chester Plea Roll of 1578 (307, m. 16) Hugh Conway also occurs, described as "of Weaverham, clerk, M.A."

INSCRIBED STONE AT CATON.

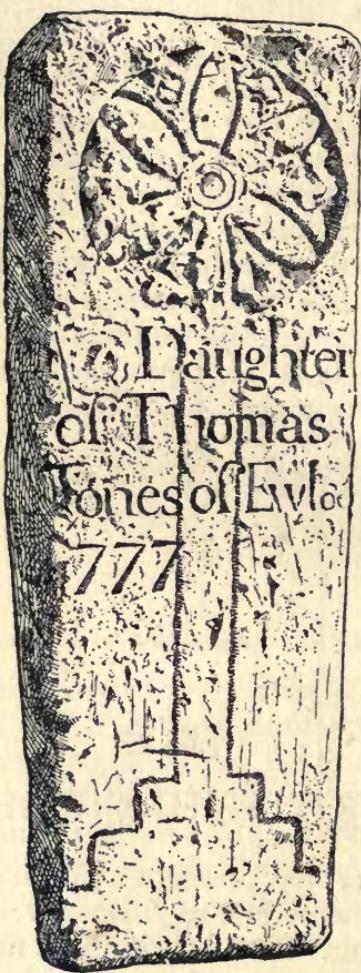
Built into the wall of Caton church are two fragments of a mediæval gravestone, bearing on it a cross with eight-rayed floriated head and a sword. The two fragments measure about 34 inches in length; there seems to be a piece chipped off at the head, and a fragment, perhaps some 10 inches long, is missing between the fragments. There is also an inscription which has never been made out satisfactorily. It appears to read thus :

[I] HS : N	AZAREN' CRVCIFIXVS ... IVDEOR'

	ENIVR

]? IOES	V:PE:FIT H':ROGER:... BVRGEYS

The upper line presents no difficulty, except as to the missing word before *Judeorum*; perhaps *perfidia* might answer. The bottom lines are difficult. The symbol above, printed as P with I above it, has been read as *h* and also as the Anglo-Saxon "thorn" (þ). The first letter (I) may be the remaining part of a broken letter. The T is curious.



GRAVE SLAB, HAWARDEN

THE MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS IN HAWARDEN PARISH CHURCH

By W. Bell Jones

THE parish church of St. Deiniol, Hawarden, probably dates from the thirteenth century, but with the exception of a tombstone or coffin lid of about that date, of which a drawing is here inserted,¹ it presents no object of any great antiquity. There are several reasons which account for this. No doubt this church, in common with others, suffered heavily at the time of the "Great Pillage," as it certainly did during the Commonwealth period, when the ancient stained glass, and probably much else, was destroyed.² Again in 1742 the church underwent a "renovation," which consisted of plaster and whitewash and the removal of old woodwork. In 1816 further "improvements" were effected, the remains of the old rood screen being then removed, while to complete the devastation a fire occurred in 1857, which practically left nothing standing save the tower and the walls. These circumstances account for the meagreness of ancient memorials in a church with a history covering at least 700 years and in close proximity to an old border castle, the scene of many stirring events, and the

¹ The stone is 31 inches long, 12 inches wide at the top and 9 inches at the bottom. It was used as a gravestone in 1777, but it is now placed in the church porch.

² See Phillips, *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*.

home of the Montalts, Stanleys, and other noble families.

In recording the various memorial inscriptions now remaining in the church, the first place may be given to those of the Ravenscrofts of Bretton. The family settled in the parish about the year 1440, being an offshoot of an ancient Cheshire family, which became divided into three branches, viz. the Ravenscrofts of Ravenscroft, of Bretton, and of Pickhill. About the above-mentioned date Hugh Ravenscroft of Ravenscroft was steward of the lordships of Hawarden, Hopedale, and Mold. He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Ralph Holland of Bretton-in-Hawarden, so founding the Bretton branch. Of their seat, known as Bretton Hall, nothing now remains but a moated area, 38 yards by 33 yards, square in shape, with rounded corners, and entirely surrounded by water. At the north-west corner are a few stones, the foundation of the walls of the hall. The various members of the family took an active part in county and parochial affairs, as sheriffs, members of Parliament, churchwardens, and feoffees of the grammar school. The will of Henry Ravenscroft (May 17, 1486) directed that he should be buried in the parish church at Hawarden, and left money to the church for Masses, six white candles for his funeral, six purple altar-cloths, and other bequests. The Hawarden parish registers have over one hundred entries relating to this family between the years 1585 and 1700.

It is said of Thomas, the father of George Ravenscroft (No. 1), that riding though the village of Dodleston, near to Bretton Hall, he was attracted by a small boy playing by the roadside. Mr. Ravenscroft made inquiries as to the boy's parentage, and found that he was the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, Cheshire, by a

certain Alice Sparke. He communicated with the Egertons, who had the boy educated, and he eventually became the famous Lord Chancellor Egerton, Viscount Brackley. The chancellor's first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of his benefactor Thomas Ravenscroft. George Ravenscroft, son of this Thomas by Katherine Grosvenor of Eaton, appears to be fifth in descent from the founder of the Bretton or Hawarden branch. He increased his estate by marriage with Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Davies of Broadlane, constable of Hawarden Castle. The marriage agreement is dated 1549. He bought land in Hawarden and Dodleston parishes in 1561 from Thomas Bunbury of Stanney, and was knight of the shire for Flint in 1563. In 1573 the Norroy King of Arms confirmed to him the arms borne by the ancient house of Ravenscroft in the following words :

“ Being required to make search in the registers and records of my office for the arms belonging to the name and family whereof George Ravenscroft of Bretton is descended, I find him to be the son and heir of Thomas Ravenscroft, son of George, son of Raulf, son of Henry, son of Hugh Ravenscroft and of Isabel his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Raulf Holland and Rose his wife, daughter and heir of John Scavington, son of William Scavington and Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Brickhull: So that finding the true and perfect descent, I could not, without his great prejudice, assign unto him any other arms and creaste than those which are to him descended from his ancestors, that is to say: Quarterly, in the first (for Ravenscroft) *Silver a chevron between three ravens' heads erased Sable*; the seconde (for Hollande) *Azure a lion rampant semy flower de lutes Silver*; the third (for Skavington) *Silver, three bulls' heads, erased Sable*; the fourth (for Brickhull), *Sable three garbs within a border Golde*; in the fift (for Swetenham), *Silver on a bend Vert three spades Silver the irons Sable*; the laste quarter as the firste. And to the Creaste, *Standing on a chapeau Gules a lion passant hole faced Silver mantled Gules dubled Silver.*”

No. 1. A plain round-topped marble tablet on the wall of the south aisle :

GEORGIVS
RAVENS CROFTE

ARMIGER ANTIQVA GENEROSA STIRPE
ORIVNDVS E DOROTHEA F ET HÆREDE
JOHANNIS DAVIES ARMIGER; VXORE CHARISS
LIBEROS 12. SVSCEPIT, FILIOS NOVEM ET TRES
FILIAS QVORVM SEX THOMAM SCILICET, GVLIELMV,
RADVLPHVM, EDWARDV, ROGERVM, ET ANTONIVM,
(PATRE OPTIMO ORBATOS) SVPERSTITES RELIQVIT PVBLICI
VICECOMITIS MILITIS PRO PARLIAMENTO CVSTODIS
ROTVLORVM ET PACIS MVNIA MAGNA CVM LAVDE GESSIT
DEV M SANCTE COLVIT: FIDE IN AMICOS. ET PROMIXOS
CHARITATE EXIMIA CLARVIT. TANDEMQ; SVB CERTA
RESVRRECTIONIS IN CHRISTO SPE VITAM FRAGILEM
CVM. ÆTERNA. MVTAVIT MAIJ. 28. ANO. DNI. 1592.

SVOQ; CLIMACTERICO.

HIC PECCATORIS MISERI JACET (ECCE) CADAVER,
QVEM CHRISTI SANGVIS PROFVSVS. MORTE REDEMIS,
PETRA FVIT FIDEI PRETIOSÆ ET. VICTIMA VITÆ,
ET MEA SPES IN QVA MORIENS EXPECTO SALVTEM
PECCAVI FATEOR GRAVITER PECCATAQ; FLEVI,
MAJOR COMISSIS CHRISTI EST MISERATIO NOSTRIS.

HOC MONVMNTV DESIGNAVIT FIERI IN MEMORIAM
PATRIS ET. SVI IPSIVS GVLIELMV RAVENS CROFTE
ARMIGER CVRA ET EXPENSIS FRATRIS ET EXECV-
TORIS SVI ANTONIJ RAVENS CROFTE ARMIGERI.

Of the sons mentioned on the above tablet: *Thomas* succeeded to the Bretton and Broadlane estates; he purchased the manor and other estates in Dodleston, was sheriff of Flintshire 1595 and 1607, patent clerk of the Enrolments 1604, and married Katherine, daughter of Sir Roger Brereton, knight, of Halghton. *William* was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, clerk of the Petty Bag, M.P. for Flintshire and Old Sarum; died October 27, 1628. *Ralph* had an appointment under the Great Seal to be an escheator of Flintshire. *Edward* married first, Mary Hockenhall; and secondly, Anne Griffith, daughter of William Griffith of Aston, and co-heir with her sister Dorothy, wife of William Dymocke, of the Moor, Hawarden. *Roger*, M.A. and in holy orders, was prebendary of Chester Cathedral 1599

and rector of Dodleston 1616. His son, Thomas Ravenscroft, was a musician of some distinction, graduated Mus.Bac. at Cambridge in 1607, when he was 15 years old, and before he was of age began to publish music. In the composition of his book of Psalms he was assisted by John Milton (father of the poet), Tallis, and others. *Anthony* was a captain in the Irish wars.

No. 2. A white marble tablet on the north wall of the chancel, inscribed :

Here lies the Body of
Thomas Ravenscroft
of Broadlane in the County of Flint Esq.
The only Son of Edward Ravenscroft Esq.
who departed this life the 3rd day of
May An^o Dom^m 1698
in the 28th year of his age.
In the year 1691 he married Honora
the only daughter of Ralph Sneyd of
Keel Hall in the County of Stafford Esq.
by whom he had issue one Son Thomas
and three daughters Honora, Catherine, and Ann.
he died in the Service of his Country a Memb^r
of Parliament, and lamented by all who knew
him ; he was a kind Husband & Father
Just to his word and Friend
Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
tam chari capit^s
Here lyeth also the Body of his only Son
Thomas Ravenscroft
who was born after his death
and deceased the 3rd of June
An Dom 1698

The above Thomas Ravenscroft was sheriff of Flintshire in 1692, during part of which year he had a licence, signed by King William, to be absent from the country. In 1692-3 Edward Ravenscroft, the play writer, dedicated his *Anatomist* to this Thomas Ravenscroft. His widow¹ married

¹ Her father, Ralph Sneyd, married Frances, a daughter of Sir John Dryden of Canons Ashby, who was first cousin to John Dryden the poet. I am obliged for this information to General Sneyd of Ashcombe Park, Leek.

the Rev. John Davies, D.D., of Shrewsbury, second son of Mutton Davies of Gwysaney.

Nos. 3, 4. Two stones in the floor of the Whitley Chancel, now partly covered and placed end to end; originally they were side by side, as is shown in the last two lines of the inscriptions, which read across, forming the sentence.

Primam jam assetus
Secundam expectans Resurrectionem
Hic jacet
Inclytae prosapia ac virtutis vir
Thomas Ravenscroft de Bretton Armiger
Obiit proh dolor 8°
et Sepultus fuit
4° Calendarrum Julij
Anno aetatis Suae 60
Anno Salutis nostrae
1678
In vita fuerunt
non sunt Separati

In fide Resurrectionis ad vitam aeternam
Depositum
Corpus Illustris illius Faeminae
D^{me} Margaretae Ravenscroft
Uxor
Dum fata tulerunt
Amplissimi illius viri
Thomae Ravenscroft de Bretton Armigeri
per pulchra prius Condecoratae Sobole
Hanc
et Pater et Proles magna Comitante Caterva
Maestis hic reposuerunt lachrymis
obijt (fari dolet)
Decimo die Augusti
Anno aetatis Suae 59
Anno Dom'i
1670
Dilectissimi et jucundissimi
et in morte.

The above Thomas Ravenscroft, born in 1618, was usually styled "Colonel." He was a Parliamentarian, and acted as sheriff of Flintshire in

1649. He held Hawarden Castle for the Parliament. Being restored to favour at the Restoration, he was made D.L. for the county in 1674. His wife Margaret was daughter of William Salisbury of Rug in Merionethshire, who was governor of Denbigh Castle. They had issue eight sons and four daughters. The fourth daughter, Dorothy, was buried in Hawarden Church, and a memorial with the following inscription was placed on her grave, but is not now in existence :

D.O.M.

Memoriæ Sacrum

Spe surgendi hic jacet Dorothea Ravenscroft

Virgo pientissima filia Thomae Ravenscroft de

Bretton Arm. Quae tamen virtute magis quam natalium

Splendore claruit quae gravi et diuturno

Morbo confecta firma in Christo fide et

Invicta animi patientia in Coelestem patriam

demigravit. Cum vixisset annos 54.

Obiit die Julii 24

Anno Salutis

1694

Ad cuius perpetuam memoriam mæstissima

Sua Soror Francisca Wilbraham hoc multis

cum lachrymis posuit et consecravit

Dormit non mortua est.

No. 5. A tablet on the south wall of the nave commemorates Elizabeth Booth, granddaughter of Robert Ravenscroft (1589. . .). Her mother Anne married her cousin Nathaniel Booth, brother of George Lord Delamere, fourth son of William Booth by Vere, daughter of the Hon. Sir Thomas Egerton, heir of Lord Chancellor Egerton. The inscription reads :

Near this place lye the remains of Elizabeth Boothe daughter of Nathaniel Boothe of Mottram in the County of Chester who departed this life the 22nd of June 1736 in the 87th year of her age.

She was a person of most unexceptionable behaviour Universally beneficent, and universally beloved. She considered herself

an accountable creature, a servant of the all seeing God, and did her best to appear acceptable in His sight.

Her cheerfulness increased with her days, for every day added to the number of her good works, and may this truth be regarded by all, viz. that nothing can make old age supportable, but the cordial reflections of a well spent youth.

The Righteous see no terror in the face of death, to them he has no sting, this made her smile at his approach, and she embraced him as the welcome usher to the blissful regions.

You who would so die,
So live.

The Evatt¹ or Evote family, it is said, came originally from Lincolnshire. A Robert Evatt was living at Keyworth in Leicestershire in 1545; his son Thomas was ordained priest by the Bishop of London in 1589; another son (Richard) was rector of St. Mary's, Stamford, and chaplain to Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter. Richard's brother John, who was nominated to the deanery of Elphin Cathedral in 1613 by James I, married Joan Badger, and their son Edward is the subject of the following memorial brass. He served under the Duke of Ormonde in Ireland, and in 1647 was appointed captain to command a troop of the "New Horse." About 1650 he removed his family to North Wales, and settled them at Kelsterton, near Flint. At the Restoration he returned to Ireland, and was attached to Colonel Howard's troop of horse. Various references are made to him in the State papers of the period, and in 1667 he received a grant of £870 in lieu of grants of land, as an officer before 1649. While living at Flint he was interested in coal mining. His first wife died there, and he then married Dorothy Ravenscroft, of Aston Hall, Hawarden, and removed to the Killens in this parish. Here he again became interested in coal mining in Shotton township, and also took an

¹ The Evatt arms are : Argent six escallops in pile sable. Lieut.-Colonel Evatt has supplied me with information about his family.

active part in parish affairs. He was twice church-warden and feoffee of the grammar school. His legacy to the parish, recorded on the brass, was invested unfortunately, and is now lost.

No. 6. A brass near the vestry door on the north wall of the chancel, inscribed :

To the Memory of Major Edward Evatt who dyed ye XII day of May in ye year of our Lord 1683 Who in his Sevral Capacities discharged the duty of a good Souldier a loving husband a Charitable Christian, Ye first his early and long Services for his King, Ye Second his Surviveing relict, and Ye last his own works Can Testifie Amongst which ye perpetual use of fifty pounds a Year, towards ye releif of twenty poore widdows deserve to be Mentioned and Dorothy Evatt his widow has Caused it to be transcribed on his Tomb that neither ye poore may be robbed of his Charity nor posterity loose ye benefit of so good an example.

He hath dispersed & given to ye poore,
And his Righteousness remaineth for Ever.

Psalm cxii vers ix.

Willet, in his *History of Hawarden* (1822), says that, according to the earliest records of the Whitley family, Richard Whitley married Margery, daughter and heiress of William Messam, son of Robert, son of Richard, son of Harry de Messam, by his wife, the daughter and heiress of Richard Aston, son of Adam Aston, who was living in 1268. Aston Hall was the family seat. John Whitley, the third in descent from Richard, married Constance, daughter of Piers Stanley of Ewloe, descended from Sir William Stanley of Hooton. The estate eventually became the property of Charles Dundas, M.P., of Barton Court, Berkshire, by his marriage with the heiress, Anne Whitley ; their only daughter, Jane Whitley Dundas, married James Deans, an admiral in the Navy, who assumed the names of Whitley Dundas in addition to that of Deans. Aston Hall¹ and the estate passed by purchase to the late W. E.

¹ See Appendix I.

Gladstone, and now form part of the Hawarden estate.

The south chancel in the parish church, known as the Whitley Chancel, belonged to the family, but in 1817 Charles Dundas, Esq., gave it to the parish, retaining only the rights of burial and the preservation of its monuments.

No. 7. On the south wall of the Whitley Chancel is a finely carved marble tablet, surmounted by a shield with two helmets, above which are the Whitley and Brereton crests. On the shield are the arms of Whitley impaling those of Brereton :

Underneath rests ye body
of Thomas Whitley
of Aston in ye County
of Flint Esq. and also
of Elizabeth his 2nd wife
daughr. to Roger
Brereton of Halgton in
Ye Same County Esqr.
he dyed January ye 3rd 1650
She dyed January ye 30th 1667
by her he had 5 Sons, Roger,
Richard, John, Ralph and Peter
And five daughters Elizabeth
Eleanor, Mary, Anne, and Sidney
In the Same grave also
lyes ye body of their daughter
Anne Whitley who died
Sept^r. 11th 1692 and the bodies
of their daught^r. Sidney Whitley
Who dyed March 31st 1712.

Thomas Whitley was sheriff of Flint in 1637. He married first, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Ravenscroft of Bretton (1600); secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Brereton of Halghton.¹ By his first wife he had issue a son Thomas and a daughter Katherine; by his second wife five sons and five

¹ In the year 1630 Ralph Brereton, citizen and haberdasher of London, brother-in-law of Thomas Whitley, left £250 to the poor of Hawarden.

daughters. He compounded for his estate for £125. By the marriage of his eldest son *Thomas*, the families of Ravenscroft of Bretton, Stanley of Ewloe, and Whitley of Aston became united. Of the other sons, *Roger*, the second (see No. 9), had a career of some distinction, as will be seen later. *Richard* was killed in the defence of Hawarden Castle, being a captain of foot in the service of Charles I. *John*, a colonel of foot in the same service, was slain at the defence of Conway. *Ralph* was Constable of Flint Castle in 1664. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married at Hawarden Edward Morgan of Golden Grove, Flintshire, who was killed at the battle of Winnington Bridge in the Cheshire Rising in 1659, and was buried at Hawarden. *Mary* married Dr. Angel, the third son of Dr. Angel of Crowhurst and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Edolph. Prior to the fire in 1857 the following inscription was on one of the memorials then destroyed :

Here lyeth ye bodies of
Robert Angel Dr. of Physicke
Son of John Angel
of Crowhurst in the County of Surrey
he died Jany. 20 1703
Also
Mary his wife daughter of
Thomas Whitley of Aston
in the County of Flint, Esqr.
by Elizabeth his Seconde wife
daughter of Roger Brereton of Holton
in the County of Flint, Esqr.
She dyed ye Seventh day of June 1704
They had one child who dyed
a year old and was named
John
And was buried in ye Same Chancel.

Dr. Angel resided and practised in Chester, and he and his wife were evidently in favour with

Dr. Thomas Cartwright, the Jacobean Bishop of Chester.¹

The youngest daughter, *Sydney*, who died in 1712, unmarried, left £50 to the poor of St. Peter's parish, Chester.

No. 8. A small oval brass on the south wall of the Whitley Chancel :

Hic
indubitate Spe
Letæ Resurrectionis
Deposit exuvias Mortales
Robertus Whitley
de Aston Armiger qui
obijt decimo quinto die
Novembbris Año Dom̄ 1686
ÆTATISQ; SUÆ 74°

Not much is known of the above Robert. He had a daughter Anne, baptized in 1659, and his name appears as one of the justices of the peace in 1680.

Colonel Roger Whitley, on the other hand, commemorated by the following epitaph, was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was a soldier of distinction, a courtier and confidant of kings, a popular democratic mayor and member of Parliament. He obtained high rank in the army of Charles I. The grant of Arms² gives the following interesting account of his achievements: first at Kenton field as commander of infantry; then at Lichfield, Roundway-down, Bristol, Gloucester, Newbury, and Newark as commander of a squadron of a cavalry; he showed great skill and resource. Later he held the Castle of Aberystwith against Cromwell's troops for seven months,³ only capitulating by the King's command. He also fought in Scotland, and finally went into exile with Charles II,

¹ See the bishop's *Diary*, printed by the Camden Society.

² See Appendix II.

³ See Phillips, *Civil War in Wales*.

being appointed Knight Harbinger to that monarch. On the eve of the Restoration he was deputed to carry the King's orders into Cheshire, and had much to do with the rising in that county under Lord Delamere. He also placed a garrison in Hawarden Castle, and induced some of his old Hawarden friends to take part in the rising. At the Restoration, among other favours he received from the King the chapel and hospital of St. John, Chester, an ancient institution which had been destroyed during the Civil War, and which the colonel rebuilt. He was elected member of Parliament for Flint Boroughs in 1660, representing that constituency until the last Parliament of Charles II. In 1687, not approving of the Court policy, he was returned Whig Member for Chester, of which city he was also four times Mayor (1692-5). Among the Chester Corporation plate is a handsome silver ewer given by Alderman Colonel Roger Whitley in 1680. He resided at Peel Hall, near Tarvin, and from the frequent mention of his name in Bishop Cartwright's diary, he evidently took an active part in the social as well as the political life of the city and country. He entertained William III at Peel Hall when that monarch was on his way to Ireland. He possessed an estate in Northop (Flint) which descended to the Earl of Plymouth, and was afterwards sold to the Grosvenor family. His son Thomas was member of Parliament for Flint Boroughs in 1681 and 1690. A daughter Henrietta Maria married Sir Michael Biddulph of Elmhurst (second Baronet and M.P. for Lichfield); she had a fortune of £8000, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on October 15, 1689. His daughter Elizabeth married Sir John Mainwaring of Peover, Cheshire.

A portrait of Colonel Whitley was in the possession of the Rev. C. W. S. Stanhope of Crowton

Vicarage, Northwich, in 1879, but its present whereabouts are not known.

No. 9. A marble monument over the door of the Whitley Chancel, surmounted by a shield bearing the Whitley arms and an inescutcheon on which is the lion of England passant guardant :¹

Near this place lieth
interred the body of
Colonel Roger Whitley
late of Peel in the County of Chester
eldest son of Thomas Whitley, Esq.
of Aston in this Parish by Elizabeth Brereton
his second wife

He married Charlotte sister of the Right Honorable
Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield
and had by her issue three sons and six daughters viz.
Gerard, Thomas, Roger, Elizabeth, Charlotte,
Henrietta Maria, Penelope, Jane and Anne

He died July 17th, 1697

This monument was erected to his memory
by his grand-daughters Charlotte and Elizabeth Mainwaring
daughters of Sir John Mainwaring
of Peover in the County of Chester, Bart.
and Elizabeth Whitley

1722.

No. 10. The east window of the Whitley Chancel has the following :

In memory of C. J. Whitley Deans Dundas of Aston Hall in this Parish, formerly of the Coldstream Guards and M.P. for the Borough of Flint, who died April 11, 1856, aged 45 years. Erected by his friends and relations 1859.

No. 11. A brass on the south wall of the Whitley Chancel :

Depositorum
Johannis Pricæi S. T. P. Johannis Pricæi de Rhiwlas Ar.
Filius natu Minoris
Novi Collegii apud Oxonienses olim Socii
Postea Ecclesiæ Assavensis Præbendarii
Qui
Natalium splendorem, Pietate in Deum minime fucatâ

¹ See Appendix II.

Morum sanctitate, Integritate, suavitate egregie
 Honestavit
 Ineunte Adolescentia pro Carolo Sub Gulielmo Fratre
 Ordines duxit
 Deinde se totum Christo et Ecclesiæ Consecravit;
 Et Sacris Ordinibus initiatus
 Ecclesiam hanc per Annos octodecim maximâ Cum laude
 rexit
 Vixit Annos LXIII Menses IX Dies XI obiit IV Non Mart. A.D.
 MDCLXXXIII
 Jana ex Fratre Neptis
 Testamento Hæres dicta
 Observantiae et Gratitudinis ergo
 H. M. P.

This brass is a palimpsest, the reverse side bearing the upper halves of a man and his wife in costume of the early part of the seventeenth century.¹ Rector Price was a member of the well-known Welsh family of Price of Rhiwlas, near Bala, and as recorded above served under his elder brother William in the cause of Charles I, afterwards taking holy orders. He was rector of Hawarden 1666–83, and prebendary of Llanfair, St. Asaph, 1682.



Price Arms

No. 12. Near the above brass is a smaller one bearing a shield on which are these arms:

Quarterly; 1st. a lion rampant, for Price; 2nd. a rose, for Howel Arglwydd Rhos; 3rd. a chevron between three wolves' heads erased, for Ryrid Vlaidd, lord of Penllyn; 4th. a griffin segreant, for Griffith Goch, lord of Rhos and Rhyvoniog.

The Corbin family were yeomen who have resided in the parish from ancient times, but the surname is now extinct there.² An "old manuscript" quoted by Willet and others records that:

¹ See facsimile, and Mr. Mill Stephenson's note in *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, lxiv. 320.

² The Corbin or Corbyn arms were: Argent on a chief Or, three ravens Sable.

In the sixth year of the reign of Conan (ap Ellis ap Anarawd), King of Gwyneth or North Wales, A.D. 946, there was in a Christian temple in a place called Harden, a roodloft; in which was placed an image of the Virgin Mary, in whose hands was a large cross, which was called the Holy Rood. About this time there happened a dry summer, so dry that there was no grass for the cattle, upon which the inhabitants went and prayed to the Holy Rood, that it would cause rain, but to no purpose. Amongst the rest the Lady Trawst (whose husband's name was Sytsylht, a nobleman and governor of the Castle) went to pray to the Rood, and she praying long and earnestly, the said Rood fell down upon her and killed her. A jury was appointed to try the Rood for murder. Their names were as follows :

Hincot of Hancot, Span of Mancot,
 Leach and Lach and Comberbach,
 Peet and Pate, with Corbin of the Gate,
 Milling and Hughet with Gill and Pughet.

Upon examination of evidence they declare the Rood to be guilty of wilful murder, and also guilty of not answering many petitions, and ordered her to be hanged. Span opposed this course, and suggested that as they wanted rain, it would be best to drown her. This was fiercely opposed by Corbin, who advised laying her down on the sands of the river, from whence they would see what happen to her. This was accordingly done. Soon after the tide came and carried the Rood to some low-lying land near the city called Caer-Leon (Chester), where it was found next day. The inhabitants of the city buried her at the place on which it was found, and erected a monument of stone over it with this inscription :

The Jews their God did crucify
 The Hardeners theirs did drown
 'Cause with their wants she'd not comply
 And lies under this cold stone.

This legend is said to account for the name of the Rood-eye or Roodee at Chester. Corbin's house, where the inquest was held, stood until a generation ago at "the gate" of Hawarden old castle, and a meadow near by, which would then be the sands of the river, is pointed out as the place on which the rood was left, and is called the "Rotten" meadow from this circumstance. It is also interesting to note that Mancot is a township

of the parish, and that Comberbach, Leach, Milling, Huet and Gill are names of families who here resided in the parish for generations. The inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes still use the name "Hawarden Jews" as a term of reproach to the inhabitants of this parish.

No. 13. A small brass on the south wall:

M.S.

GULIELMI Corbin de Broadlane Gen.

Qui efflata anima 10° Aprilis 1691

hic jacet Sepultus

nec non

Filiorum ejus prope requiescentium

Joannis, Thomæ et Gulielmi.

Johannes obiit Decembris 6° 1720

Thomas obiit Novembris 27° 1717

Gulielmus adhuc Juvenis obiit

ibidem

Elizabethæ quæ obiit Januarii 24° 1729

Hannah, quæ obiit Aprilis 26° 1783 Æt. 68°

Uxorū Gulielmi Corbin

Fili natu maximi Johannis Corbin

Guliemus Corbin ob Maii 6° 1783 Æt. 82.

The Boydell family is one of considerable antiquity, and lived in the neighbouring parish of Dodleston in the thirteenth century. The connection of the name with Hawarden parish dates from 1730 when Mr. Josiah Boydell (No. 14) came to Hawarden as agent to Sir John Glynne; he was son of Dr. Boydell, vicar of Dorrington and rector of Mapleton in Derbyshire. Sir John had recently taken up his residence on the Hawarden estate, and was interesting himself with many improvements, so that Mr. Boydell in his capacity as agent had much to do with the reclaiming of Saltney Marsh, the planting and enclosing of the park, and the building of the new house on the site of Broadlane Hall. Mr. Boydell was churchwarden in 1741. His son John attained considerable fame as an engraver and became Lord

Mayor of London. His father intended that he should follow his own profession as estate agent, but the boy one day seeing a drawing of Hawarden Castle, his ambition was aroused to become an engraver. When he was nineteen years of age he walked to London and apprenticed himself to Toms the engraver. He soon began to publish on his own account, and before long revolutionised the print trade. He married Elizabeth Lloyd of Broadlane in 1747. In 1782 he was elected Alderman of the Cheap, Sheriff in 1788, and Lord Mayor in 1790.

Mr. Samuel Boydell (see No. 15), brother to the Lord Mayor, lived at the Manor Farm; he was churchwarden in 1756. He had a son possessed of considerable artistic skill, who was placed under the care of his uncle, studied painting under West, and mezzotint engraving. He exhibited at the Royal Academy between the years 1792 and 1799, succeeded his uncle as alderman, died in 1817, and was buried in Hampstead Church.

Willet mentions a memorial in the church in 1820, designed by Banks, representing Grief personified leaning over an urn, inscribed as follows :

Thomas Boydell Esq.
And Mary the daughter
of Cuthbert Ridley of Macclesfield,
In the County of Chester, Gentleman,
Were married May xxist MDCCCLXI
He died July xxxist MDCCXCV
Aged LXVI
Having survived his affectionate wife
10 years.

Sacred to the Memory
of Thomas Boydell Esquire, late of Travallyn in the County of
Denbigh
Many years agent for Several Estates
in this and the Neighbouring Counties
His industry was unremitting, his Probity unquestioned
And his Benevolence unbounded.

In his extensive concerns he reconciled
A vigilant zeal for the interest of the Landlord
With a compassionate indulgence to the Tenant
He died revered by his family
Beloved by his acquaintance
And lamented by all.
His children, in memory of the best of Parents,
have erected this Monument.

Nos. 14, 15. Two brasses near the north door of
the nave commemorate the family, the above in-
scription having perished in the fire of 1857:

Near this place lye the Remains of
Josiah Boydell of Broadlane Gent.
Who Calmly resigned the State of Mortality
the 16th Day of Decr. 1757
aged 63 years
He was 23 years agent to the Lord of this Manor
Which trust he discharged with
Judgement and Fidelity
His principles were founded on True Religion
his life was useful to many
but his Death happy
to himself alone.

Ann wife of Samuel Boydell of the Manor
died soon after the birth of her ninth child
Jan 15 1764 in the 39th year of her age
She was an affectionate wife
An indulgent mother
and
a sincere Christian
Also the Body of Samuel Boydell
of the
Manor who departed this Life Nov 24 1783
Aged 56 years.

The Glynnnes of Glynllivon in the county of Carnarvon are traditionally descended from Cilmin Troed Dhu (Cilmin of the Blackfoot), A.D. 843, chief of the fourth of the fourteen tribes of North Wales. They also claim royal descent from Edward III through the Stradlings of St. Donat's, Glamorganshire. Their connection with Hawarden dates from 1651, when Serjeant Glynne

purchased Hawarden castle and rectory from the Agents of Sequestration, James the seventh Earl of Derby, the former proprietor, having been beheaded the same year at Bolton. Sir John Glynne (the Serjeant and afterwards Chief Justice) came prominently into notice during the indictment of Strafford. He did not reside at Hawarden. His son, Sir William Glynne, first baronet, sat in Richard Cromwell's Parliament as member for Carnarvonshire, and was sheriff of Flintshire in 1673. He married Penelope, daughter of Stephen Anderson of Eyeworth, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. He lived at Ambrosden, where Anne (No. 16) was in 1680. She married her cousin Edward Hill, and was buried at Hawarden in 1740.

Sir John Glynne (1712-77) was the first of the family who made Hawarden his home. He married, at nineteen, Honora, fourteen years old, daughter and heiress of Henry Conway and Honora Ravenscroft. He contested Flint boroughs in his twenty-second year, spending £34,000 on his election, but was not then returned, but from 1753 onwards he represented the borough for five Parliaments. He had six sons and eight daughters, two of whom were Anne (No. 18), who died in Chester unmarried, and Lucy (No. 17), who married James Gordon of Bath.

Sir Stephen Richard Glynne (No. 19) was son of the Rev. Sir Stephen Glynne (squire and rector) and Mary, daughter of Richard Bennett of Farmcott. He married in 1806 Mary Neville, second daughter of Richard, Lord Braybrooke and Catherine Grenville. This Lady Glynne (No. 20) is said to have been directly related to five Prime Ministers—the two Grevilles, Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Gladstone. They had issue two sons, Stephen Richard and Henry, and two daughters—

Catherine, who married the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Mary, married to George, Lord Lyttelton (No. 24).

Henry Glynne (No. 21), second son of Sir S. R. Glynne, was for some years attached to a cavalry regiment, and later sat as member of Parliament for Flintshire. Entering holy orders he was presented to the living of Hawarden in 1838, and was Canon of St. Asaph in 1855. He married Lavinia, daughter of William Henry, Lord Lyttelton (No. 22).

Sir Stephen Richard Glynne (No. 23), the last baronet, sat as a member for Flint Boroughs, 1832-37, and for Flintshire, 1837-47. During his life he inspected and made notes on 5530 churches in England and Wales. These notes, in many manuscript volumes, are now in St. Deiniol's Library at Hawarden. Three volumes—Kent, Lancashire, and Cheshire—have been published. He died unmarried in 1874, and was buried with his brother, the rector, in the churchyard.

No. 16. A brass coffin plate, found in a vault under the altar, is now affixed to the north sanctuary wall :

Anne
Daughter of the first
S^r William Glynne
of Ambrosden in the County
of Oxford Bart
And Wife of
Edward Hill of Teddington
in the County
of Middlesex Esq.
departed this life
Jany. ye 19th
1740-1

Nos. 17, 18. Two silver coffin plates found in the vault under the altar are now attached to the north wall of the sanctuary :

Lucia Gordon
Daughter of
Sir John and Lady Honora Glynne
Died 18th May 1811
Aged 58

Anne Glynne
daughter of the late
Sir John Glynne Bart
Obiit Septr. 7, 1835
Aetate 86

No. 19. The east window has the following inscription :

Gloria in excelsis Deo, in terra Pax hominibus. Per crucem tuam Libera nos Domine. In Memoriam Stephani Richardi Glynne Baroneti qui obiit 2 Die Martii Anno Domini MDCCCV.

No. 20. A window in the Whitley Chancel :

In Memory of Mary Glynne Wife of Stephen Richard Glynne, who died May 13, 1854; and of her brother George Neville Grenville, late Rector of this Parish and Dean of Windsor, who died June 10th in the same year.

No. 21. A brass over the sedilia :

To the Glory of God
in Memory of Henry Glynne
38 years Rector of this Parish
This Reredos was erected by public
Subscription 1873.

No. 22. A window in the Whitley Chancel is inscribed :

In Memory of Lavinia, Wife of Henry Glynne Rector of this Parish, who died October 3rd 1850. Aged 29. And also Catherine their daughter, who died Feb. 13, 1854.

No. 23. On a recumbent figure by Noble in the Whitley Chancel :

Stephen Richard Glynne Bart.
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Flint
born the 22nd day of September A.D. 1807
died the 17th day of June 1874

No. 24. A window on the north side of the sanctuary :

In loving memory of Mary youngest daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne, 10th Baronet, and of Mary Neville his wife; born July 22, 1813, Married in this Church July 25, 1839, to George, 4th Lord Lyttelton, died August 7, 1857. This window is placed here by the ten Survivors of her Children 1907. The Righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

The following are the inscriptions commemorating Catherine, the elder sister of the above, her distinguished husband, and their descendants :

No. 25. In the Gladstone Memorial Chapel on the north side of the chancel :

To the Glory of God

And in reverent and loving memory of
William Ewart Gladstone, and of Catherine, his wife,
This shrine has been built and this Monument placed,
Within the Church where they worshipped,
In the home that they loved,
By their son, Henry Neville Gladstone,
July 28th, 1906.

Nos. 26, 27. In the same chapel on recumbent figures of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone by Sir W. Richmond, R.A.

Catherine Gladstone, born 6th January, 1812; Married 25th July, 1839; Died 14th June, 1900. "Strength and honour are her clothing: She openeth her mouth with wisdom. In her tongue is the law of kindness. Let her own works praise her in the gates."—Proverbs xxxi. "It would not be possible to unfold in words the value of the gifts which the bounty of Providence has conferred upon me through her."—W. E. G., 1888.

William Ewart Gladstone, born 29th December 1809: Married 25th July 1839; Died 19th May 1898. "Mine eyes are unto Thee, O God the LORD."—Psalm cxli. "All I write and all I think, and all I hope, is based upon the Divinity of our LORD. The one central hope of our poor wayward race."—W. E. G., 1893. "Be inspired with the belief that life is a great and noble calling, not a mean and grovelling thing that we are to shuffle through as best we can, but an elevated and lofty destiny."—W. E. G., 1877.

No. 28. On a marble tablet near the south arch of the same chapel is inscribed the hymn, "Rock of Ages," with the Latin translation made by Mr. Gladstone in 1848. At foot: "Placed by his grandchildren in love, gratitude and reverence."

No. 29. A tablet of alabaster and mosaic near the south arch of the same chapel.

William Henry Gladstone, born June 3rd 1840. Uniting the single-heartedness of childhood to the full development of his mental powers, and to high accomplishments, he closed in perfect peace a life of love and service to God and Man on July 4th, 1891.

Placed by his father and mother.

No. 30. On the Whitley Chancel porch.

S. E. G. H. N. G.
H. J. G.  1896

This Porch was erected to the Glory of God and to the Memory of William Henry Gladstone by his three brothers.

The above commemorate the eldest son of Mr. W. E. Gladstone. He represented in Parliament the city of Chester, the borough of Whitby, and East Worcester. He compiled a collection of hymns and tunes published in 1882, translated Thibaut's book on *Purity in Musical Art*, and composed many anthems, hymn tunes, and chants. He married Gertrude, daughter of Lord Blantyre.

No. 31. On the great west (Burne - Jones) window :

To the Glory of God
And a thank-offering for the lives of their parents
this window was dedicated by the sons and daughters
of William Ewart and Catherine Gladstone.
Ascensiontide 1898.

No. 32. On a silver-gilt chalice is the following inscription :

To the glory of God and in the Name of the Eternal Trinity
this chalice was presented to the Rector of Hawarden by the

Armenians of London and Paris on the 85th anniversary of William Ewart Gladstone, whose loving service on behalf of the persecuted Christians in Turkey they desire humbly and gratefully to acknowledge, and whose life they pray Almighty God may long preserve.—Hawarden, Dec. 29, 1894.

No. 33. On a window in the north aisle, known as the "Armenian Window":

To the Glory of God and in memory of the Armenians in Turkey who have suffered for the faith, and in undying gratitude for the inspiring example of William Ewart Gladstone, this window is dedicated by Arakel Zadouroff of Baku, Russia.

No. 34. A small brass in the pulpit:

To the Glory of God
this Clock and the Altar Cross were given to
the Rev. Stephen E. Gladstone¹
as a token of affection to him and appreciation of his
X Years' Work in the Parish 1883.

No. 35. A window in the south aisle:

In dear remembrance of Harry Drew.² Laus Deo. In all time of our tribulation, good Lord, deliver us.

No. 36. Three alabaster tablets on the south wall of the nave contain the following list of rectors of the parish. It was compiled by Dr. Cox, F.S.A. At the top of each tablet is cut a representation of the seal of the "Peculiar and Exempt Jurisdiction of Hawarden." The device is the prophet Daniel in the lions' den, encircled with the words: "Sigillum: pecularis: et: exemptae: jurisdictionis: de: Hawarden:" The seal has been in use since the rectorate of Lawrence Fogge, whose family arms are incorporated on it.



Hawarden Court Seal

¹ The Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, second son of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, was Rector of Hawarden from 1872 to 1904.

² The Rev. Harry Drew, Rector of Hawarden 1904-10, married Mary, daughter of Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

RECTORES DE HAWARDEN

AB ANNO DOMINI MCLXXX.

1180—William de Montalt	1557—Arthur Swift
1209—Ralph de Montalt	1561—Thomas Jackson
1216—Hugh de Montalt	1605—John Phillips
William	1633—Thomas Draycott
1272—Roger	1636—Robert Browne
Richard de Osgodeby	1638—Christopher Pasley
1315—William de Melton	1640—Edward Bold
1317—John Walewayn	1653—Lawrence Fogge
1331—Thomas de Brynton	1662—Orlando Fogge
1333—Roger de Gildesburgh	1666—John Price
1344—John de Baddeley	1685—Beaumont Percival
1350—James de Audelegh	1714—Bernard Gardiner
1353—John Beysyn	1726—Francis Glynne
1357—Robert de Cougham	1728—John Fletcher
1368—William Pette	1741—Richard Williams
1391—Roger Davenport	1770—Stephen Glynne
Henry Marston	1780—Randolph Crewe
1423—Marmaduke Lumley	1813—George Neville
1425—John Millington	Grenville
1466—James Stanley	1834—Henry Glynne
1478—Matthew Fowler	1872—Stephen Edward
1487—James Stanley	Gladstone
1505—Ralph Poole	1904—Harry Drew
1538—John Vaughan	1910—Frank S. M. Bennett

No. 37. Near the list of rectors :

These tablets were placed here in 1893 by Harry Drew, Priest, who having rendered to God and man true and laudable service entered into Rest Easter 1910.

I nimium dilecte, Deus vocat :
 I, bona nostræ pars animæ :
 Mœrens altera, disce sequi.

No. 38. A window in the north wall of the chancel over the vestry door :

A thankoffering A. W. and C. G.

No. 39. A silver coffin plate, now attached to a pillar of the Whitley Chancel :

Richard Williams A.M.
 Died the 3rd of January
 1770 aged 61.

Rector Williams (M.A., Jesus College, Oxford) was son of Rev. Peter Williams of Vron, Mold, and was rector from 1742, on the presentation of Sir John Glynne, till 1770. Willet says that Mr. Williams accepted the rectorate conditionally, to be resigned when any of the patron's family should be capable of holding it, but when this happened Mr. Williams peremptorily refused to resign. The rector evidently had Jacobite leanings, for information was lodged against him and Sir John Glynne to the effect that they had been seen on their bare knees on the bowling green of the "Stag's Head," drinking the health of Prince Charlie, the Young Pretender. They were taken to London by King's Messenger and kept in custody two months before they obtained a hearing before the Privy Council. In default of evidence they were acquitted.

In the parish room there is a marble slab which was in the church before the fire, and which has on it this inscription :

In the same vault
with both his wifes
lie the remains of the Revd. Richard
Williams, Clerk A.M. late rector
of the Parish. Who died on the 3rd day of
January 1770 aged sixty-one years.
An honest man.

No. 40. A brass on wall of north aisle :

In memory of Gregory Burnett, Captain of the Second Flintshire Hawarden Rifle Volunteers Justice of the Peace for Sutherlandshire and for twenty three years Confidential Agent for the Hawarden Estate.

Born Nov. 22 1806 in Kincardineshire. Died Jan. 10 1874 at Hawarden and was buried in the graveyard of this church.

Erected by the members of his company in token of their respect and warm affection for one who by his zealous and patriotic spirit and by his wise liberal and sympathetic management maintained its efficiency during the years of his command;

and who in the upright and singleminded discharge of all the duties of his life, well sustained the Character of a Faithful Soldier and Servant of Christ.

Acts x. 22.

No. 41. A tablet on the south wall of the nave:

Sacred to the Memory
of
Joseph Turner, Architect
Alderman of the City of Chester.
Who departed this life
the 5th day of February, 1807
Aged 78

The many splendid and public works in which he was concerned in the Counties of Flint Denbigh and Chester will be a lasting Memorial of his taste and ability as an Architect.

Mr. Turner resided in Hawarden and was buried in the churchyard. The Vestry Book records show that he took considerable interest in the repair of the fabric of the church. He was architect for the Bridge Gate, Chester, Mold parish church tower, and the house built by Sir John Glynne to replace Broadlane Hall; this house forms the nucleus of the building now known as Hawarden Castle.

No. 42. A small brass affixed to one of the pillars of the Whitley Chancel:

Near this place
Edward White Benson
Archbishop of Canterbury
fell asleep in Christ
Sunday Oct. 11, 1896

No. 43. On the processional cross:

In Memory of the Most Reverend Father Archbishop Benson
A.D. 1896.

No. 44. A brass on the north-west tower pillar:

Placed by the Rector and Friends
in Memory of Hugh Edwards
for 35 years
True and Faithful
Sexton and Bell ringer of this Church
Aged 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years.

No. 45. A brass near the north door :

To the Glory of God
And to the bright Memory of
their Eldest Son
Charles Richard Alfred Toller
born June 2nd 1878
Wounded June 7th and died June 30th 1900
at Heilbron, South Africa,
this Tablet and the Small Carving
over the North Door
is thankfully placed by
his father and Mother.
R.I.P.

No. 46. A brass on the north wall of the chancel :

In Memory of Sarah Jones, for 16 Years
Matron and Mother of the orphans in Mrs. Gladstone's home.
Born 27 February 1831; died 25 May 1885.
This Brass was placed here in grateful appreciation of her Work
by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone
"Her Children Arise and Call her blessed."

No. 47. On a pillar of the Whitley Chancel :

To Remember
Edgar Roberts
Choirboy
1909—1911
"Still all my Song shall be
Nearer My God to Thee."

No. 48. A small tablet on the north-west tower
pillar :

To Remember
A Man greatly beloved
Daniel C. Burlingham
for thirty-four Years
A Doctor in Hawarden
Whose life on earth
Was finished May 5th 1912

No. 49. A tablet in the chancel :

Glory be to God on High
Sursum Corda

The Ascension carved on
the east wall was placed by many
parishioners in Memory of two
of the best friends Hawarden
Parish has ever known :
 Maria Margaretta Rigby Nov. 14, 1896,
 Mary Rigby Sept. 9, 1900.
 Sisters inseparable who lived
 Much amongst their poor Neighbours
 especially in Moor, Mancot & Pentre.

No. 50. A tablet on the south wall of the nave :

Near the west end of the Church
are deposited the mortal remains of
 William Hancock
 late of Aston Bank
 who after a severe and protracted illness
 which he bore with exemplary patience
 and resignation to the Divine Will
 Departed this Life universally respected
 on 7th October, 1832,
 in the 71st Year of his Age.
 Under a grateful recollection
 of his Social and Domestic Virtues
 his affectionate Widow and Children
 have erected this tablet
 to his Memory.

Nos. 51, 52. The two windows at the west end
of the north and south aisles have this inscription :

To the honour and Glory of God by Catherine Bennett.

To the honour and Glory of God by Ann Banks.

No. 53. A window near the organ in the south
aisle :

To the glory of God and in memory of
 Henry Enfield Taylor who died Aug. 7 1904
 Gertrude Isabella Taylor who died April 11 1883
 Ana Hilda Mary Taylor who died Mch 26 1883.

No. 54. A small brass near the above :

In memory of Hugh Frank Taylor
born March 17th 1874 died February 28th 1910
Requiescat in Pace.

No. 55. A window on the south side of the Whitley Chancel :

In memory of Charles and Mary Davison of Shotton, by their daughter Sarah Davison A.D. 1852.

No. 56. A marble tablet on the south wall of the Whitley Chancel :

In Grateful remembrance
of the renovation and embellishment of this
chancel effected in 1884
by Henry Hurlbutt J.P. of this County
for the honour of God's House and of His
Holy Name this tablet is placed
by the Rector A.D. 1889

No. 57. A window on the south side of the nave :

To the glory of God and in loving remembrance of Henry Hurlbutt this window was erected by his sons and daughters in the year 1913.

No. 58. A window on the north side of the nave :

To the glory of God and in Loving Remembrance of Mary Joy Hurlbutt this window was erected by her sons and daughters in the year 1911.

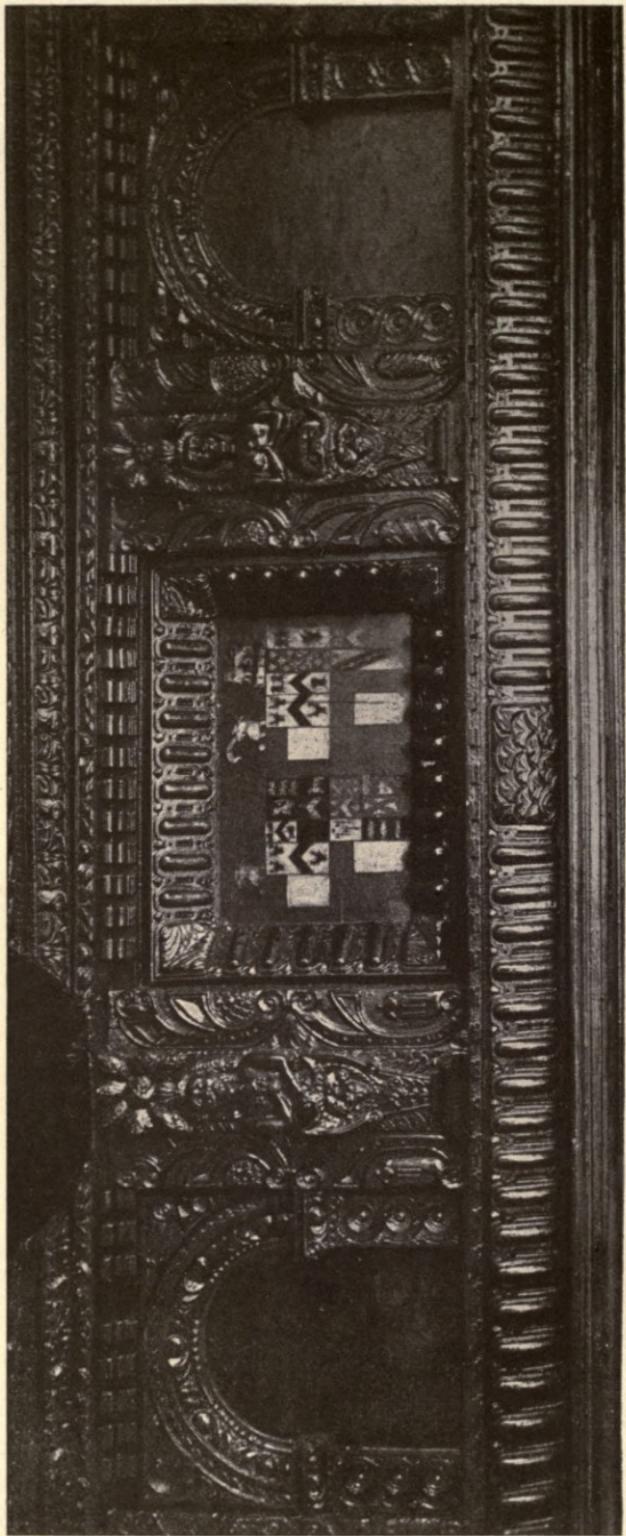
No. 59. A window in the north aisle :

To the Glory of God and in affectionate memory of Rosie the beloved wife of Edward Frampton who passed from this life during childbirth at the dawn of the 29th December 1885 This window is designed and erected by her husband. R.I.P.

No. 60. A small tablet in the Whitley Chancel :

To remember R. Charles Ricketts, born 1896 died 1913—
“The angel who redeemed me bless the lads.”

I am greatly indebted to Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., for much assistance with the heraldic portion of these notes; also to the Rev. W. F. J. Timbrell, M.A., for the drawings from which the blocks were made; and to Mr. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., for obtaining the copy of the grant of arms, Appendix II. I have freely used the following books: Willet's *History of Hawarden*, Taylor's *Flint*, Whitaker's *Ravenscrofts of Bretton and Hawarden*, and *The Family of Ravenscroft*, by W. and R. B. Ravenscroft.



PANEL AT ASTON HALL, HAWARDEN

APPENDICES

I

ARMS AT ASTON HALL

AT Aston Hall, Hawarden, the residence of the Whitley family, there is an interesting panelled room, the framework of oak and the panels filled with embossed Spanish leather. The mantelpiece is finely carved, and the two centre panels painted with arms on square-shaped shields, slightly eared and rounded to a point at base. Each shield has two crests above, and the date 1615 below.

On the first shield: Quarterly:—1 and 4. *Whitley*—Argent, on a chief Gules three garbs Or. 2. *Messam*—Argent, a chevron between three harts' heads caboshed Sable. 3. . . . Gules, a pale fusilly Or.

Impaling quarterly of twelve:—1. *Ednefed Bende*, for *Evans*—Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads couped Sable langued Gules. 2. *Gwaithvoed*—Sable, a lion rampant Argent langued Gules. 3. *Gruffydd ap Conan*—Gules, three lions passant in pale Argent. 4. *Owen Gwynedd*—Sable, [vert] two [three] eagles, wings inverted, in fesse Or. 5. *Ednefed Vychan*—Gules, a chevron Ermine, between three Englishmen's heads couped at the neck proper. 6. *Llowarch Holbwrch*—Sable, a hart trippant Argent attired Or. 7. *Hackluit*, of Yetton, co. Hereford—Argent, three pole-axes Gules, a crescent in chief Sable. 8. *Milborne*, of Tillington, co. Gloucester—Gules, a chevron between three escallops Argent. 9. *Eynesford*—Gules, fretty Argent. 10. *Roche*—Sable, three roaches naiant in pale Argent. 11. *Dreet*—Argent, a saltire engrailed Azure, a bordure also engrailed Or. 12. *Cardington*—Argent, a fess counterembattled Azure fretty Or, between in chief two lions passant respecting one another and in base a lion passant Gules.

On the second shield:—*Whitley*—Quarterly, as in the first shield. Impaling quarterly of six:—1. *Ravenscroft* of Bretton, co. Flint—Argent a chevron, between three ravens' heads erased, Sable. 2. *Holland*—Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lys Argent, a lion rampant guardant Or langued Gules. 3. *Skevington*—Argent,

three bulls' heads erased Sable. 4. *Brickhill* of Bretton—Azure, three garbs and a bordure Or. 5. *Swetenham*—Argent on a bend Vert three spades of the first; a mullet for difference in sinister chief. 6. *Trahaiarn Goch* for *Davies* of Hawarden—Sable, [Azure] a chevron between in chief two dolphins hauriant embowed respecting one another, and in base another dolphin embowed hauriant Argent.

The crest of *Whitley* is over each shield:—On a crest wreath Gules and Argent a hart's head couped Argent, attired Or; on a scroll issuing from its mouth the motto, “Live to Live.” The second crest, for *Evans*, above the first shield:—On a mural crown Or, a boar's head couped Sable, langued Gules. The second crest, for *Ravenscroft*, above the second shield:—On a Cap of Maintenance Gules, turned up Ermine, a lion passant guardant Argent, langued Gules.

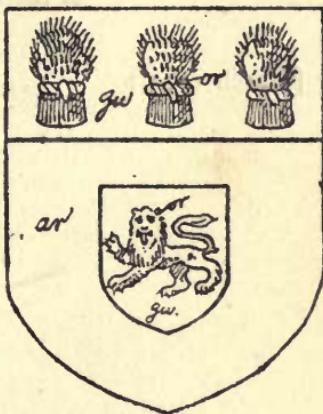
At the other end of the room, in large panels, are two three-quarter length oil paintings of a man and woman attired in court dress of the early Jacobean period. The paintings are probably contemporary with the painting of the arms over the chimney piece, and may represent Thomas Whitley (father of Colonel Roger Whitley) and his first wife, Dorothy Ravenscroft of Bretton. Over the door of the room hangs the curious figure of a bird, also contemporary with the panelling. It is cut out of solid wood, about 16 inches long, apparently intended to represent an eagle, standing on a branch with partly outspread wings.

II

GRANT OF AN AUGMENTATION OF ARMS BY KING CHARLES II
TO COLONEL ROGER WHITLEY, GENTLEMAN USHER OF
THE PRIVY CHAMBER, 9 JULY 1659.

CAROLUS ejus Nominis Secundus Dei Gratia Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex Fidei Defensor &c: Universis et Singulis Archiepiscopis, Ducibus, Marchionibus, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, Episcopis, Baronibus, Militibus, ac Omnibus Officiarijs, Ministris et Subdidis nostris quibuscunq; ad quos presentes hæ Literæ nostræ pervenerint Salutem. Cum Regij muneris sit et officij viros omni genere laudis dignos ac virtute et fortitudine p'stantes splendidis Charecteribus insigniri quo spectatae eorum virtutes magis innotescant, ac aliorum animi ad eadem p'clara facinora exequenda acrius impellantur: Cum ergo dilectus et fidelis noster *Rogerus Whitley*, modo cameræ nostræ priuatae nobilium Atriensium vnuus, Thomæ Whitley de Aston in agro Flintensi (vbi ista Familia diu floruit) Armigeri filius secundo genitus, ab infandæ et impiæ in Anglia rebellionis primordijs contra perduelles precharissimi nuper patris nostri

beatæ semper memorie fidelissimè ac fortiter pugnaverit atque in insignissimis prœlijs primum apud agrum de Kenton peditum Centurionis munere functus, deinde apud Lichfieldiam, Rondwaydowne nec non apud Bristolliae atque Glocestriæ obcessum atque apud Newbery et Newarke Equitum turmæ p'fectus strenuè atque athleticè se semper gessit, ac postea in principatu Walliæ per gradus militaris p'fecturæ ascendens Equitum simul et peditum Tribuni provinciam merito obtinuit, denique Comitatus Certenensis p'positus generalis et castri Aberystwith Gubernator ibidem per menses plus minus septem obcessus hostilibus minis fortiter vigilans invictissime obstitit, donec mandato Regio illinc migraverit; deinde fidelissimo in nos affectu et obsequio in Scotia Anno Salutis 1640 [1650] nobis operam nauavit atque nobiscum ingressus est Angliam et prelio Vigorniensi militans interfuit, atque exinde per multos jam annos in partibus transmarinis nobis in famulatu nostro obsequiosè ac fideliter inservivit: Nos igitur vt publicè testatum faciamus quantâ existimatione apud nos habeamus tam diuturna fidelis et constantis animi obsequia decrevimus in favoris nostri testimonium eidem Rogero Whitley nobile honoris additamentum ex Regiorum nostrorū Insignium portione impertire quo posteris memoria et merita illius celebrentur. Sciatis igitur quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris atq; ex Regiâ nostrâ potestate dedimus et concessimus et per presentes pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus p'fato Rogero Whitley et hæredibus de corpore suo procreatis, omnibusq; alijs de ipso Rogero descendantibus, quod ipsi in posterum pro additamento in eorum avitis Insignibus (quæ sunt In Scuto argenteo tres Garbas aureas capite Scutario coccineo impositas) gestare possint et valeant in medio dicti scuti argentei super Parmulam coccineam Leonem aureum transeuntem et aspicientem, Anglico idiomate *upon an Inescocheon gules a Lyon passant gardant or*, prout in margine p'sentium vivis depinguntur coloribus Habendum tenend' ferend' et gestand' additamentum predict' p'fato Rogero Whitley et heredibus suis de corpore suo procreatis omnibusq; alijs de ipso Rogero descendantibus in perpetuum Ita vt tam ille quam ipsi omni tempore vbivis Locorum qualibet data occasione et quotiescumq; illi vel illis visum fuerit additamentū p'dict' in Area Insigniū suorum vel supra Insignia tota gestare poterunt tam in scutis, Parmis,



Clypeis, Sigillis quam alijs figuris debito modo insculpt' vel depict', absq; vlo impedimento vel molestiâ in eâ parte faciendâ vel exhibendâ. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste meipso apud Bruxellas in Ducatu Brabantiae nono die Julij Anno Regni nři vndecimo Annoq; domini 1659.

Entred the last day of Decembre 1663.

Concordat cum originali et examinat' per

Hen: S^t George Richmond

Thomas Lee Chester

Tho. S^t George Somerset

Rob. Chaloner Blew Mantell

Franciscus Sandford Rouge Dragon

Copied from a Volume marked "L.2." p. 82 now remaining
in the Heralds' College.

[Signed] EVERARD GREEN,
Somerset Herald-of-Arms.

[March 1915.]

NOTE

The following inscriptions, which were in Hawarden Church previous to the fire in 1857, came to my knowledge after the foregoing article had been sent to the printer.

The first is the complete inscription of one partly recorded in the note on No. 39.

Beneath
are deposited the remains
of Hany Williams wife
of the Revd: Richard Williams M.A.
Rector of the Parish
daughter
to Sir Thomas Longueville Baronet
by Maria Margeretta eldest daughter
to Sir John Conway of Bodrddan, Baronet
She Calmly resigned the Mortal State
to put on immortality
on the 10th of May 1749 aged 24
If birth and beauty, innocence and truth
A piety sincere in blooming Youth
If well discharged those parts in social life
of daughter, parent, sister, friend or wife
If every virtue, every grace could save
one bright example from an early grave
the fevers deadly darts had been restrained
and She, our grievous loss, had still remained.

Sacred to the Memory of
Margaret Williams daughter of
The Rev Sam: Davie
Rector of Tattenhal in Cheshire married
first to John Spencer of Huntington Esqr.
afterwards to George Hyde of Frodsham Esqr.
Last of all to the Rev^d Richard Williams
Rector of Hawarden
A woman truly amiable and possessed
of every virtue that could adorn
a gentlewoman and a Christian
She died Febr. 25, 1765 Aged 57.

In the Same Vault with both his Wifes
lie the remains of the Rev^d Richard Williams, Clerk M.A.
late Rector of this Parish. Who died
on the third of January 1770 aged Sixty one years
An honest Man.

The Rev. Randolph Crewe, Rector of Hawarden 1780-1813,
was son of the Rev. R. Crewe and Anne, daughter of Bagot
Read, Esq., of Maes Mawr, Montgomeryshire, and was first
cousin to John, created Baron Crewe of Crewe Hall. Educated
at Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Cambridge. His wife was
Frances, daughter of Sir John Glynne. The inscription read:

Sacred to the Memory
of the Rev^d Randolph Crewe LL.B.
Rector of this Parish
And of Warmingham Cheshire
Who died the 23rd of August 1813
Aged 60 Years.
Pious, Charitable, Indulgent.

Also Frances his wife.

RECTORY MANOR OF WHITTINGTON IN LONSDALE

THE terrier of the rectory for 1789 contains the following account of a manorial estate held by the rector, though the name "manor" is not used :

"Forty shillings in ancient penny rent per annum payable at the feast of Pentecost and St. Martin the Bishop in the winter by equal portions, being for certain messuages and tenements held by persons called the Kirklands tenants; and the same is fineable to the parson, being lord thereof, by way of fine arbitrary upon every way of alienation or decease of the said lord or tenant. And the tenants are also to give certain days' shearing to the parson for their said tenements. There are also two other mansion houses, with either a garden; the one in possession of Christopher Nicholson, of the yearly rent of 8*d.*, and the other in possession of Mary Sewart, of the yearly rent of 12*d.*, payable at the rent days abovesaid; chargeable also with certain days' shearing; and these are also fineable upon alienation or decease of the said parson or tenants, as the former tenants are."

Two moss rooms also belonged to the rectory.

The list of "ornaments" at that time belonging to the church is of some interest. There were two surplices, one cover for the communion table, one large and one lesser tablecloth for the same, three bells, one clock, one silver patten (2 lb. 11 oz. 8 dwt.¹), *Donum Leonardi Jackson A.M. rectoris de Tatham filii Rich'i Jackson nuper rectoris de Whittington in Com. Lancastriae in usum ecclesiae Whittingtonensis A'o Dñi 1719*, one silver flagon (2 lb. 11 oz. 17 dwt.), given by the same and marked as above, one silver cup (8 oz. 16 dwt. 12 gr.). The clerk's salary included the "smoke groats," i.e. 4*d.* from each house in the parish.

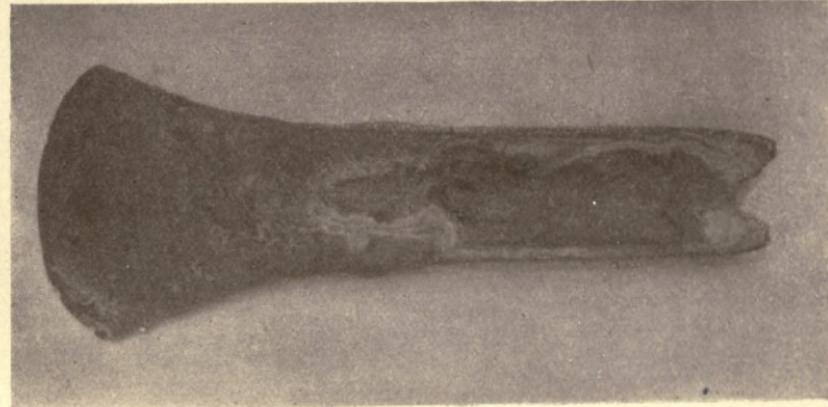
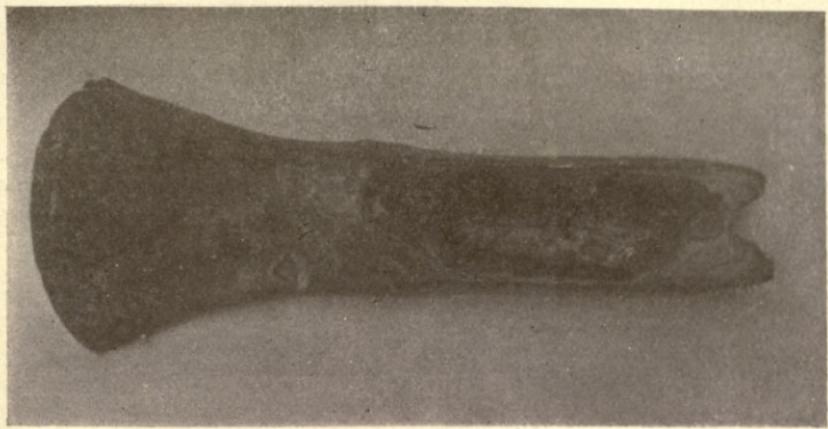
¹ Perhaps it should read 2 oz. 11 dwt. 8 gr.

THE EDGEWORTH PALSTAVE

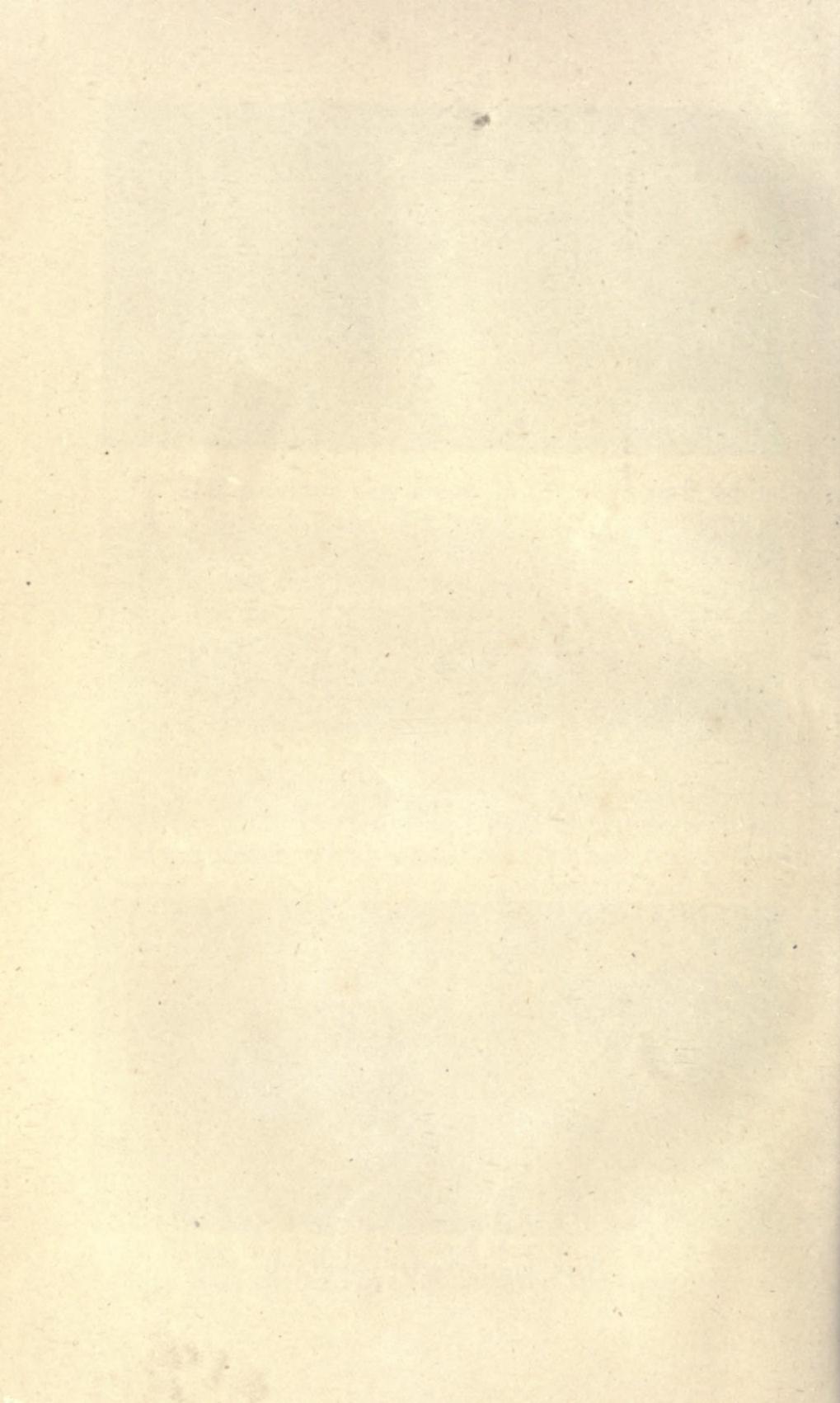
By Bannister Grimshaw

THE palstave was found in October 1908 whilst cutting a trench for a sewer across the highway opposite to the building which was in former days the Wheat Sheaf Inn, but was in 1872 converted into the first of the "houses" of what is now the village of the National Children's Home and Orphanage in Edgeworth Moors, some half-dozen miles from the town of Bolton. The district is rich in antiquarian matters, but as yet is practically unexplored.

At what depth the palstave was buried is not known, as it was found in a clod of clay thrown out of the trench, which was about four feet deep. The weapon is about seven inches in length, and is in a good state of preservation. Sir John Evans and other antiquarians have examined it, and consider it an excellent example and of great antiquity, an opinion corroborated by the Curator of the British Museum, who fixed its age as being of the fourteenth or fifteenth century B.C. Adding considerably to its interest is the fact that the bitumen with which the weapon was affixed to its haft yet adheres, smooth and glossy, in each of the grooves to the stop ridge. After some thirty-four centuries we do not appear able to improve the form of the axe and the mode of fixing, for the flange and stop ridge are a better idea than the axe-eye for securing the weapon to its



THE EDGEWORTH PALSTAVE



haft There seems to have been actual retrogression in the art of hardening or tempering the softer metals of which palstaves are composed. Comparisons with modern workmanship are therefore not altogether in favour of our own time. The illustrations are from photographs by Dr. R. T. Bailey.

A ROCHDALE CHARTER

By William Farrer, Hon.D.Litt.

THE following grant to the monks of Fountains, made by Robert, son of Hugh de Wardhill, with the consent of Suane and Simon, his brothers, concerns a ridding called Morbrokerode, in the town of Wardle, near Rochdale. The date lies between 1190 and 1198. It is taken from the fourth volume of the great Chartulary of Fountains Abbey (*s.t. Wardhil, n. 1*), a volume which had long been missing, but which was discovered about a year ago in a solicitor's office in London, and has recently been acquired by the trustees of the John Rylands Library :

“Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Hugonis de Wardhill dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, assensu et concessione fratrum meorum, Suanis et Symonis, et aliorum heredum meorum, Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Fontibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et animarum fratrum meorum et antecessorum meorum, unam essartam que vocatur Morbrokerode, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine ullo retinemendo in villa de Wardhil, cum communi pastura ejusdem ville, libere et quiete de¹ omni servitio et seculari exactione, in bosco et plano et in omnibus aisiamentis ad eandem villam pertinentibus; et de bosco qui pertinet ad predictam villam capient predicti monachi ad edificandum et comburendum et ad sepes faciendas in predicta terra. Et ego Robertus et heredes mei warantizabimus prefatis monachis hanc predictam terram contra omnes homines. His testibus : Henrico clero de Rachedal', Hugone de Eland,

¹ “pro”; Chartul.

Henrico fratre suo, Rogero de Mideltona, Willelmo de Radcliffe, Henrico et Ricardo fratribus suis, Matheo de Glodic, Roberto de Liversege et Henrico filio suo, Hunfrido de Laceles et Ricardo filio suo, Jordano de Hetona et Johanne filio suo, Serlone filio Ricardi, Galfrido clerico de Alemanebiri, Ricardo Cheverol, et multis aliis."

A tenement in "Warthill" was confirmed to the monks of Fountains by Richard I on 9th November 1198.¹ Swane de Wardhull and his sons are mentioned in the Coucher Book of Whalley (Chetham Society, iii. 783).

¹ *Memor. of Ripon*, i. 16.

STRAY NOTES

MAINWARING OF WINDLE.—Dr. Howard M. Buck of Boston, U.S.A., sends the following note: “William Mainwaring of Windle (and later of Ormskirk), gent., in the Visitation of Lancashire, 1665, was the son of Oliver Mainwaring of Exeter (and later of Windle), gent., by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Torbock of Tarbock Hall, gent. Oliver was the seventh son of George Mainwaring of Exeter (Visitation of Devon, 1620), who was the third son of William Mainwaring of Nantwich, fifth son of Ralph (Randle) Mainwaring of Kermingham, third son of Ralph Mainwaring of Over Peover (Ormerod, *Ches.*, iii. 80). Authorities: Recusant Rolls; Foley’s *Hist. of English Province S.J.* (i. 653–7, vii. 477–8); Matriculation Rolls of English College, Rome; Chanc. Proc. Eliz. (*Ducat. Lanc.*, ii. 307, 326)—Oliver Mainwaring of Exeter and Margaret Torbock *v.* William Orme, *in re* messuage at Little Woolton; Harl. MSS. 1535 and 1538 (Spurway pedigree for sons of George Mainwaring); Exeter Dean and Chapter Archives, 2488a—Release by Oliver Mainwaring, jun., of Dawlish, gent., 1665, cousin and heir of Christopher Mainwaring [of Exeter]; Exchequer Depositories under Commission, 18 Chas. II, Mich. term, no. 27 Devon—Deposition by Oliver Mainwaring, jun., of Dawlish, gent. (1666), aged 79 and upwards, son of Oliver Mainwaring of Windleshaw, Lancs., gent., deceased.”

ORMSKIRK CHURCH ACCOUNTS.—A number of these accounts, from 1761 to 1778, bound up in a folio volume, were presented to the British Museum some years ago by Mr. E. A. Baldwin Mordaunt. They were found in the ruins of the chapel at Skelmersdale in 1902. Among the items may be mentioned: “10 Dec. 1764—Paid Mr. Lightoller for his trouble of drawing plans for rebuilding the north side of the church, moneys and expenses, £7, 13s. 9d.” “Paid for advertising three times in the Liverpool paper, 9s. 6d., and paid expenses at Mrs. Rigby’s on attending to take in the estimates, 3s.; 12s. 6d.” And in 1774—“Rudhall’s bill for casting the 5th bell, £26, os. 1d. Edward Woods carting the same, £1, 1s.” Bound in with the accounts are a number of indentures of the parish apprentices from 1726 to 1772. The reference is Add. MS. 36882.

ORM AND ORMSKIRK.—In the last volume issued by the Record Society (*Lancs. Inquests, &c.*, part iii.) is an extract from some ancient record preserved in one of Roger Dodsworth's MSS. (lxxxvii.), stating that the church of Ormskirk was of the gift of a certain *Orm de Pouns*, who had granted it to *Randolf de Carbonel*, "now parson of the same." The "now" must refer back to a presentation made before the foundation of Bur-scough priory (about 1190), for Ormskirk church was then in the gift of *Robert de Lathom*, and he gave it to the canons. It is interesting to notice that the earliest reference to the name Ormskirk, so far discovered, should connect it with an *Orm*.

WARRINGTON PRIORY.—In 1539 John Carlell, lately prior of the Austin Friars in Warrington, and Thomas Bee, a friar of the same house, were among those charged with being accessory to the death of one *Thomas Penkethman* on 9th April 1538. They were acquitted. (Pal. of Lancaster Plea Roll 166, m. 27.)

ST. HELEN'S DAY, 3rd MAY.—In the calendars the 18th August is assigned to St. Helen, but formerly the 3rd May (Invention of Holy Cross) seems to have been called her day, as was not unnatural. Thus in a pleading of 1596 there occurs the phrase, "In festo Inventionis Sancte Crucis vocato *Saint Ellyndaye*." (Pal. of Lancaster Plea Roll 278, m. 18.)

STAVELEY CHAPEL IN CARTMEL.—The will of Mabel Robinson, widow, dated 1592, contains a bequest for this chapel, the earliest record of the existence of the building, as follows: "To Staveley chapel towards the maintaining and setting forth of the word of God 20s., to be put forth and bestowed to the profit and only use of the same, at the discretion, sight and judgment of Christopher Finsthwate, Thomas Barrow, and John Kilner." The will may be seen at the Reference Library, Manchester.

WIGAN CRAFT GUILDS.—Charles Banke, "senior and master of the braziers or potters crafte, facultie, occupation and mysterie within the corporate towne of Wigan," and William Scott the elder, another "senior" of the craft, were defendants in a plea in 1573. (Pal. of Lancaster Plea Roll 234, m. 25.)

MANCHESTER TRADE.—In 1593 one George Wyrrall claimed money due from Humphrey Laplove, a Manchester dyer, for dye-stuffs supplied for use in his business, there being named matther, allome, gawles, coperes, fenucreeke and arsnycke, turmericke, potassus, braisill, argall, shumake (Pal. of Lancaster Plea Roll 252, m. 7d.). Laplove was a bylawman for Hunt's Bank in 1596. In another Manchester case in 1593 the following goods are named: Holland cloth, mockadoe, tufted mockadowe, canvas

cloth, thread, anlettes, huswyves cloths, lace, purled lace, open lace, coonye skyn, lynn clothe for lynnge, frynge, "heir" buttons, a skeyn of thread and spyce. Goods bought at Sturbridge fair near Cambridge became the subject of a plea in 1594, for John Hopwood of Oldham, who had agreed to carry them to Manchester, was alleged to have failed in his contract. The purchaser was George Birch, who had to pay 8s. for carriage. (Pal. of Lancaster Plea Roll 275, m. 22.)

A CORN CONTRACT, 1588.—This was for the supply of "20 seves of oats and four score mettes of barley, good, dry, marketable and well wyndoed corne of and by the accustomed and sealed measure of the towne of Preston . . . at such places of the foote of Wyer and the foote or lower end of Savocke near unto the water or ryver of Rible." (Pal. of Lancaster Plea Roll 263, m. 9d.).

PETER CARTER, M.A.—In 1573 Richard Urmeston complained that Peter Carter of Whalley, gentleman, having been engaged on 20 May 1572 to be master of a grammar school at Bolton-le-Moors at a salary of 20 marks a year, refused to carry out his engagement. Plaintiff had paid him 12d. down (Pal. of Lancaster Plea Roll 233, m. 19d.). On the other hand, Peter Carter in 1585 claimed £17, 6s. 2d. for arrears due to him for teaching the boys coming to the common school at Wigan. He stated that he had been engaged on 1 August 1579 by William Gerrard, Hugh Forthe, now both deceased, Edward Fleetwood, James Worseley, William Banckes and Peter Marsh, at £13, 6s. 8d. a year (*i.e.* 20 marks) (*ibid.* 257, m. 12d.). In 1588 Peter was described as "of Preston in Amounderness, M.A." (*ibid.* 262, m. 14d.). He was a Cambridge graduate, elected fellow of St. John's College in 1554, and finally became master of Preston school, and was buried there on 8 September 1590. The inscription on his grave is printed in Fishwick's *Preston*, 124. In 1592 Peter Carter, as executor of Peter Carter, deceased, was suing for a debt due to him by bond of 30 May 1589. (Pal. of Lancaster Plea Roll 270, m. 14.)

ROBERT DE LIMESEI, BISHOP OF CHESTER.—The second Norman bishop of Chester, who removed the see from Chester to Coventry, held the see from 1085 till his death in 1117. From the Hertfordshire Domesday Book it appears that he inherited 8 hides at North Mimms in that county, the record stating: "This manor does not belong to the bishopric, but was Rayner's, the father of bishop Robert." Robert was one of the "clerks" of William the Conqueror.

PULLING DOWN "HIGH PLACES."—To the justices sitting in Quarter Sessions at Lancaster in January 1660–1 it was pre-

sented that Thomas Curwen of Beacliffe in Aldingham, yeoman, on 7 Oct. 1660, being Sunday, broke into Aldingham Church and destroyed the pulpit. Afterwards he fixed on the church door a paper, stating that he was "sent from the Lord to pull down our high places."

MIDDLETON OF LEIGHTON.—The following curious entry is found in the Warton register of baptisms for 1602, with "Note this" written in the margin: "George Midleton sonn of Thomas Midleton of Leighton esquire was borne the eight daye of Aprill at the Launde beinge then the Thursdaye in Easter weeke & Sct. Alberts daye Anno Dñi 1602 et Anno Regine 44to. aboute eleaven of the clocke in thāfore noone." The reference to St. Albert is remarkable. He was patriarch of Jerusalem and assassinated in 1214, but his honours as a saint are almost confined to the Carmelites, whose rule he composed. George Middleton fought for the king in the Civil War, was made a knight and baronet in 1642, and died in 1674, leaving a daughter Mary as heir.

BLACKROD SCHOOL.—In Dr. R. R. Sharpe's *Calendar of Wills* proved in the court of Husting, London (ii. 702), is printed an abstract of the will of John Holmes, weaver, dated 18 Sept. 1568. He desired to be buried in the church of Blackrod near his wife. To Anne his wife he left tenements in the parish of All Saints', Lombard Street, for life, charged with the payment of £8 a year for the schoolmaster of a free grammar school in Blackrod, "in the church there or as near unto it as may be deemed right," and £5 for a scholar in Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He also left £3 for a stone steeple at Blackrod. His chamber, "which lieth ready framed and unset up," with the timber for it, was to be given to the schoolmaster of Blackrod, reserving to the priest of the church the loft of the said chamber, upon condition that the town helped the schoolmaster to build the said chamber and to set it up at the east end of the house.

ST. CHAD'S, CHAIGLEY.—The following reference to this obscure chantry foundation is contained in one of the "deeds enrolled" at the Lancashire Quarter Sessions now preserved in the County Offices at Preston (Roll for 1588, m. 2); it seems to show that the building was still standing or was only then being demolished. Thomas Fleetwood of Penwortham by the deed referred to was *inter alia* to pay Richard Holden of Chaddesley the sum of 15s. "at or in the chapel of Chaddesley called commonly Sayncte Chaddes Chappell or in the place where now the said chapel standeth."

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1915

PRESENTED JANUARY 27, 1916

THE table beneath shows the membership of the Society on January 1, 1916, and bearing in mind the trying times through which we have been passing, it must be a matter for congratulation that our numbers have been so well maintained.

MEMBERSHIP.

	Annual.	Life.	Associate.	Honorary.	Total.
1st Jan. 1915 .	205	10	2	10	227
1st Jan. 1916 .	204	10	1 ¹	10	225
Gain : Loss :	... : I	... : : I	... : : 2

It will be noted that we have lost two members of many years' standing; one by death—I refer to Mr. Thomas Goffey; another by resignation, Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A. Mr. Goffey, who joined the Society in 1893, had served on the Council from 1899 till the date of his decease, which occurred at Blundell-Sands, May 22, 1915. With regard to the services rendered by Mr. Radcliffe, who joined the Society so long ago as 1879, and was during the period 1884–1903 its Honorary Secretary and Editor of its *Transactions*, it is a matter of difficulty to do them adequate justice, since without the strenuous efforts of Mr. Radcliffe some twenty years ago, the Society

¹ i Transferred to Annual.

would have ceased to carry on the good work which it still happily performs. Mr. Radcliffe, both by placing the finances of the Society on a sound footing, by obtaining many new members, and, not least, by contributing numerous thoughtful and interesting papers to our *Transactions*, might with justice exclaim, "Monumentum exegi aere perennius." Mr. Radcliffe carries with him the good wishes and gratitude of the Society, whose existence to-day is a lasting memorial to his efforts.

During the course of the year eight meetings have been held, of which the first was the Annual General Meeting, at which, after the reading of the Annual Report, a series of excellent lantern slides were shown depicting various items of archæological interest.

At the sixth meeting, which was held, by kind permission of the Library, Museum, and Arts Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool, at the Reference Library, an important exhibition of historical manuscripts was displayed, on which descriptive notes were read by the City Librarian, Mr. G. T. Shaw.

Owing to the difficulty in arranging for carriages only one Summer Excursion was held this season, July 10, to Birkenhead Priory, Brimstage Tower, Barnston Vale, and Storeton Hall. The members were met at Woodside Ferry by carriages and driven to Birkenhead Priory, where Mr. A. H. Arkle, Mayor of Birkenhead, had kindly arranged for the Priory ruins to be open for inspection in their entirety. These were viewed with much interest, including the recently restored Chapter-House, the so-called Scriptorium, over which, it was suggested by Dr. Nelson, was in reality the monks' dormitory. The drive was continued to Brimstage Hall, the tower of which, erected 1398, was part of the ancient fortified Hall of Brimstage. After inspecting this, by kind permission of Mr. Samuel Davies, the members were driven to the Vale of Barnston, where tea was served, and a visit made to the new Birkenhead Waterworks. On the return journey, by kind permission of Mr. Thomas H. Pate, Storeton Hall, the home of the undivided house of Stanley, was viewed.

Vol. lxvi. of the *Transactions*, issued to our members last

March, has proved a worthy successor to the volumes previously issued, and, like them, has received favourable notices from the press.

The desirability of our members exerting themselves further to obtain additional members to the Society is to be kept in mind, as the size of the *Transactions* is proportionate to our numbers, whilst the number of illustrations, a most important and necessary feature in any archæological publication, must otherwise continue to be somewhat curtailed.

Considerable satisfaction has been expressed, by not a few, on the increasing number of papers contributed on subjects connected with mediæval antiquities, foremost among which Mr. Crossley's paper, on Cheshire Stall-work, stands pre-eminent, and it is to be hoped that some of the younger members will evince a greater effort in this field of research than has hitherto been displayed.

Members will be glad to learn that five of the fine mediæval angels, which formerly adorned the roof of the chancel of Aughton Church, have, by the kind liberality of the Rev. Father Hanly and Mr. James Bromley, been returned to their original location, and it is hoped that the remaining seven may in due course also be secured.

Numerous additions have been made to the Library, which, under the energetic administration of Dr. R. T. Bailey, continues to be increasingly useful.

So far as can be learned no find of archæological importance has occurred in the two counties. Three events, however, may be referred to here: one is the removal of the Fox Inn, at Warrington, with the intention of its re-erection, in the course of which an interesting wooden inlaid overmantel was found; the second, the opening of the Museum at Ribchester, a Roman centre of considerable importance; and the third, the restoration to the church of St. Nicholas of the long-lost Molyneux Communion Flagon, from which place it had been absent more than one hundred and fifty years, which event we owe to the efforts of our member, Mr. Henry Peet, M.A., F.S.A.

In conclusion, the Society must express its appreciation of the kindness of the Editors of the following papers in inserting in their respective publications notices of the papers read before the Society: *Antiquary*, *Birkenhead News*, *Birkenhead and Cheshire Advertiser*, *Cheshire Observer*, *Chester Courant*, *Liverpool Courier*, and *Liverpool Daily Post*.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS ELECTED, 1915.

MEMBER.	PROPOSER.
F. Bebbington-Goodacre.	W. H. Perry.
Mrs. Moreton.	Miss Barlow.
James T. Chester.	S. W. Phipps.
B. B. B. Benas.	G. T. Shaw.
John Brownbill.	Transferred Associate Member.
Frederick H. Crossley.	F. C. Beazley.
Frederick W. Parry.	W. S. Ellsworth.
Major Richard Stead.	Dr. F. W. Bailey.
Dr. G. G. Buckley.	F. H. Crossley.
Miss Margaret Hale.	F. L. Cheers.
Robert Norris.	C. M. Wolstenholme.
Bannister Grimshaw.	J. A. Waite.
Miss A. G. Caton.	A. H. Arkle.
The Rev. H. L. Leigh-Mallory.	J. Paul Rylands.
Thomas Murphy.	W. H. Williams.

PAPERS READ, 1915.

- Jan. 28. Lantern evening.
(Arranged by the Photographic Committee.)
- Feb. 11. "Captain William Latham and the Calderstones before Enclosure." By C. R. HAND.
 "The Roll of the Mock Corporation of Farnworth." By CHARLES MADELEY.
 "Mediæval Aquamaniles." By PHILIP NELSON, M.D., F.S.A.
- ,, 25. "The Molyneux Charity."
 "Mrs. Molyneux's Will."
 "The Molyneux Communion Flagon." By HENRY PEET, M.A., F.S.A.
- Mar. 11. "The Red Jacket and its Story." By A. H. ARKLE.
 "Some Local Mediæval Alabasters." By PHILIP NELSON, M.D., F.S.A.
- ,, 25. "The Mediæval Blackburn Pax." By R. T. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- Oct. 28.¹ "Notes on the Collections of Deeds and Autographs in the Reference and Hornby Libraries." By G. T. SHAW.
- Nov. 11. "The Bailey Hall Chantry Chapel Excavations." By the Rev. C. A. NEWDIGATE, S.J., and F. H. CHEETHAM.
 ,, 25. "Some South Lancashire Surnames." By W. E. GREGSON.
 "Some Heraldic Mediæval Wood-carvings." By PHILIP NELSON, M.D., F.S.A.
- Dec. 9. "Cheshire Stall-work." By F. H. CROSSLEY.
 "Some Heraldic Memorials of the Hulton Family in Deane Church, Lancs." By J. PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A.

¹ This meeting was held at the Reference Library, William Brown Street.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1915.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
Balance, December 31st, 1914	14 2 7	Rent, one year to June 30th, 1915
Subscriptions	219 9 0	Bookcase
Dividends on Consols	7 9 8	"
Sales of Society's "Transactions"	1 5 6	Rent of stock-room (one-half) ¹
Bank Interest	0 15 4	Rates ¹
Reserve Fund.—Consols £2, 10s. per cent. (Scrip in hands of Hon. Treasurer) :—		Refreshments
£144 3 8 Bought 8 Aug. 1898		Honorarium, Hon. Editor
65 16 4 " 6 Nov. 1906		Honorarium, Hon. Secretary
12 14 10 " 16 Aug. 1907		Honorarium, Hon. Assistant Secretary
27 5 2 " 4 Feb. 1908		
50 0 0 " 31 Jan. 1913		
£300 0 0		
Scrip examined January 12th, 1916,		Vol. LXVI., Indexing
REGINALD THRELFALL BAILEY.		Report of Earthworks Committee
Subscriptions in arrear, 1914 (3) £3 3 0		"
" , 1915 (9) 9 0		F. H. Cheetham's paper
Total arrears	£12 12 0	Illustrations
Subscriptions for 1916, paid in advance	£8 8 0	Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., printing, binding, and de- spatching, less discount
Bills due and payable by this Society	Nil.	Vol. LXVII., Illustrations
		Storekeeper, Fee
		Postages on volumes
		Printing and stationery
		" and notices of meetings
		Subscriptions to other Societies
		Fire Insurance to 25th March 1916
		Rubber stamp, &c.
		Binding "Transactions" of other Societies
		Lantern expenses
		Postages, Hon. Editor, Secretary, and Treasurer
		Cheque book
		Balance in Bank
		£243 2 1

¹ Shared with The Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Audited and found correct, January 12th, 1916,
REGINALD THRELFALL BAILEY.

January 1st, 1916,
S. W. PHIPPS, Hon. Treasurer.

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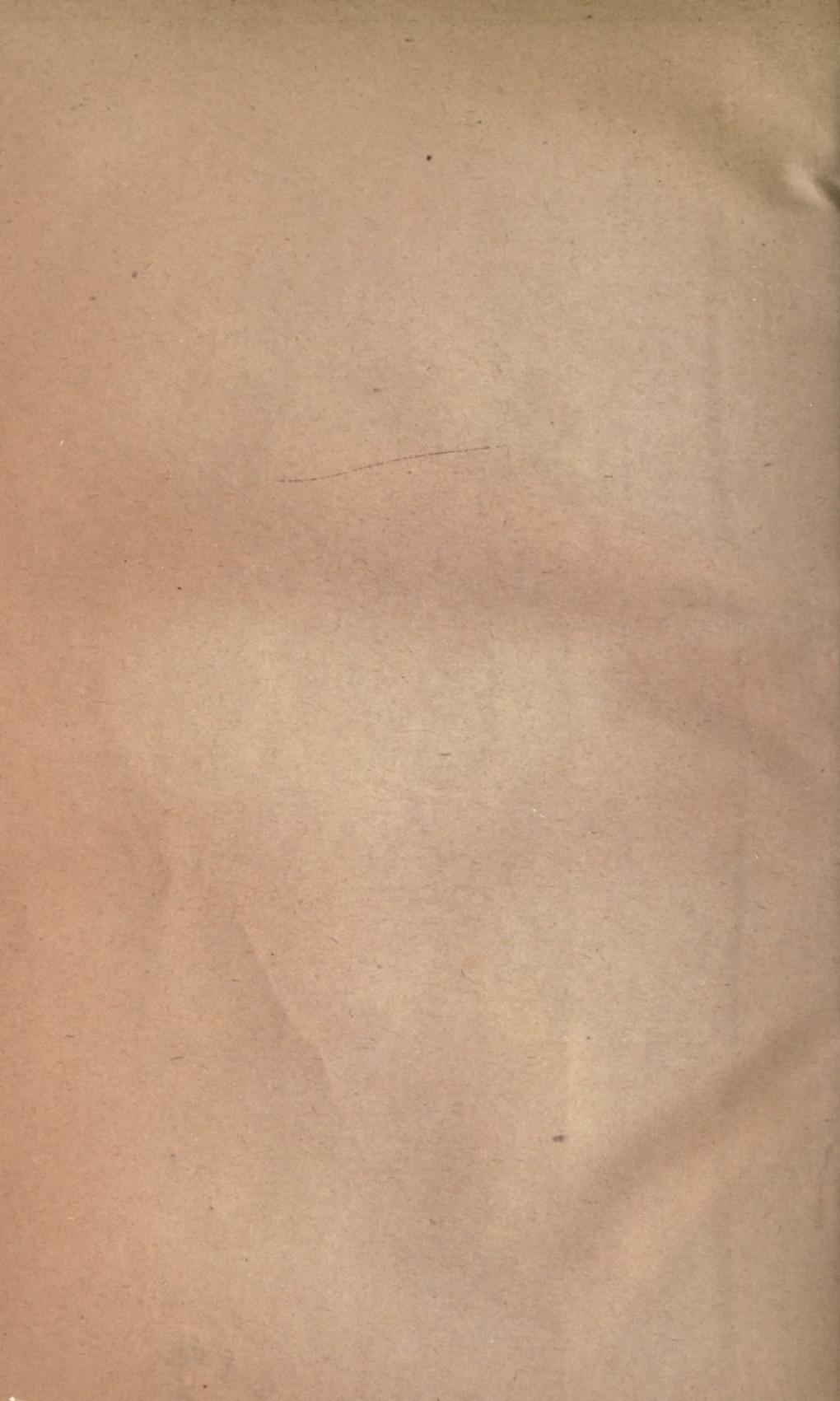
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